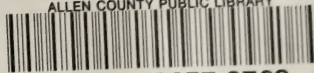


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Somerset County Historical
Quarterly



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Somerset County Historical Quarterly

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A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

A. Van Doren Honeyman
Alexander G. Anderson
Joshua Doughty, Jr.

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Vol. VII.—1918

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EDITOR:
A. VAN DOREN HENNINGSEN
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PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

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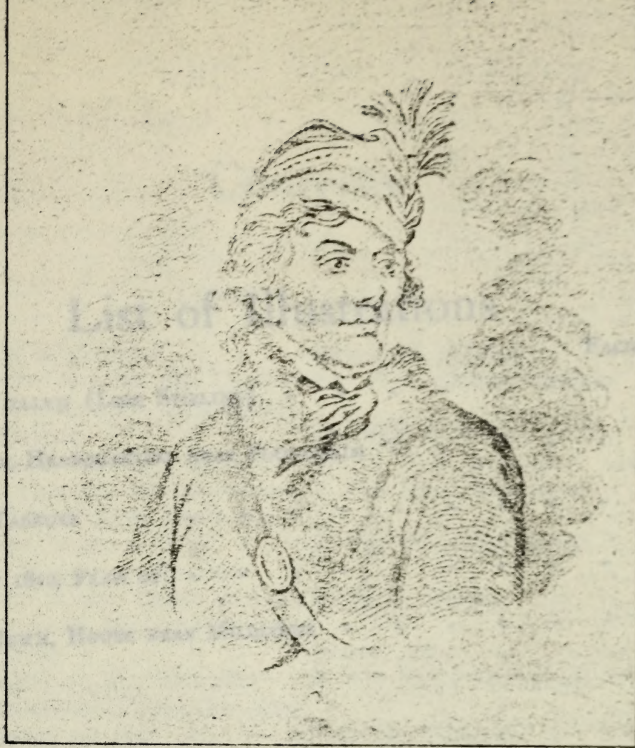
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Somerville, New Jersey

Somerset County Historical Society

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—From Fletcher's *Hist. of Poland*, 1833.

TADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO



—From Photo. Lent by Mr. L. V. Ludlow, Far Hills.

GENERAL KNOX'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR PLUCKEMIN,
WINTER OF 1778-'9. (See Page 46)

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No. 1

THE GREAT PATRIOT, KOSCIUSZKO, INCLUDING HIS NEW BRUNSWICK VISIT¹

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

IN NORTHWESTERN Switzerland, amid the quieter Alps, there is a little village known as Zuchwil. By a plain and tiny church, within a walled enclosure, there lie many humble graves. Boxwood and wild pinks, some weeping willows, a few tall elms and the rounded graves: this is all. No, not all, for near the wall, on one side, stands a tall monument on which are inscribed these three words: "Viscera Thadei Kosciuszko," too narrowly translated as "The heart of Thaddeus Kosciuszko."

It is a far and strange story from this man's nativity to the period when his heart was buried in this secluded Swiss cemetery, and my purpose now is to sift out much chaff from the wheat of his biography, and give you what the facts of his life seem to be. It is a pity that the historians in America have never given to him more than scant attention. Many volumes have been written of the much later Louis Kosuth, the Hungarian patriot, but few writers have taken the pains to even harmonize the scanty conflicting notices of this greater man. We have no real biography of him in English; the histories of the American Revolution barely mention him; much of what has been printed is not entirely true; so it is no wonder that few of us have much, or a correct knowledge of the man or of his lifework.

While Poland is in the midst of another accentuated catastrophe—poor Poland, which, like Armenia, is again weeping in her desola-

¹An address delivered before the New Brunswick Historical Society on Nov. 15, 1917.

tion—it seems timely, aside from a centennial observance, to call to remembrance her finest soldier, who, by his voluntary exile in our country, aided to bequeath to us our freedom, and whose fast, true friend was a Somerset-County-born military officer of fame.

Tadeusz Andrzej Bonaventura Kosciuszko, to give him his full baptismal name, scion of a noble family in Lithuania (his father being the sword-bearer of the Palatinate of Brzesc), was born Feb. 12, 1746, in a village bearing the apparently musical, if unpronounceable name of Mereczowszczyño. Lithuania was originally part of Russia, but, from 1569 onward for over two hundred years, was a substantial and valuable part of Poland. Unhappily, while he found it at his birth free, he saw it, long before his death, enslaved. Kosciuszko was, therefore, properly a Lithuanian-Pole, and as a Pole gloried in Polish history.

Being a nobleman's son, he was born to arms, and, at the age of eighteen, he graduated from the cadet College at Warsaw. He is said to have been selected by the King of Poland to be sent to France to receive a higher education; but it would appear to have been rather by the influence of the local Prince, who noticed his unusual ability and energy. In either case he stopped a while on his journey in Germany; then went on to Paris and prepared to become a military engineer. This he did first at Versailles, then at Paris, and also in Italy. We find him later at Brest and other French ports, studying the vast fortification works erected under Vauban, the most renowned military engineer of his time. Like Jacob's first service for Rachel, he spent about seven full years at the one task of fitting himself to erect and restore fortifications and kindred works, and in this manner laid the foundations for that invaluable assistance to Washington of which he then little dreamed.

In 1769, when he must have been only 23, he returned to Poland, received the commission of Captain of Artillery, and was placed in charge of the strongest fortifications of Poland, those at Cracow, at a former time capital of Poland, to-day just across the border in Austria-Hungary. His proficiency in mathematics was unusual, and, because of it, when he was twenty-eight, he was solicited to become Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cracow. This he declined.

Two years later, in 1776, the event occurred which affected his whole life; one of those romantic incidents which, in a somewhat different manner, have run athwart the pathway of other good people; he fell deeply in love. Unfortunately the object of his affection was the daughter of a proud Marshal of Lithuania, who looked askance at

the match. She bore the melodious name of Ludwica; in English, Louise. Kosciuszko had been selected by her father to become the teacher of this daughter and her sister, and this affection was the result. The Marshal, who resided at Sosnowice, a distance of about 50 miles from Cracow, finding the courtship serious, absolutely rejected an alliance of his daughter with this young Captain, whereupon the two young people imprudently decided to elope. They started out after dark. The enraged father and his serfs pursued and overtook them. We do not know certainly whether Kosciuszko had more than a sword with which to defend himself or not, and, if so, whether he defended himself with it, although it is stated there was a combat. But he was cut down to the earth with a saber cut across his forehead, and with other wounds which left him senseless. The father carried back his daughter. When Kosciuszko became conscious he found Ludwica's handkerchief by his side stained with his blood, and he, very naturally, retained it as a sacred souvenir of his narrow escape from death.

Curiously enough, Sosnowice was the exact spot where, on the last day in July, 1914, myself and party were turned out of the train at midnight, and informed that war had begun and we could proceed no farther. But that is another story.

Under the circumstances Kosciuszko did exactly what some ordinary mortals would do now: he threw up his commission and hastened to a far country. He went to Paris, eight hundred miles away; the Paris he had learned to love, whose language had become quite his own, and where he had a multitude of friends. There all the talk was of the American Revolution and its consequences to the fate of European countries struggling for their independence. Poland was still quite free, but America appeared to be enslaved. To what extent his desire to get farther away from the scene of his love episode, and to what extent the striving in his manly soul that he should be one to take part in an encounter with the troops of George the Third on the side of Liberty operated to send him across the Atlantic, may never be certainly known, but, from the whole course of his subsequent life, I feel like crediting him with the world-wide spirit of enthusiasm for the cause of humanity and freedom, which ever afterward dominated his being.

He reached America during this same Summer of this eventful year, 1776, and, it has been printed, with letters of endorsement, using which he applied to Washington for some subordinate position in the American army. It is further said that when he was asked by Washington at Morristown what he could do, his reply was: "Try

me; I am ready to do anything;" that liking his nationality and his endorsements, and enamoured of his appearance, Washington decided to try him upon his staff as an aide; that, very soon, divining the real engineering genius in the brain of the young Pole, Washington handed him a commission as Chief Engineer of the Northern army. This is pleasant reading but cannot be substantiated. In Neilson's "Campaign of Burgoyne," written in 1842, it is said, more correctly I think, though possibly overdrawn: "This celebrated engineer came to this country utterly unprovided with letters of recommendation or introduction, and nearly penniless, and offered himself as a volunteer in the American cause, and solicited an interview with Washington." The records show, however, that he was in Philadelphia August 30, 1776, and, as no previous mention of him can be found, it is quite certain he had then just arrived at that port. On that date, showing his promptness to offer service, he memorialized Congress, then in Session at Philadelphia (not Washington, who was at Morristown or in that general neighborhood) for an appointment as engineer. About six weeks later (October 18) Congress—

"Resolved, that Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Esquire, be appointed an Engineer in the service of the United States, with the pay of sixty dollars a month and the rank of Colonel."

Thus it was, that, at two dollars per day, this Polish nobleman's son became an American Engineer and Colonel. It is said, and I believe is not disputed, that, while awaiting the action of Congress, he made a plan for fortifications at Billingsport, New Jersey, on the Delaware, twelve miles south of Camden.

From October until the following May I have found no clue as to what he did or where he was. It may well be that he remained in Philadelphia awaiting orders. It is possible, of course, that he accompanied the army of Washington during the latter's attack on the Hessians at Trenton and at the battle of Princeton, and followed in the march across Somerset to Morristown, but, if so, it is singular that nowhere is the fact mentioned, and also that Washington, in speaking of him in a letter dated a little later than these events, uses language indicating his personal unacquaintance with Kosciuszko, although on this point the letter is not so clear.

In May, 1777, Kosciuszko got into active service, being directed to report to General Gates at Albany. He served there under both Generals Schuyler and Gates, the latter putting him at work on the fortifications of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence.

There, at the North, he soon met another man, by birth a near-

New Brunswicker, in reality a native of Somerset county, who was born and brought up on the estate to-day known as "Buccleuch." Anthony Walton White, already a Major, and who had likewise served as an aide to Washington, was now a Lieutenant-Colonel, serving Washington at the outposts in the North, i. e., in the States of New York and Vermont. The two men became the warmest and truest of life-long friends. Evidently White's temperament, outwardly austere, inwardly palpitating with kindness, had characteristics which at once appealed to this self-exiled Pole.

Kosciuszko, being in the general vicinity of Saratoga and Fort Edward, must have known immediately after its occurrence of that far-famed, believed-to-be massacre of our Somerset girl, Jane McCrea; she who had gone from Lamington to the vicinity of Fort Edward to reside with her brother and to be near the family of David Jones, also a native of Lamington in Somerset, and known to have been her lover. We may not doubt that this event stirred Kosciuszko, as it did all Americans, to the depths. This time not the male lover, but the American "Louise" perished, and perished, as was supposed (the truth may never be certainly known), by the battle-axe of an Indian.

While here in the North, Engineer Kosciuszko also assisted in the military training of soldiers, and he was personally engaged in the battle of Saratoga in October, 1777, one year after he went thither. This was when Burgoyne surrendered. He had selected the ground for that battle, as we know from the Jefferson papers (Series I, Vol. 14, p. 148). He had thrown up the intrenchments with one thousand men, and in the two fights that followed Burgoyne lost his army of six thousand men. This was the first real turning point of the Revolution.

I have been interested to have seen in print a portion of the letter of Kosciuszko three months later than the Battle of Saratoga, written from that quarter, to Colonel Robert Throop, then Major Throop, an aide to General Gates. Throop was the man who, less than two years later, gave up arms to become a lawyer and entered the office, first of Robert Stockton, of Princeton, and then of Attorney-General Paterson, near present Raritan in Somerset. Throop and Aaron Burr were fellow-students in Paterson's office and wrote charming letters to each other.² Because of his achievements as engineer at Saratoga and vicinity it was suggested, probably by Throop, that Kosciuszko should be promoted. And this, in part, is what he wrote to Throop:

²See Davis's "Memoirs of Aaron Burr, pp. 208, 214, etc.; also this *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, pp. 244, 245.

"My dear Colonel, if you see my promotion will make a great many jealous, tell the General that I will not accept of one, because I prefer peace" (meaning peace between officers) "more than the greatest rank in the world."

It seems that the promotion was not effected, because of the necessity, in such a case, of promoting others of equal rank who were Americans and whom it was not considered desirable to promote. Congress, however, directed, no doubt with Washington's approval, that Kosciuszko be transferred to West Point, and be there given opportunity to increase the defenses at that important military post. He went there in March, 1778, and in Spark's "Writings of Washington" you will find the latter afterward saying of him: "To his care and sedulous appreciation the American people are indebted for the defenses of West Point." That his name has always been honored since at that institution is well known to the whole military service; in fact in 1828, eleven years after his death, a monument to his memory was erected on what is still known as Kosciuszko Hill, at a cost to the then corps of cadets of about \$5,000.

He remained at West Point for a period of two years, and then, in 1780, Washington had him appointed Engineer of the Army of the South. The South was now the scene and centre of military activities. Not only so but Lieutenant-Colonel White, as his rank had become, had also been moved to the South to take charge of the cavalry in the Southern army. The two could and did again see each other and served together the cause of independence. In the South Colonel Kosciuszko remained until the close of the War. Details of his duties and achievements there are sadly wanting in our histories, but we know he was engaged in the hotly contested siege of Fort Mifflin in South Carolina in 1781; later was in command of a corps, though only a Colonel, at Yorktown, and so remained until the last drop of blood was shed in the Revolution. His services received the warmest commendation of Washington, who recommended, at the end of the strife in 1783, that he be raised to the rank of Brigadier-General for (quoting Washington's exact language to Congress) "long, faithful and honorable services in the American army." Washington wrote this from Rocky Hill, New Jersey, Oct. 3, 1783. On October 13th Congress gave him the honor requested by Washington, and, with it, the General sheathed his sword and, bearing his higher rank, returned to Poland early in 1784. Then, or the year previous, his New Brunswick friend, Colonel White, went to reside in New York City.

So, after 7½ years spent in this country, Kosciuszko left America beloved by all who knew him, and not only because of his talents and

bravery, but because of his singular charm of personal manners, his constant courtesy and his openly expressed humane views. In fact, he had become, as one writer put it, "one of the most popular of American officers."

Such are in too meagre detail the military accomplishments of this patriotic Polander in this New World. But they were only the beginnings of a military fame in Europe.

At first he lived in Poland in strict retirement. His Ludwica had married, but, as he could not overcome his first affection, he never consented to the wishes of his friends that he should marry another lady. Six years so passed, probably quite wholly on his own estate, during which he continued his extensive reading and delving at the various sciences. Then the year 1789 arrived and Poland became a place of ferment. Its feeble independence was threatened. Already large portions of this fair land—a land of pleasant farms, of hills and dales, almost like central New Jersey—had been partitioned to neighboring powers. Prussia had previously taken, without compensation or a "by your leave," a western, and Austria a southern slice, including the city of Cracow, and Russia also had absorbed a minor part of the kingdom. By its Diet, in 1778, the Poles had sanctioned this partition, while Kosciuszko was in America; they had simply been compelled to do so. Now, in 1789, the Polish Diet, foreseeing a forthcoming struggle with Russia and perhaps the adjoining powers, commissioned Kosciuszko a Major-General and put him in command of the few military forces Poland possessed. Things were rather quiet for the next two years. Then, in 1791, the Poles adopted a new Constitution which did not suit Russia, and the latter power thereupon declared war.

In the first armed conflict Kosciuszko had only 4,000 men, and ten guns; the Russians had 18,000 men and 60 guns. Yet he kept the Russian army at bay. But the Polish King, Stanislaus, weak and pusillanimous, frightened at the foe, made an unnecessary and humiliating peace. Thereupon Kosciuszko resigned his commission. Following this, Russia, with the neighboring Prussians, again undertook to make a partition of Poland. The king's nephew, Prince Joseph, a good and brave man, recalled Kosciuszko, who was glad once more to assist his countrymen, and who was then made not only Generalissimo, but Dictator, so that his will was supreme. He could only muster at first 5,000 men in arms, armed mostly with scythes, as the Poles were thoroughly disheartened and were surrounded and infested with external and internal enemies. With these 5,000, some historians say only 4,000, with no cavalry and no artillery, he met the

patronage, but because of his singular charm of personal manner, his constant courtesy and his openly expressed humane views. In fact, he had become, as one writer put it, "one of the most popular of American officers."

Such are in too meagre detail the military accomplishments of this famous traveler in the New World. But they were only the beginning of a military career in Europe.

At first he lived in Ireland in strict seclusion. His father had married, but as he could not overcome his first affection, he never consented to the wishes of his friends that he should marry another lady. Six years so passed, probably quite wholly on his own estate, during which he continued his extensive reading and delving at the various sciences. Then the year 1750 arrived and Poland became a place of interest. The Polish independence was threatened. Already large portions of this fair land—a land of pleasant forests of hills and dunes almost like certain New Jersey—had been partitioned to neighboring powers. Prussia had previously taken a whole region, including as it "her share," a woman and Austria a country after including the whole of Galicia, and Russia also had absorbed a whole part of the kingdom. By the time in 1772 the Poles had surrendered their partition, while Kosciuszko was in America, they had enough to be compelled to do so. Now, in 1793, the Poles had surrendered a further strip of territory with hardly any further loss of territory, and now Kosciuszko, a Polish patriot, a friend of the Poles, was called upon to lead the few military forces of Poland against Russia. Things were rather quiet for the next two years. Then in 1795 the Poles signed a new Convention which did not save Russia, and the latter power therefore declared it.

In the first armed conflict Kosciuszko had only 20,000 men and ten guns; the Russians had 120,000 men and 60 guns. Yet he kept the Russian army at bay. But the Polish King, Stanislaus, weak and pusillanimous, fled to the east, made an armistice, and in military panic. Therefore Kosciuszko resigned his command. Following the Russian with the neighboring Prussians again under took to make a partition of Poland. The king's nephew, Prince Joseph, a good and brave man, recalled Kosciuszko, who was that time more to assist his countrymen, and who was then made not only Generalissimo, but Dictator, so that he will be regarded. He could only muster at first 30,000 men in arms, armed mostly with axes, as the Poles were thoroughly disarmed and were surrounded, and he fought with extreme and unusual courage. With these 30,000 men Kosciuszko, with no cavalry and no artillery, he met the

Russian veterans, of far greater force, having 30 guns, and in a four hours' battle completely defeated them, and returned in triumph to Cracow. Warsaw up to this time had been, with the resident King, neutral or obsequious, but that city now rose in arms and cruelly put to death the enemies within its gates; a cruelty with which Kosciuszko had nothing to do and which he abhorred.

With his army swelled to 15,000 he was thus on the eve of securing, for the time at least, the complete emancipation of Poland: no historian doubts that. But those Prussian "Huns"—a good name for their Kings then as now—King Frederick William at the head, could not permit this. He broke his tacit pledges with the Poles and with Kosciuszko, and went to the Russian rescue with 40,000 men. Of course these would have utterly defeated Kosciuszko, but, after losing only a few men, he effected a masterly retreat to Warsaw and defended that city with such stubborn and effective resistance against now 53,000 soldiers of the enemy, that, after six weeks, the allied armies raised the siege and for a time disappeared. It was really this masterly retreat more than matching Washington's famous retreat after the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and his even more remarkable defense, which set Kosciuszko at the pinnacle of his fame in military history.

Now Austria came in to help despoil poor Poland, and with this encouragement the Russians again advanced, this time with 14,000 men. Knowing the strength of other oncoming forces and the further hopelessness of defending Warsaw, Kosciuszko, with only 4,000 true and tried soldiers, left the city and made a sally upon these Russians. Defeat was probably a foregone conclusion, but the tremendous bravery of the act lives in history. Whatever else might have happened, this did happen, that Kosciuszko had three horses shot under him, but mounted a fourth and again charged. In this charge he fell, pierced with several wounds, and with another saber-cut across his forehead. This occurred in October, 1794, and here is where the well-known verse of Thomas Campbell in our early school readers fits in, with its—

"Hope, for the season, bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked as Kosciuszko fell."

Kosciuszko was taken prisoner, but the Cossacks so respected him that they conveyed him on a litter from the field, and looked after his wounds. As soon as these wounds were healed he was sent to St. Petersburg to Queen Catherine of Russia, a woman great enough in her patronage of the fine arts, but cruel to her enemies, and she ordered him to be imprisoned for life. For two years he

remained immured in a fortified castle. Then, in 1796, the Queen died and her son, Paul I, ascended the Russian throne. He was the reverse of Catherine as to his feelings toward his country's enemies, and he with his two sons speedily went to Kosciuszko, and offered him his own sword and freedom. Kosciuszko accepted the freedom but refused the sword, and said: "I have no use for a sword; I have no longer any country to defend."

Emperor Paul not only freed him, but presented him with 1,500 serfs for his estate, and 12,000 rubles of cash, and in addition, sent to Siberia an order to release 12,000 banished Poles, giving them passports and money to take them home; one of the greatest examples of chivalrous magnanimity a Russian Emperor ever exhibited. The cash Kosciuszko then declined to receive. It was put in a bank for him, however, and seventeen years afterward Paul's son, Emperor Alexander I, pressed Kosciuszko, who was then poor, to accept the principal and interest, which, it is stated, was passed over to his hands.

This imprisonment ended Kosciuszko's military career, but, instead of settling down upon his estate with his serfs, he found his heart went back to this country and hither he came, almost at once, stopping for a brief time at Stockholm and then taking a vessel to England.

In the "Gentlemen's Magazine," of London, of March 30, 1797, we read this account of him: "He is incurably wounded on the head, has three bayonet wounds on the back, and a part of his thigh carried away by a cannon shot; his wounds are such that he cannot move himself without excruciating torture." It is difficult to appreciate how one in such a physical condition could have found it in his mind to travel 5,000 miles to reach his beloved America.

Before coming he may have visited London. At all events I have discovered, in an American newspaper of that year, that on June 6th, at a large meeting of the Whig Club in that city, a motion was passed, seconded by the famous friend of America in the Revolution, the statesman and orator, Charles James Fox, that Kosciuszko be requested to accept of a sword, "as a public testimony of his exalted virtues and of his gallant, generous and exemplary efforts to defend and save his country."

On June 9th he sailed from Bristol, England. His vessel, the "Adriana," was nearly lost on the voyage, and only *after seventy days* did it reach Philadelphia, August 18th. Here he was met by a barge "manned with eight masters of vessels;" was received on shore by a crowd with cheers, and "was drawn by citizens to his lodgings." With him came "a young officer" and the Polish poet-author, Count Niem-

cewicz.³ As soon as possible after his arrival he wrote a letter to Washington, then ex-President, who resided at Mount Vernon. Washington's prompt reply of August 31 included this sentence: "I welcome you to the land whose liberties you had been so instrumental in establishing. No one has a higher respect and veneration for your character than I have." The letter invited him to Mount Vernon, but the distance seemed too far for him to make the journey. Almost at once, however, from Philadelphia he proceeded to New Brunswick, to see again his valued bosom friend, General Anthony Walton White, who had become in the meantime a prominent man in the Order of the Cincinnati, of which order, also, Kosciuszko had become a member before he had left this country.⁴

From New Brunswick, as I find, he corresponded with General Gates in New York, and he went to visit that General about September 22, after, I judge, a previous visit of two or three weeks with General White. Here he was fêted and praised so much that, as a French Duke (Liancourt) wrote, he seemed "astonished at the homage he received." On September 29 he arrived in Elizabeth (so announced in the next "New Jersey Journal" of that city) and on October 3 he again journeyed to New York, but quickly returned and was at General White's house through most of October and nearly all of November. On November 8 we find him writing that President Adams was in New Brunswick and would take tea at General White's that evening. On November 28 or 29 he went to Philadelphia and, so far as the evidence goes, did not return to New Brunswick. It is true that the Evans' memorial, to which I shall refer again, and which has in it many erroneous traditions, states that Kosciuszko spent almost all the Winter of 1797-'98 at General White's house, but this is certainly a mistake. He was there during the Fall months as stated.

³This noted Count was probably twelve years the junior of Kosciuszko, whose aide-de-camp he had been in the Polish war of 1794, and had been imprisoned with him in St. Petersburg. He was frequently with his old commander during the latter's stay in 1797-'8, but is best remembered in those days in New York and New Jersey because of his marriage, while in New York, to Susan, daughter of Peter van Brugh Livingston (brother to Governor Livingston of Elizabeth). She was then the widow of Hon. John Kean, grandfather to the late ex-Senator John Kean, of Elizabeth. The Count then resided with her at "Liberty Hall," which had been so famous in Union county in Revolutionary days and remains so to this time. In 1807 the Count left America for Warsaw, where he bore a leading part in national affairs for the next quarter of a century, and wrote many novels, dramas, poems, etc., including a fine account of Kosciuszko. He died in Paris May 21, 1841, aged eighty-three.

⁴Singularly enough, while he was in New Brunswick, or approximately so, (Sept., 1797) General Lafayette, the French-American patriot, so well-known to Kosciuszko, was released from his five-years' imprisonment at Olmutz, Austria, and during the same month (September) Lafayette's son was in this country on a visit and was also received with public attention.

General White had come back to the city of his nativity, New Brunswick, from New York, four years previously, having been made Adjutant-General of New Jersey, and—I am now using information given me by your present New Brunswick historian, Mr. William H. Benedict—doubtless lived with his sister-in-law, Mary Ellis, opposite to Monument Square in the house more recently owned by the Rev. Jacob Janeway. It is true that General White could have resided on a farm of three hundred acres then south of and now part of New Brunswick, a farm purchased by his father in 1752, and which General White is known to have owned in 1800 when it was sold by the sheriff, but the predominating facts, so far as known, all tend to show that at the Ellis house White made his home after 1793, and there he probably died, February 10, 1803.

General Anthony Walton White, whose middle name was taken from his relative and godfather, William Walton, of New York, had been greatly impoverished by the War, and was still further made poor by a most unfortunate financial speculation. He was a handsome man, with fascinating if stern qualities, earning well the later sobriquet of being a real "Roman" of his day. His mother was the daughter of Governor Lewis Morris. His father was Anthony White, who had also been a Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonial days, and who built "Buccleuch," then, however, and until its ownership by that able New Brunswick lawyer, J. Warren Scott, known as the "White House," which dates from about 1739. General Anthony Walton White's wife was Margaret Vanderhurst Ellis, of Charleston originally, then of New York, whom he married in 1783, the year in which Kosciuszko returned to Poland. She was then but fourteen, yet beautiful and considered to be wealthy. After General White returned to New Brunswick Washington again called him to the service as General of Cavalry in the expedition against the Western insurgents, and he managed his part with pronounced success, although the events were of short duration. This was in 1794. The General had petitioned Congress for pecuniary assistance, asking simply for his pay in arrears, but, I believe, he never received it. One of General White's sisters, Joanna, was the third wife of Colonel John Bayard, once Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and later a Mayor of New Brunswick. Another, Euphemia, was the second wife of Governor William Paterson, also in his later years of New Brunswick, but always a resident of Somerset.

Returning now to Kosciuszko. In this family of General White, consisting, not only of the General and his wife and a young daughter,

but also, as would appear, of Mary Ellis, the Polish, battle-scarred, physically incapacitated veteran, although but 51 years of age, was received with old-time interest and affection. Because of his condition he was obliged to spend most of his time upon the sofa in, as is said, the second-story front room of the Ellis mansion. When not conversing or writing letters to his distinguished friends in this country, or reading his favorite Greek and Latin authors, he was "sketching with pencil and in painting, in water colors and India ink, fancy pieces," which, as reported by Gen. White's daughter in the only attempt in this country to make a volume on Kosciuszko, that by her son, Anthony Walton White Evans in 1883, "he threw on the floor, to be gathered up by Mrs. White, who gave them to friends."

During his visits in New Brunswick, Elizabeth and New York, General Kosciuszko had with him a body servant to wait upon him. Whether the Polish poet was with him when at New Brunswick has not, I think, been made very clear. When in Philadelphia, on March 10, 1798, we find him writing: "I cannot move from one place to the other without support and help of my crutches and a servant." Without doubt he was visited in each of these places, including New Brunswick, by distinguished living fellow-officers, as well as by the then President of the United States. It is a misfortune to us, locally, that neither General White nor his accomplished wife or young daughter kept a diary of the events during that, for them, memorable period.

When in Philadelphia, on January 23 of the same Winter (1798), he was again honored by Congress with what ought to have been bestowed upon him long before, namely, the passage of an Act to make payment of the long past-due salary for five years of his active labors in the Revolution. By it he was to receive a certificate of indebtedness for the principal of his pay with interest, amounting to a little more than \$15,000, and five one-hundred-acre lots in Franklin township, Ohio. The Ohio lands he could not sell, and they were afterwards sold for taxes. On a part of these lands the present city of Columbus is stated to be situated. And the money itself, as far as I can discover, never came into his hands. During this period Thomas Jefferson said of him, in a published letter to General Gates: "He is as pure a son of Liberty as I have ever known, and of that liberty which is to go to all and not to the few and rich alone."

In May he suddenly and secretly left our shores and went over to France. It has been stated that he was sent on an errand of diplomacy. Certainly the time, place and ship on which he was to sail were not

only kept a secret, but it was announced that he had gone to the South, until the news of his arrival in France was received.⁵

Before going to France he made his will, bequeathing the money and lands voted him by Congress toward the project of the emancipation and education of negroes in Virginia, and of this will he made Thomas Jefferson his executor.⁶

Whatever was the cause of his sudden departure, Kosciuszko went to France, the country he most loved after Poland and the United States of America, and where he had long before been made an honorary citizen. He went first to Paris, where, two years later, in 1800, at the request of friends in America, he prepared a systematic work on the "Manœuvres of Horse Artillery," which was published in Philadelphia in 1803, in New York in 1808, and in London in 1809; a volume with seventeen plates, and which afterward gave him the well-known title of "The Father of American Artillery." Then he went into retirement in Berville, a little village near Fontainebleau, where he either had or made one permanent personal friend, the Swiss Ambassador to France, Monsieur Zeltner. There he devoted himself exclusively to scientific study and to the education of Zeltner's children, especially to Emily, Zeltner's youngest daughter, to whom he became godfather. And there he spent about twelve happy years, records of which are mostly lost to public knowledge.

Then came the great Napoleonic war era and all Europe was in a ferment. Napoleon solicited Kosciuszko's aid in his campaigns against Russia, but with manly dignity he refused the proffer. His own country of Poland was at peace; he had been touched by the generosity of the earlier Russian Emperor, Paul I, and Paul's son, Alexander I, now on the throne, was his friend. Besides this, Napoleon refused to promise that he would, if he succeeded, assist in the full liberation of Poland. The year 1813 brought with it the great battle at Leipsic, which determined, for the time, the fate of France. The Russians and their Polish and other allies reached the vicinity of Paris.

⁵Count Niemcewicz says Kosciuszko received word that there was to be an organization of Polish legions in France, and that he was summoned there to become chief director of it. What seems more strange is the added statement that, on receipt of the news, he suddenly left his invalid chair, and an almost miraculous cure was effected of the paralysis under which he had suffered. That he was suddenly quite cured and was so when and after he sailed are facts well verified.

⁶It may interest some who do not know the facts to state that in 1823, six years after Kosciuszko died, his heirs abroad started a suit in the United States Courts to annul this will, because of his later foreign will of 1816. Jefferson had proved and recorded the will two years after Kosciuszko's death. The litigation continued until 1853, when the Courts decreed the 1798 will a nullity, and so the testator's magnanimous gift for the negroes of Virginia could not be consummated.

At this time a most interesting incident is related of Kosciuszko. It was at or near the same period when Alexander I was in Paris persuading him to accept the gift of money Alexander's father had proffered long before. The foreign troops were treating the inhabitants near Fontainebleau with excessive brutality. Kosciuszko saw them about to set fire to the huts of some peasants. Galloping up to them he shouted: "Stop, soldiers, stop! While I was at the head of Polish troops none of them ever thought of pillage, and I should have punished those, officers or soldiers, guilty of such outrages." "And who are you?" cried the soldiers. "I am Kosciuszko." It is said that officers and soldiers threw down their arms, knelt before him, clasped his knees and implored forgiveness.

He at once decided to leave distracted France, and take refuge in adjoining free Switzerland. There he settled down at Soleure, of which the small hamlet of Zuchwil, of which I first spoke, was a suburb. This was not only Zeltner's birthplace, but there lived Zeltner's brother, a high-minded local magistrate, with a family which became dear to Kosciuszko as the months flew by. There were spent the remaining four years of his life. To-day in this town he is spoken of almost as a legendary hero, like William Tell. A third of a century ago there were those living who could remember him as "an old gentleman in a blue overcoat, with a red pink in his buttonhole, with white hair and a genial smile;" who rode on a black pony from house to house and daily ministered to the poor. While in his younger years he may have had the sterner look of the warrior, now his eyes were lustrous and his face had all the sweet contentment in it of well-earned honors and repose. He is said never to have taken a walk on the street without having his pockets full of sugarplums for the children, who looked up to him as their friend and saint; a real human Santa Claus, in whom there was neither deceit nor guile.

The account of these final years, could they only be written, would doubtless fill a volume, for the mechanics and farmers, the rich and the poor, continually saw and received his generous words and hearty handshake, and all who deserved them were the recipients of his beneficence. Day by day he went forth, in sunshine and in rain, on his errands of mercy and kindness. Still a soldier in certain mental concepts, he slept at night on a field-bed, kept but one servant, an old man, and a little black pony.

The Winter of 1817 had been one of pinching severity in Switzerland. This only made him increase his calls upon the poor. He now distributed money every day to fifty poverty-stricken persons, and he engaged wealthy men to open their purse and donate to the com-

mon cause. In April of that year, by indenture, he freed all his serfs on his Polish estate after the manner of Washington, a step that again filled Europe and America with admiration. In August, while at Vevay on Lake Geneva, he insisted, though far from well, on ascending a mountain on horseback. His pony stumbled and fell and bruised his rider. To that fall is attributed, in the encyclopedias, his death, but it could have been only the remote cause of it, for, not until October 1 were there symptoms of "a nervous fever," attributed by many at the time to the prevalence of typhoid fever among the surrounding poor. That fever took his life. On October 17 his great spirit passed to the unseen world.

In preparing him for burial everywhere on his body were traces of old wounds. There were deep scars on his breast, and his skull was found crossed with the saber strokes. Close to his heart was folded the white handkerchief of his Ludwica, which for forty years he had worn there, through all his battles in Poland and America, and through all his afterlife, this badge of his first love!

He was buried at Soleure, and, in accordance with his own request, which forbade all pomp and show, was carried to his grave by six poor persons. His wish was to repose there in the soil of the free country where he had made his last home, but the people of his native Poland would not hear to it. They made a formal request by Alexander, then King of Poland as well as Emperor of Russia, that his remains be conveyed to Cracow and buried beside the many illustrious sepulchers of the ancient kings of Poland. The request had to be granted. There his body now rests in the great Gothic Cathedral of 1320, surrounded by kings and princes, while on a hill in the suburb, whose top is 470 feet above the city, there stands a unique mound 65 feet in height, built up of earth brought by peasants and others from Polish soil, and with the laconic inscription upon it:

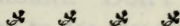
"KOSCIUSZKO, THE FRIEND OF WASHINGTON."

Before his body was allowed to leave, the former Swiss Ambassador to France, Zeltner, then living in his native town, expressed himself in this wise: "The heart of the Polish General throbbed for the whole world. Let it, then, be accessible here to the veneration of all mankind."

And so Switzerland did not give up his heart. That was deposited in a metal box in the little churchyard at Zuchwil. But years afterward, when the elder Zeltners had passed away, the family of the Count Morosini, who had married Emily Zeltner, took up from the churchyard the little box, leaving, however, the monument, and in process of time it came to be where it now is, in the Polish museum

at Rapperswyl, on the eastern shores of Lake Zurich, still in Switzerland, yet not where it should have rested forever, beneath the willows, the elms and the wild pinks of Zuchwil.

NOTE.—Public monuments to Kosciuszko are at West Point (1828), Chicago (1904), Cleveland (1904), Milwaukee (1905), and, probably finest of all, at Washington (1910). At Perth Amboy, Washington and elsewhere are to be found his bust. Only one county (in Indiana) and two towns (in Indiana and Texas) have been named after him in this country, although the name of Kossuth has been honored in many states. The loftiest mountain in Australia is named Mount Kosciuszko.



MEMORANDA CONCERNING SOMERSET COUNTY PERSONS AND EVENTS

GATHERED BY THE LATE MR. ANDREW D. MELLICK, JR.

[Concluded from Vol. VI, Page 232]

AS STATED in the preceding "Memoranda" these facts, as gleaned by Mr. Mellick, were obtained, some previous to and some after the publication of "The Story of an Old Farm." Where the sources of information are stated in his note books they are here given also, at the conclusion of each note. Quotation marks are employed only when they appear in these note books.

In reference to the extracts first given below from the General Knox letters, which were copied from the originals in Boston, it is to be noted that a few sentences from them appeared in "The Story of an Old Farm" (at pages 464 and 465), but the fuller letters, having been written from Pluckemin when a portion of Washington's army was encamped there, cannot but prove of interest to many of our readers.

It is well verified that the house at which General Knox was quartered when near Pluckemin was the house of Jacobus Van Derveer. The house is still standing, having been last owned by the late Mr. Grant B. Schley. The "homestead" part of the Van Derveer farm was once purchased by Mr. Henry Ludlow of near Peapack. He sold it to a Mr. Ballantine of Bernardsville, who repaired the house, stuccoed the exterior and added some porches. About a year since Mr. Schley purchased it. The location is somewhat north of midway between Pluckemin and Bedminster. (For photograph of the Knox headquarters, see frontispiece).

From Letter of General Knox, dated Pluckemin, Jan. 13, 1779, to his brother, Peter Knox, at Boston: "I have heard that there is plenty of black cloth in the State store of Massachusetts, and to be sure I belong to Massachusetts. I therefore beg, as you would wish the benedictions of the righteous, that you would apply to said store for

cloth enough for a couple of coats for myself and one for Major Shaw—we are both naked. Therefore I pray you cloath us. And if they have white for waistcoats, don't forget that. I mean this on supposition that you get this at the same price that the other officers have gotten it. And even still a piece of linnen. Remember at the old price. I could not procure these articles under a small fortune here, and yet they are absolutely necessary. Send me the bill with the things, and if it is hard times and you request it I will squeeze out so much as to send you the amount. Don't forget the uniform buttons and all trimmings. Were you to see my cloaths I think you would not think my request unreasonable. Perhaps matters are so arranged that if you [might not] get them at the State store you might at the Continental store. Write me on this subject, but rather send the articles. The Misses Andrews are not yet arrived. Capt. Lillie has been waiting a week for them at Elizabeth Town. We hope to see them in a few days."

From Letter from Gen. Knox at Pluckemin, Feb. 13, 1779, to his brother William (perhaps at Boston): "Miss Betsey Winslow is a fine young lady, her sister Sally full of spirit. Mrs. Knox hopes to detain them with her until Spring. Indeed, from the state of the roads it will be impossible for them to proceed to Boston until April or May. You will see in the papers some highly colored charges in the papers against Gen'l Arnold by the State of Pennsylvania. I shall be exceedingly mistaken if one of them can be proven. He had returned to Philadelphia, and will, I hope, be able to vindicate himself from the aspersions of his enemies."

[As stated by Mr. Mellick, the Winslows were of Boston and spent the Winter with General Knox where he had his headquarters, at the house of Jacobus Van Derveer, near present Bedminster. Gen. Arnold, was, of course, Benedict Arnold. See Bryant's "Hist. of the U. S.," vol. 4, p. 18].

From Letter of Gen. Knox at Pluckemin, Feb. 28, 1779, to his brother William concerning the French Alliance Ball at "Artillery Park:" "We had at the Park on the 18th a most genteel entertainment given by self and officers. Everybody allows it to be the first of the kind ever exhibited in this State. At least we had above seventy ladies, all of the first *ton* in the State. We danced all night; between 300 and 400 gentlemen; an elegant room. The illuminating fireworks, etc., were more than pretty. If I should see no good account published I will send you a particular account. It was to celebrate the Alliance between France and America."

From Letter of Major Shaw, dated "Park of Artillery" (Pluckemin), May 27, 1779, to William Knox, brother of Gen. Knox: "Although it is impossible to refrain from laughing at the picturesque and just account you give of the present grandeur of our once respected town, yet it is rather a mortifying circumstance to reflect that the degeneracy of mankind is such that these mushroom gentry will command attention, and, in many instances, respect, while the honest man, and heretofore the valuable member of society, unless (as you express it) he can talk of his premiums and percent, is scarcely noticed. Certainly were one of the ancient censors to return at this day he would have constant occasion to exclaim, O tempora! O mores!

"As I suppose you get all the news in the great world this way by the constant correspondence with your brother, I shall not trouble you with anything of mine on that head. But for the little world we have endeavored to enjoy it. The mode of spending our time the past winter has been very different from what it was during your soldiership, and pleasing enough to satisfy a reasonable person. You know what an agreeable circle of ladies this State afforded two years ago, some of whom now and then kindly inquire what is become of Major Knox. It is since much enlarged, so that we can (in the military stile) at a moment's warning parade a score or two. We had a tea party last Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening what we call a social hop. We have several times been honored with the ladies' company on such occasions, when they have always expressed the highest satisfaction, but at this time in a peculiar manner; perhaps as it is to be the last. An accident happened which had like to have given a gloomy cast to the whole affair. A clumsy gentleman in mounting a chair after the ball to drive Miss Livingston and the amiable little Ricketts to our quarters fell, like Phaeton, head foremost from his seat, but, happily for him, the part striking being composed of solid materials, prevented his receiving any injury. The horses starting at the same instant threw the little girl out also, with such violence that had not Lillie, who was standing by, fortunately caught her, she must have dashed to pieces. The shock was so violent that she fainted in his arms, but with some little assistance soon recovered. Don't you envy Lillie his happiness in saving such a cherub? I'm sure I did, as did, I believe, everyone present.

"I expected to have wrote you before this by Miss Winslow, but Mrs. Knox's ill state of health prevented her setting out so soon as she intended. The same cause I imagine will detain her some time longer, so that you [will] not have the pleasure of seeing her before your departure. She is, indeed, a most amiable girl, and I assure you

has been the soul of our entertainments the past season. The younger is a lively little hussey, and I think will make a very fine woman. I shall exceedingly regret their leaving us. You may thank three gentlemen of our town should you be disappointed in seeing these cousins of yours. These were two brothers and a gentleman lately from France. On being told that the ladies intended soon for Boston, and they should be very happy could they have the honor of their company; nothing would give them more pleasure; and a great [deal] of such stuff. This was at dinner. The next morning, as the gentlemen had a phaeton and sulky, the ladies and your brother, thinking it would on the whole be a good opportunity, concluded to close with it, and at the same time to send his own carriage the better to accommodate them. But what was our surprise and indignation when these very complaisant gentry (except the younger of the brothers, a blunt, honest fellow, who told me he did not care a 'dam' about the matter) began to claw off. 'Why—they they should be extremely happy—but—their business would oblige them to travel so very fast as would make it exceedingly disagreeable to the ladies—and—they were afraid the roads would not afford sufficient accommodations for so many horses.' Curse their insensibility. I have not patience to relate any more of their twisting; it will be a reflection upon them as long as they live.

"One word concerning that blue Box of yours. About two months since your brother wanted 'Bayer's Dictionary,' he was sure it was there; the box must be broken open; and he'd bear the blame. It was done, but no 'Dictionary' appeared. After examining everything himself he said there was nothing there you could want, and directed me to take an account of them which I immediately [did], a copy whereof is annexed. The articles in the stationary were a very seasonable supply as our stock was just exhausted. The remainder are with the General's baggage and will be taken the best care of. He knows nothing of Capt. Langdon's box."

GENERAL KNOX'S APPEARANCE

General Knox was above middle stature and very robust. His legs inclined slightly outward causing his feet to walk parallel. He had a low forehead with short hair standing up in front, but long and queued behind. His face was large and full, and his expression most agreeable. He moved with a grand and self-complacent air, and in speaking his voice was strong and decisive, easily recognized as one accustomed to command. (From William Sullivan's "Familiar Letters on Public Characters").

MRS. KNOX AS THE WIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

She had been one of the heroines of the Revolution, nearly as well known in camp as her husband whom she had married against the wishes of her family, who anticipated a more splendid alliance than with the clever and dashing book-seller, Captain Henry Knox of the Boston Grenadiers, who had not the slightest claim to an aristocratic lineage. But Knox gave her a prouder name than was ever dreamed of by her parents. She and her husband were perhaps the largest couple in the city; both were favorites, he for really brilliant conversation and unfailing good humor, and she as a lively and meddlesome, but amiable leader of society, without whose co-operation, it was believed by many besides herself, nothing could be properly done in the drawing-room, ball-room, or any place indeed where fashionable men or women sought enjoyment. The house of the Secretary of War was on Broadway [New York], and it was the scene of a liberal and genial hospitality. (From Griswold's "Republican Court").

MRS. WASHINGTON AT CAMP

It was the custom of the General, at the close of each campaign, to despatch an aide-de-camp to escort Mrs. Washington to headquarters, where she generally remained during the winter. Mrs. Ellet writes that her arrival in camp was a noted event; the plain chariot with the neat postilions, in their scarlet and white liveries, was always welcomed with great joy by the army. After the war, Mrs. Washington used to say that she nearly always heard the first and last cannon firing of a campaign. (From Mrs. Ellet's "Domestic History of the American Revolution").

"Mrs. Washington reached the camp before the beginning of the new year, having passed through Trenton December 28th, where a troop of horse paraded in her honor. Mrs. Abby Vail told Mr. Tuttle that she and a number of ladies called on Mrs. Washington. To quote her words: 'We were dressed in our most elegant silks and ruffles and so were introduced to her ladyship. And don't you think we found her with a speckled homespun apron on, and engaged in knitting a stocking.' She received us very handsomely and then resumed her knitting. In the course of her conversation she said very kindly to us, while she made her needle fly, that 'American ladies should be patterns of industry to their country women. . . . We must become independent of England by doing without those articles which we can make ourselves. Whilst our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism, we must be examples of industry.' 'I

do declare,' said one of the visiting ladies, 'I never felt so ashamed and rebuked in my life.' " (From Munsell's "Hist. of Morris County").

Mrs. Washington spent a portion of the winter with the General, and it was their custom to invite a certain number of officers, daily, to dine. An officer, who was a recipient of their courtesy in this manner, gives his impressions as follows: "The table was elegantly furnished and the provisions ample, though not abounding in superfluities. The civilities of the table were performed by Col. Hamilton, and other members of the military family, the General and lady being seated at the side of the table. In conversation, his Excellency's expressive countenance is peculiarly interesting and pleasing; a placid smile is frequently observed on his lips, but a loud laugh, it is said, seldom, if ever, escapes him. It is natural to view with keen attention the countenance of the illustrious man, with the secret hope of discovering in his features some peculiar traces of excellence, which distinguishes him from, and elevates him above his fellow mortals. These expectations are realized in a peculiar manner in viewing the person of General Washington. His tall and noble stature, just proportions, his fine, cheerful, open countenance, simple and modest deportment, are all calculated to interest every beholder in his favor, and to command veneration and respect. He is feared, even when silent, and beloved, even while we are unconscious of the motive. He is polite and attentive to each individual at table, and retires after the compliments of a few glasses. Mrs. Washington combines, in an uncommon degree, great dignity of manner with the most pleasing affability, but possesses no striking marks of beauty."

WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT

[While the following does not relate to Somerset County or vicinity, it is too vivid a description of Washington to be omitted from these notes].

"It was, I think, in 1794 or 1795 that as a boy I was among the spectators congregated to witness a great spectacle. Washington was to open the session of Congress by going in person as was his custom to deliver a speech to both houses. The crowd was immense. It filled the whole area in Chestnut street [Philadelphia] before the State House, extended along the line of Chestnut street above Sixth street and spread North and South some distance along the latter. A way kept open for carriages in the middle of the street was the only space not closely packed with people. I had a stand on the

steps of one of the houses on Chestnut street, which, raising me above the mass of human heads, enabled me to see to advantage. After waiting long hours, as it seemed to a boy's impatience, the carriage of the President at length slowly drove up, drawn by four beautiful bay horses. It was white with medallion ornaments on the panels, and the livery of the servants, as well as I remember, was white trimmed up with red; at any rate a glowing livery—the entire display in equipages at that era, in our country generally, and in Philadelphia in particular, with the seat of government being more rich and varied than now, though fewer in number. Washington got out of his carriage and, slowly crossing the pavement, ascended the steps of the edifice, upon the upper platform of which he paused, and, turning half round, looked in the direction of a carriage which had followed the lead of his own. Thus he stood for a minute, distinctly seen by everybody. He stood in all his civic dignity and moral grandeur, erect, serene, majestic. His costume was a full suit of black velvet; his hair in itself blached by time, powdered to snowy whiteness, a dress sword at his side, and his hat held in his hand. Thus he stood in silence; and what moments those were! Throughout the dense crowd profound stillness reigned. Not a word was heard, not a breath. Palpitations took the place of sounds. It was a feeling infinitely beyond that which vents itself in shouts; every heart was full. In vain would any tongue have spoken. All were gazing in unutterable admiration. Every eye was riveted on that form—the greatest, purest, most exalted of mortals. It might have seemed as if he stood in that position to gratify the assembled thousands with full view of the Father of the Country; not so. He paused for his secretary (then, I believe Mr. Dandridge or Col. Lear), who got out of the other carriage, a chariot, decorated like his own. The secretary ascending the steps, handed him a paper—probably a copy of the speech he was to deliver—when both entered the building. Then it was, and not till then, that the crowd sent up huzzas, loud, long, earnest, enthusiastic.” (From “The Recollections of Mr. Benjamin Rush”).

WASHINGTON'S ARMY

at the opening of the campaign was 11,067 strong—46 regiments in 6 divisions of 2 brigades each. The number of men in a regiment varied from 150 (7th Va.) to 430 (6th Conn) rank and file. Steuben rearranged the commands making the army comprise 35 battalions of 278 average strength. He also formed 8 companies of light infantry

picked men. Each had one field officer, 4 captains, 8 subalterns, 12 sergeants and 164 rank and file.

At inspections William North of Steuben's staff writes: "I have seen the Baron and his assistants seven long hours inspecting a brigade of three small regiments; every musket handled and searched, cartridge boxes opened, even the flints and cartridges counted; knapsacks unstrung, and every article of clothing spread on the soldier's blanket, and tested by his book, whether what he had received from the U. S. was there." (From Kapp's "Life of Steuben").

A PLUCKEMIN MERCHANT

About this time [1806] its leading merchant was George I. Bergen, born 1764, son of John B. Bergen and Sarah Stryker, of near Cranbury. He was energetic, persevering and deeply religious, and developed an extensive business in his capacious Pluckemin store, overriding competitors and causing several storekeepers in the neighborhood to go out of business. After 1808 he dealt largely in pork and provisions for the European markets, the large armies creating a brisk demand and high prices. He became embarrassed, owing to the embargo of 1808, followed by the Non-intercourse Act, and, when the sudden peace of 1815 came, he failed. Subsequently he, with other New Jersey families, settled in Kentucky and then Indiana where his descendants now live. ("The Bergen Family," p. 423).

MAJOR DANIEL AXTELL AND AXTELL DESCENDANTS

The Daniel Axtell tract in Somerset extended from the east line of Bedminster township to Lamington river, south of the Lesser and Larger Cross-roads and north of the North Branch. The eastern portion was recently in the possession of Cornelius M. Wyckoff.

The Major's father, also named Daniel, was prominent in the Cromwellian army, and commanded the guard at the Court in which Charles I was convicted of treason and sentenced to be beheaded. After the restoration Axtell was arrested, tried with others, was convicted and executed. His son, Daniel, fled to Jamaica in the West Indies, where, engaging in trade, he acquired quite a fortune. He visited the American Colonies and made the purchase of Raritan land (in Somerset). After his death, his son, William, who was born in Jamaica, came to New Jersey in 1746 in order to dispose of this estate. He visited New York, and, while there, ran away with and married

the beautiful daughter of the treasurer of that province, Abraham De Peyster. He built a fine house in New York and lived in a lavish manner as long as his money lasted. In 1754 he removed to England, stopping on his way at Jamaica, where he settled his father's estate there. Some years later, returning to America, he built a large mansion at Flatbush, L. I., where he permanently settled. At the breaking out of the Revolution he attached himself to the patriot cause, and was active in arousing the people of his country to the support of the American arms. After the battle of Long Island and the defeat of the Americans, there and in West Chester, his convictions underwent a change, and, swearing allegiance to the Crown, he became a violent partisan of the British cause and was commissioned as Colonel of a regiment of foot in His Majesty's service. He was also given many offices of a sinecure nature which brought him a fortune. His estates in America were secured to him by being settled upon an adopted daughter, whom he married to a Major Giles of the Continental army. After the evacuation of Long Island and New York he removed to England, where he received a pension and a Colonel's half pay for life. (From Thomas Jones' "History of New York During the Revolution").

Hon. C. F. Axtell, of Morristown, New Jersey, writes me Feb. 22, 1888, that he is descended from Thomas (a brother of Col. Daniel, the regicide), who came to this country about 1662, settling in Sudbury, Mass., where he died four years later. He had a son Henry, born in England in 1661, who had a son Daniel, born 1683, who married a daughter of William Pratt of Weymouth, Mass., in 1702. He had thirteen children, the third son, Henry, b. in Mass. in 1715, married Jemima Leonard of Taunton, Mass., in 1737, and moved to New Jersey (Mendham) in 1740. He was the great-grandfather of Charles F. Axtell. Henry had sons Henry, Calvin and Luther. Henry and Calvin resided in Mendham, while Luther removed to Washington co., Pa.

Major Daniel's widow was devisee for life of his Somerset lands. Sometime previous to 1738 she married William Golborn. In that year actions of trespass were brought against Benjamin Manning and Wright Skinner, two tenants of the Axtell lands. (Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery).

BOUND BROOK IN 1752

At this time, including Middlebrook, Bound Brook had twenty houses and a tavern, being the same building now occupied as such by Miss Sarah L. Fisher, Middlebrook. The dwellings on the heights

back of the village, on properties now the Brown farm and Vanderveer Shepard's farm, are said to have been standing in 1752.

A dwelling formerly standing in Middlebrook, on the west side of the main road, for many years occupied by Caleb Morton, was demolished a few months since. It bore the date, covered by a collar beam, of 1752.

In the old arch over the mill-race at the causeway, in the south wall, there is a stone inscribed: "Michael Field. B. 1722. M. —. D. 1746." The road bed having been raised by filling in, it is covered with earth. (Communicated by Isaac Field, of New York, and A. S. Mollison, of Bound Brook).

[The next two paragraphs do not relate to the Revolutionary Army when in Somerset County, but when lying at Valley Forge, Pa. But as they are interesting as throwing light upon Washington's body-guard, and also as describing how Baron Steuben set to work to establish a better system of manœuvres in the Army, we present them here].

WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD

"Headquarters: March 17, 1778. One hundred chosen men are to be annexed to the Guard of the Commander-in-chief for the purpose of forming a corps to be instructed in the manœuvres necessary to be introduced into the Army and serve as a model for the execution of them. As the General's Guard is composed entirely from Virginians, the 100 draughts are to be from the troops of the other States. The description of the men: height from 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 10 inches; age from 20 to 30 years; of robust constitution, well limbed, formed for activity, and men of established character for sobriety and fidelity."

BARON STEUBEN'S ADVENT

Baron Steuben's advent is announced in orders dated "Headquarters, March 28, 1778. The Baron Stueben, his Lieutenant General, in foreign service and a gentleman of great military experience, having obligingly undertaken to exercise the office of Inspector-General in the Army of the Commander in Chief, till the pleasure of Congress be known, desires he may be respected and obeyed as such, and hopes and expects that all officers of whatsoever rank in it will afford him every aid in their power in the execution of his office. Lieut. Col. Davis, Brook Barber and Mr. Firnant are appointed to act as sub-inspectors, the three former retaining their rank and station in the line. The importance of establishing a uniform system of military

manœuvres and regularity of discipline must be obvious; the deficiency of our Army in these respects must be equally so; the time we probably shall have to introduce the necessary reformation is short; without the most active exertions therefore of officers of every class it will be impossible to derive the advantages proposed from this institution, which are of the greatest advantage to the subject of the ensuing Campaign. Argument surely need not to be multiplied to kindle the zeal of officers in a matter of such essential consequence, to their own honour, the advancement of the service, and the prosperity of our arms." (Foregoing two items from "Mem. Book" of Lieut. and Adjutant Benjamin Moore's, of Col. Hazen's Regt., Congresses Own).

JACOB KLINE, HEAD OF THE KLINE FAMILY

Dr. John C. Honeyman wrote, May 5, 1892, sending the following copy of a MSS. he had seen concerning Jacob Kline (the head of the Kline family of Hunterdon and Somerset). He did not know the author, but subsequently wrote it was written by Peter L. Kline, of North Branch Station, merchant, who obtained it all from John Kline, of "The Ridge," oldest grandson of Jacob:

"Jacob Kline, our great-grandfather, was born March 6, 1714, died Jan. 6, 1789, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was buried at New Germantown, N. J., aged 74 years and 10 months. Fanny Gertrude Moelick his wife, was born Nov. 16, 1727, died Oct. 9, 1801, at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes P. M., aged 73 years, 10 months and 23 days, and was buried at Germantown, Pa. She emigrated to America from Germany with her parents when she was 12 years of age. Her father settled in Readington township, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He built a log cabin and roofed it with oak shingles made with his own hands. After he had the cabin up and the shingles ready, he had not the means to fasten the shingles; but great-great-grandmother Moelick traded the rings she had on her fingers for nails to roof the cabin. Is she not worthy to be called great-great, in another sense? For us no doubt they were mementos of dear friends in Father-land, and remembrances of childhood's home. Jacob Kline emigrated from Germany, it is said from Hamburg, or from somewhere on the Rhine. He was a poor, uneducated man and a tanner by trade. When he first came to this country he could not carry on his business for the want of means to do it with; he followed sawing for a livelihood, that is, the old fashioned way of sawing before mills were built when they sawed, one man above and one below. Sometime after he was married he bought the old Moelick [Johannes Moelich] homestead, our great-

great-grandfather Moelick's place, [midway between North Branch and White House] and carried on farming and tanning. The farm contained 400 acres and the tanyard 30 vats. There were 200 acres of fine white oak timber. When his son Jacob (our grandfather) was married his father said he would build him a house somewhere on the place provided he could buy a frame; but he could not do it, therefore the house was not built—*notwithstanding*, he owned 200 acres of splendid timber! He would not even use his own timber for fencing, but bought fencing. When great-grandfather Kline was married I cannot find out. Great-grandmother Kline was naturally talented in the transaction of business although her opportunities for gaining an education were very limited. Verily, she was a helpmate and more; her husband would do the work, and she the business. She would weigh hides, and measure bark, and calculate by using the old fashioned X I V, they being the only figures or characters that she understood. At the time of great-grandfather's death Trenton was the county town of Hunterdon county, and business relating to estates was transacted there; and as great-grandmother was the business man in settling up the estate, she was called before the surrogate who said of her that he had never done business with anyone who understood it better than she. When her boys grew up she retired to the house and turned over her part of the business to them." [Here follows a list of the children, with dates of birth and death, as given in "The Story of an Old Farm," p. 648].

NORTH BRANCH OF THE RARITAN

Heads near McCainsville, Roxbury township, Morris co., taking its rise from a spring which flows, year in and year out, a uniformly large quantity of cool, clear water which is not effected by even the severest drought. Owing to the iron stone in its bed for the first ten miles, it is called Black River. At Succasunna, it widens into quite a lake. The sources of the North and South branches are about a mile apart.

DANIEL COOPER AND HIS FIFTH MARRIAGE

Daniel Cooper's father came to America, and settled just above New York on the Hudson. Daniel's son, the well-known Dr. John Cooper, commenced the study of medicine with Doctors Caleb Halstead of Connecticut Farms, and Melancthon Freeman of Middlesex County, and completed his course in New York City. He first prac-

ticed in Greenwich, Warren Co., but afterwards moved to Easton, Pa., where he practiced till his death in 1851, at the age of eighty-six. (From Wickes' "History of Medicine").

"1788, Oct. 27th, were married at the house of Aaron Moelich, Mr. Daniel Cooper of Long Hill, in the 89th year of his age, to his fifth wife, Mrs. Barbara Mary Gibbs, age 77, she having been married twice before." (From Zion church book, New Germantown).

MEANING OF NAMES

Barkeloo, Deventer, Wyck, and Buren, are derived from towns in and near the Netherlands. "Vanderbilt," derived from *bildt*, that is, certain elevations of ground in Guelderland. "Vanderbec," of the brook; "Vandervoort," of the ford; "Vanderhoof," of the court; "Van Schaack," from a town in Holland; "Van Ness" and "Van Duyne," from towns in Friesland; "Vanderveer," of the ferry; "Vandenburg," of the hill; "Onderdonk" below Donk, which is in Brabant; "Tenbroeck," at the marsh; "Ten Eyck," at the oak; "Middagh," means mid-day; "Bogaert," orchard; Blauvelt," blue field; "Rosevelt," rose field; "Stuyvesant," quick sand; "Hasbrook," hare's marsh; "Bethune," from a place in the Netherlands near Lille. (From Miss Vanderbilt's "Social History of Flatbush").

EARLY ROADS' PETITION

About the year 1767 the following petitions concerning Somerset roads was presented to the Assembly:

"To His Excellency, William Franklin, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to the Honourable, His Majesties Council, and to the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, now sitting at the City of Perth Amboy:

The Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of the County of Somerset humbly sheweth:

That it is evident to every inhabitant of this county that the present method of making and repairing the public roads and bridges in this Province as the laws stand is attended with numberless inconveniencies which are so universally known that it is needless to go into an elucidation of them in this Petition.

We therefore pray that your Honours will be pleased to indulge us in passing a law for the making and repairing of the public roads and bridges in the said county by an assessment of a tax on the real and personal estates of the inhabitants of said county and under such regulations, as we are informed your Honours have passed a Law for

that purpose in the township of Hanover [Morris county] and others. And your petitioners will ever pray.

Philip Van Horne,
John Carey,
Jacob V. Noor Strand,
Sam'l St'ts Coejemans,
George Van Nest,
Abraham Montanye,
Aron Auten,
Aurie Lane,

Benj'n. Morgan,
John Van Nest,
Wm. McDonald,
Peter Renier,
John Arrison,
Wm. Carnagay (?),
And'w. Leake.

A second petition identical with that of the first one, excepting the recital that it is the appeal "of a number of the inhabitants of the townships of Bedminster and Bridgewater," had the following names attached:

John Carey,
Bryan Leferty,
John Van Derveer,
Wm. Redford Crawford,
Alex'r. McEowen,
Rich'd. McDonald,
James Graham,
Robert Allan,
Peter Castner,
Peter Eoff,
George Teeple,
John Wortman,
Peter Sutphin,
Garret Voorhees,
Matthias Lane,
John Phenix, Jr.,
Nathaniel Porter,
Christopher Sutphen,

Peter Demund, Junior,
Peter Wortman,
Albert Voorhees,
Sam'l. Herriot,
Thomas Adams,
James Whallon,
Moses Craig,
Moses Craig, Jun'r.,
Derrick Sutphen,
Gisbert Sutphen,
John Gaston,
David King,
William Vandorn,
Aron Vandorn,
Daniel Peat (?),
William McClelan,
Jacob Eoff,
Jos. Whitaker.

JOHN AYRES AND FAMILY

to Haverhill

John Ayres moved into Somerset county from Woodbridge, N. J., in 1717. He was born Mar. 2, 1663, at Newbury, Mass., from whence he came when an infant to Woodbridge with his father, Obadiah, who came with John Pike's party. He died in 1732 at the age of 69. He left seven sons, John, Thomas, Obadiah, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Moses and Aaron. They all lived near Basking Ridge and most of them had large families, and for 120 years they and their descendants were connected with the congregation of the Presbyterian church, etc. (See Rankin's "Presby. ch. in B. Ridge").

EXPENSES OF BEDMINSTER COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION,
1775

The following curious expense bill of the Bedminster Committee of Observation and Inspection during May and June, 1775, indicates how busy the Committee was in preparing for the war with England. This bill is not in usual form, but consists of memoranda much like that of a diary.

"May 15th, 1775. The expense that the Committee have been at, at the house of Jacob Eoff - - - - - £0. 4s. 8d.

"May 18th, 1775. Met at the house of Anthony J. Jacobs. All paid - - - - - £0. 5s. 3d.

"Ditto. Borrowed from John Wortman in cash £2. os. od. to go to New York to buy arms. Stephen Hunt chosen to go to New York to buy the arms.

"May 20th, 1775. Agreed that the Captain shall have one dollar per day to treat his men when he trains his men; that once a week.

"May 20th, 1775. To expense for the Committee at the house of John Phoenix, when the Company met to raise men (amount blurred).

"May 25th, 1775. John Wortman and Gisbert Sutphen, when sent to the Congress at Trentown; out two days; expense of going 5s. 3d. and at Trentown 9s. 7d.; returning, 5s. 3d. In all—

"Sutphen paid on the above 17s. 5d. }

"John Wortman on the above 2s. 8d. } £1.0.0. proc.

"Mr. Hunt has paid to the man that came from Brunswick to train the men - - - - - £0.4.8.

"The whole amount of cash - - - - - £4.10.8

"One dollar for Gaston's mare to go to York. John Wortman to the ride of his horse to Trentown 3s. 9d., Gisbert Sutphen for his horse 3s. 9d., included in the above.

"Aaron paid his 11s. 8d. to Wortman.

"John Voorhees paid to Wortman.

"Mr. Lane paid to Wortman.

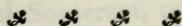
"Wortman's part settled; and in his account Sutphen part settled; and in his account Gaston [received] 7s. 6d. for the use of his mare, and is to pay the remainder, 1s. 6d., to John Wortman, and the remainder, being 2s. 8d., to Gisbert Sutphen.

"Stephen Hunt, Esq., credit to 4s. 8d. paid to the Brunswick man, and due 7s. od. coming to Gisbert Sutphen.

"June 26th, 1775. Committee met at the Cross Road. The account on the other side made that each man's share was to pay of the £4.10.0:

Hunt's part to pay	-	-	£0.11.8.
Sutphen's part	-	-	0.11.8.
Molegh's (Melick's) part	-	-	0.11.8.
Gaston's part	-	-	0.11.8.
Wortman's part	-	-	0.11.8.

Voorhees' part	-	-	-	0.11.8.
Lane's part	-	-	-	0.11.8.
				<hr/>
				£4. 1.8.
Was settled before	-	-	-	£0. 9.11.
				<hr/>
Settled as above	-	-	-	£4.11.7."



GOVERNOR WILLIAM PATERSON AGAIN

OUR READERS may recall the former articles in the *QUARTERLY* on Governor William Paterson (see Vol. I, pp. 161, 241; Vol. III, pp. 1, 83). In the first-named article it was stated, on the authority of Governor Paterson's grandson, the late Judge William Paterson of Perth Amboy, that the Governor was born, not as stated in encyclopedias and elsewhere, "on the sea," but at Antrim, Ireland. We have now in possession the copy of a paper in the actual handwriting of Governor Paterson, the original being possessed by his descendant, Miss Emily King Paterson, of Perth Amboy, which paper is a record not only of the Governor's own birth, but those of his two sisters and two brothers. It also contains the dates of death and place of burial of his mother Mary, his father Richard, and his sister Frances. The minuteness of these records is most interesting, as is also the fact indicating that the Governor buried his father, who died at the Governor's residence near Raritan, Somerset County, on the day following his death in a burying-ground on the Governor's farm. The following is the record:

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN PATERSON'S FATHER'S FAMILY

"1. Wm. Paterson was born in the town of Antrim in Ireland, on Tuesday, the 24th December, 1745, at 7 o'clock in the forenoon. Baptized by the Rev. Mr. Holmes.

"2. Frances Paterson was born at Sea, Lat. 38 N. 6 Long. 69-50, on Thursday the 3d Sept. 1747, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Baptized in the City of New York by the Rev. Mr. Pemberton.

"3. Susannah Paterson was born in N. Brunswick, in New Jersey, on Monday, the 16th October, 1749, at one of the clock in the morning; baptized by the Rev. Mr. Arthurs. She departed this life the 17th Novr., 1749, and the day following was interred in the burying-ground belonging to the Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick.

"4. Thos. Paterson was born in Princeton, in New Jersey, on Thursday, the 19th December, 1751, at half-after 9 o'clock in the forenoon; baptized by the Rev. Mr. Cove de of Trenton.

"5. Edward Paterson was born in Princeton, in New Jersey, on

Saturday, the 15th June, 1754, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; baptized by the Rev. John Brainard of Cranberry.

"Mary Paterson, the wife of Richard Paterson, departed this life at Princeton, on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1772, at half an hour after 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and was buried the Friday following at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the burying-ground belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Princeton. Aged 49.

"Richard Paterson departed this life at Raritan, in the Township of Bridgewater, County of Somerset, on Sunday, the 5th of August, 1781, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and was interred the day following about 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the burying-ground on the farm belonging to Wm. Paterson at Raritan.

"Frances, the wife of Thomas Irwin, of Philadelphia, merchant, departed this life at Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 11th of August, 1784, 20 m. after 9 o'clock A. M., and was interred the day following at 5 o'clock P. M. in the burying-ground belonging to the Market Street Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia."

GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED INSCRIPTION ON WIFE'S TOMBSTONE

In the QUARTERLY (Vol. I, p. 177) the marriage of the Governor (then Attorney-General) to Cornelia Bell, on February 9, 1779, was noted. She died Nov. 13, 1783, in New Brunswick, after the Governor had moved there, and when only twenty-seven years of age. That the Governor felt his loss most profoundly, and that he had considered his young bride an unusual woman, may be gathered from the draft of an inscription to be placed upon her tombstone. That this inscription was not actually used does not detract from its unique features. It is now published for the first time, and is printed precisely as written and capitalized. The words in parenthesis were intended as a substitute.

"Stop, Passenger!
And here view whatever is amiable and good
Summed up in the Character
of
MRS. CORNELIA PATERSON
The wife of William Paterson
Her Person was delicate, full of Grace and Dignity
Kindled by Beauty and enlivened by Sense.
She was Loveliness itself
The Beauties of her Person were exceeded only
By those of her Mind.
A happy Elegance of Thought
Refined by Virtue,
Adorned and dignified her Mind.
She was delicately sentimental.
Her Manners were easy and engaging,

Her Temper was gentle, placid and serene ; (gentle, serene and sweet)
 Her Heart was meek, benevolent and virtuous,
 Her Morals exhibited a Copy
 of
 Gospel Purity.
 She walked in the Path of Religion,
 And lived for Eternity.
 Oh, best of Wives,
 And worthy of longest Days!
 She lived universally esteemed and beloved;
 She died universally lamented,
 On the 13th of Nov'r, 1783
 In the 28th year of her age."

Here is a variation from the foregoing, which the Governor thought, perhaps, too lengthy, but even this was not used, although on this we shall make a further remark after the quotation:

"Go, Passenger,
 Reflect upon thy own mortality
 And learn to die.

"In Memory
 of
 Cornelia Paterson
 The wife of William Paterson
 She lived innocent
 And died beloved
 Nov. 13, 1783
 Aged 28."

It is clear from the existing family monument in the First Presbyterian churchyard in New Brunswick that it has supplanted whatever stone or stones and inscriptions were first placed there. So it may be the last above draft of an inscription to Cornelia did appear upon the stone first erected to her, although the facts concerning any of the first headstones are wanting.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Austin Scott, of New Brunswick, who had Mr. Frank Graham of Rutgers College copy the actual inscriptions on the monument as it now stands, we find the following to be on the four sides of it:

[West side]
 "William Paterson
 Born In Antrim Ireland
 December 24, 1745
 Died in Albany, New York
 September 9, 1806
 And Was Buried In The
 Manor House Vault"

[On the Base]
 "Renewed June
 1864"

[South side]
 "Euphemia White
 Relict of
 William Paterson
 Died
 Jan. 29th 1832,
 In the 86th year
 of her age
 She rests beneath this marble"

[North side]
 "Cornelia Bell
 wife of
 William Paterson
 Died
 Nov. 13th 1783,
 In the 28th year
 of her age
 She rests beneath this marble"

[East side]
 "William Bell Paterson
 Died in Perth Amboy
 April 30th 1833,
 In the 50th year of his age
 And was buried in the Cemetery
 of Saint Peters Church

Cornelia Paterson
 wife of
 Stephen Van Rensselaer
 Died in the City of New York
 Aug. 8th 1844,
 In the 65th year of her age
 And was buried in the manor
 House vault in Albany"

The words "Renewed June 1864" on the base of the monument, naturally interpreted, indicate that it had been previously set up, and either recut or some inscriptions added. But it cannot be otherwise than that originally there must have been a headstone set up there by the Governor for his wife Cornelia, and we should judge the present monument was erected after the Governor's death, which occurred, as did his burial, at Albany, N. Y.

PATERSON'S LITIGATED BUSINESS

Three very early Court bills of Mr. Paterson, two being at the very beginning of his practice, and one being at the close of his Somerset residence, have been shown to us. The first bill relates to his practice at New Bromley (near old White House), in Hunterdon County. The Deputy Provincial Secretary of the Province at the time (1769) was Charles Pettit, who was also a general Surrogate of New Jersey. In 1770 he became an attorney and in 1774 was private secretary to Governor Franklin. The bill for Court fees of 1769 was £1.18.5, which probably includes a surrogate's account carried forward into the next bill. During four Terms of Court in 1770 an account, as presented by Mr. Pettit, shows only one suit for each Term, the total fees being 15s., 4d. This proves that the young lawyer, like many other young attorneys of the present day, had to wait patiently for any grist to come to his mill. Even at this early period, however, that his judgment was confided in is evident from this letter which Mr. Pettit attached to the 1770 bill of costs:

"Sir: Mal McCourry has applied to be made a Surrogate and is going to reside in Roxbury in the county of Morris. The place he describes to be 14 miles from Morris and 12 from Jno. Lefferty. I apprehend it must be still nearer to you, and should be glad to know the situation from you, that I may have good ground for refusing him a commission."

The last bill named is one rendered by Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen, county clerk of Somerset, and shows that during the January and April Terms of Court, 1783, which is after Paterson gave up his State appointment as Attorney-General and just before he moved to New Brunswick, he had brought seventy-five suits in Somerset, and during the preceding Term about half as many. As there may also have been Supreme Court cases not triable in Somerset, and as he must also have appeared in defense of clients in various criminal prosecutions, it will readily be seen how immense his practice had become. We do not print the actual bills, because they would be of interest chiefly to lawyers.

NOTES ON THE LIFE OF REV. WILLIAM BLAUVELT, D. D.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE QUARTERLY

THERE WAS published in the well-known, but now scarce magazine, "Our Home," devoted to the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon (1873), three articles by the then living pastor of Lamington church, the Rev. William Blauvelt, D. D., entitled "Recollections of an Aged Minister." For some unexplained reason these articles only covered the period of the first sixteen years of the Doctor's life. Some seven years after this publication the present writer interviewed the doctor concerning his other recollections of personal events and prominent men between the time when he was a student at law in New Brunswick (1816) and the date of his assumption of the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Lamington. The notes then made have never been published, and having been written down at the time in a semi-shorthand, are, in many places, undecipherable, and in other cases uncertain. However, the following are believed to be substantially accurate:

'I was fourteen years of age when I was graduated from Rutgers College, then known as Queen's (1814). As I lived in New Brunswick I began at once the study of law with my uncle, Joseph Warren Scott, and continued in this study for two years. Scott had been a law pupil of General Frederick Frelinghuysen at Millstone. He was licensed to practice in 1801. He was a noted lawyer of brilliant mind, though not a real student. What he read, however, he remembered. A law student whose teacher had been the greater lawyer, George Wood, said that while Wood could state a case with great precision, Scott would lay down the principles of the common law and reason it all out upon that, but use case law not at all.

'Commerce Square by the river was at that time the Court end of the city of New Brunswick, where the chief lawyers and judges lived. While studying law I saw, of course, many of those who honored the profession. I remember Samuel L. Southard as a tall, elegant appearing man, who was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, not because of his ability, but because, at the time, his political party had no other man passable for the position. I recall Judges Pennington and Rossell well; also Richard Stockton, Jr. In the celebrated will case at the State House, Trenton, I heard Stockton argue the case with a lawyer Ingersoll, hearing whom was like listening to music. Ingersoll's statements were as clear as a streak of light. Stockton appeared at a disadvantage. He was courtly in manners and could make a beautiful bow. Henry Southard, father of Samuel,

was a plain, unpretending man of good solid sense. Theodore Frelinghuysen once told me that he never liked the practice of law, and intended gradually to get out of it. He was an eloquent man.

'At sixteen I found my health too much impaired to continue the study of law, and my father sent me to Virginia, on the eastern shore of which I remained for a little less than a year, tutoring in the family of William W. Wilson, when I returned and decided to become a teacher at Flemington. I taught there in the Academy for six months, boarding with William Maxwell, Esq., the well-known lawyer of that place. In August, 1817, I went to Basking Ridge in order to teach for Rev. Dr. William C. Brownlee in the Academy there. Dr. Brownlee was not a teacher and the burden of the school fell on me. William L. Dayton, Professor Cross (who went West) and others who subsequently became of note, were my pupils. I remained there 2½ years. By this time I had decided to enter the ministry, so I returned to New Brunswick and entered the Seminary. However, I remained there only from Fall until Spring, because my close application to the study of Hebrew broke me down physically. Then I took charge of a department in the Trenton Academy, remaining there until the following February, when I was invited to become tutor in the Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia, where I remained from the Spring of 1822 until the Fall of 1824. Judge Reeves and the Prestons went with me, and became my students there.

'Becoming in better health and desiring to reënter the Seminary, I came back to New Brunswick, arriving the very day that Lafayette reached there. I only saw him about ten minutes sitting in his barouche. John DeGraw, a great New Brunswick horseman, was driver, and I remember he had to take off the leaders because they became unmanageable. I remained at the Seminary until the next April, when, passing a satisfactory examination before the Presbytery at Lawrenceville, I was licensed to preach. At Lawrenceville I spent the night with the father of Chancellor Green. I had not completed my theological course, as my health was again giving way, being too close a student to keep my physique in repair.

'I just missed being called to the First Presbyterian church at Trenton owing to the opposition one man, who had been a surgeon to General Berau in the French Revolution. Thereupon the Reformed Dutch church Missionary Society sent me to Delaware county, New York, as a missionary. Here was a plain people with no churches, and I rode everywhere on horseback, preaching from April to November, 1825, and then served as the Society's traveling collection agent on Long Island and along the Hudson until April, 1826. As

I could not draw blood out of a turnip, I gave up the collection business, and, on returning to New York City to report to the Dutch Society, I was there brought into relationship with its Treasurer, Timothy Hutton, whose daughter I afterward married. Receiving then a call to the Lamington church I accepted it, after preaching here for two Sabbaths, and was ordained and installed August 9, 1826. A month later I was married.'

As the writer did not want Dr. Blauvelt to stop at this point, he was questioned concerning various matters before alluded to, and other topics, and continued:

'No minister, I think, before 1835, wore a beard. I remember that Rev. Dr. Rankin of Basking Ridge, in 1840 had side whiskers, and it was the cause of comment.

'The eastern shore of Virginia has probably little changed since I was there. It was really the old Virginia, with a pure, unmixed population; the old stock, with a few storekeepers and peddlers. No decent man would go there to a tavern to spend the night, but would drive up to a planter's and be well entertained. If he wanted sugar and coffee he would have to buy it. The colored children on the plantations were so numerous that you would tumble over several of them on going into the house. I was at Woodland and I recall that W. W. Wilson there owned one hundred slaves, and killed in the Fall two hundred hogs. He had three plantations, one at the seaside and one at Woodland. The peninsula was only five or six miles wide at this point, and ducks, geese and deer were abundant. At corn shucking time the ears would be broken off and made into a great pile, and this would be time for frolic and song. One colored man would sing and then all the other slaves would join in the chorus, which could be heard for a mile. There was no religion except among the blacks, in the woods, for there was no meeting house.'

Questioning him about some noted men the Doctor said:

'Chief Justice Kirkpatrick was as handsome a man as there was in the State of New Jersey, with a mellifluous tone of voice, but was considered vain. I think some of his decisions were queer. I once heard him decide that an indorser of a note needed no other notice than the writ of subpœna.

'When I was in Flemington there were not over forty houses in the village. The Presbyterian church stood at one end. Gordon was there busy making his first map of New Jersey.

'Dr. Robert Finley, who had left Basking Ridge the year I went there, I had frequently heard at New Brunswick. He preached with notes, but with great force and strong feeling. He was a large, muscular

man, who was killed by the climate of Georgia. Dr. Finley built the Academy at Basking Ridge, and, as I recall, that village contained only eight or ten houses. Three or four of the Dayton family made a living keeping boarders. In one of the houses Judge Joseph Annin lived. Dr. Brownlee was a handsome man, portly but not clumsy. His face had wide nostrils, but no beard, and he had a fine voice. He was well versed in old theology, but poor in using proof texts. His sermons were without real logic. He was poor in mathematics and really not a teacher. His bearing and figure, however, made a happy impression, and he was considered a wonderful man in those parts. Ordinarily he was a kind-hearted man, but, if his Scotch blood was aroused, he was like a house on fire. In polemics he was too fierce.

'William L. Dayton's father was a shoemaker. I had entire charge of William's studies for two and one-half years. He was not considered specially bright, but had the peculiarity of "hang to it." He was steady and earnest and ambitious. When I made a mark on his paper showing a mistake, he would break into tears.

'I must tell you an incident of the noted Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, Jersey born, who preached in the First Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, and to hear whom was a great treat. His son came to me to be married, having previously said to his father: "Father, I am going to get married and should like you to perform the service, but I can't receive you as a minister." His father replied: "Heaven forgive me that I have been the father of such a stupid son." Cox preached at Mendham when I first heard him.

'One of my teachers in the New Brunswick Seminary was Dr. John H. Livingston, the President, who said of some students that the first year they got things by heart; the second year they looked over books, and the third year they were overlooked. Theological instruction then was not so much instruction as what I call catechising. Two valuable men there were Drs. John Ludlow and John De Witt. I considered Dr. Ludlow an eloquent preacher before he became a professor.

'In my Hampden-Sydney College there were four Prestons, one of whom became Secretary of the Navy. Judge Alexander Reeves, who was a Virginian, was a first-rate scholar. His elder brother became a Senator. I taught him his Latin and Greek.

'I remember seeing John Randolph of Roanoke, at the county courthouse in Virginia, but I was one hour too late to hear him speak. I remember he was tall with a wide forehead. I recall one time in which Randolph was more than matched. He had made a violent attack on Rhode Island and was expecting to be answered, and this

is how his opponent did it: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman of Virginia has made his speech, and the attempt has not been much. One happy circumstance in natural history, however, contributes to our happiness. It is that mules cannot propagate their own species."

On being questioned as to two of his predecessors at Lamington, Rev. Enoch Burt, who was pastor from 1810 to 1813, and Rev. Horace Galpin, who served from 1814 to 1825, the Doctor said, as to Mr. Burt:

'Enoch Burt was from New England and was a watchmaker in Princeton. Lamington was his first regular charge. He went from here to North Carolina and, being of an inventive turn, worked out there a patent locomotive. He came back North so poor that he couldn't buy a paper of tobacco. He had a great mind; was blunt and so gave offense. He invented also a machine to shear off wool cloth. He came here with his small model locomotive and ran it on this floor; Mr. Larzalear told me he saw it here. He was famous for long prayers. He was tall, slim and, of course, had no beard. I remember hearing him preach once.'

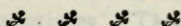
As to Mr. Galpin, unfortunately the notes are obscure.

An interesting fact in Dr. Blauvelt's early life has recently come to the knowledge of the writer. It is that when he was at Flemington, teaching, in 1817, he originated the first Sunday School there. At a late centennial observance of the fact in that place Mr. Elias Vosseller, in an address, stated that the late Rev. Dr. Mott had ascertained the fact. Mr. Vosseller thus describes the event: "Mr. Blauvelt saw that the colored children were not admitted to any of the [day] schools, and were growing up in deplorable ignorance. He interested a number of others in their behalf, and wrote and sent a notice to the churches, announcing that a school would be opened for them on Sabbath afternoons." This school was begun with twenty pupils and with Dr. Blauvelt and one lady as teachers.

Dr. Blauvelt, born in 1800, died at Lamington, July 16, 1888, after a remarkable pastorate there of sixty-two years. During a portion of this period he could not refrain from following his old occupation of teaching, and his "school," maintained in the parsonage, was long a noted one. In it he prepared many young men for college, not a few of whom became ministers of the Gospel. Among the latter were Dr. Morris Sutphen, and Revs. Joseph Van Dyke, William Brush, Alfred Brush, Wm. E. Honeyman, his own sons George and I. Alstyne, and others.

In classical learning and preaching ability Dr. Blauvelt had no peer, in his day, in the county. Well versed in Greek and Latin, he

loved the classics and was never more happy than when he saw his pupils grasped the real meat of his teaching. In the pulpit his voice was clear, his enunciation perfect, and whatever text he took he made his points so extremely pertinent to the facts of life, and so interesting to his hearers, that old and young were compelled to listen with almost strained attention. Although the small village of Lamington had and has but a half dozen dwellings, the venerable church building was invariably full of church members and others, who came there every Sabbath for miles to hear the Doctor preach. The gallery devoted to colored folks was also filled, and, no matter how illiterate some of them were, they would praise the sermon and talk of it for days afterward. Those were palmy days in this congregation, and the influence of its pastor reached far and wide, and extends down even to this day.



SOMERSET COUNTY UNION LEAGUE, 1863-'65

WHEN the Civil War was at its height, in 1863, there were conditions in the Northern States very similar to those that now obtain throughout our entire country, but especially in the North and West. That is to say, the party carrying on the War for the Union was hampered at every turn by those who were opposed to the specific principles which underlaid the vigorous prosecution of the contest. In this situation there were formed in many cities and smaller localities what were known as Councils of the Union League. There was such a League in Somerset County known as "Somerset Council, Union League No. 61." While it was not instituted until February 29, 1864, there was a preliminary meeting for the formation of the Council on October 29, 1863. Memories of this League have not passed out of the minds of some of the older men of the county, but no notice of its meetings has ever been written, and it may prove of both present and future interest to put in permanent shape some facts concerning this League. While in technical language it was called a Council, it was always popularly known as the "Union League."

On the date above named, in 1863, a meeting was called at the office of the "Somerset Unionist," addressed by a Mr. S. Hopkins, of Jersey City, who explained the objects and purposes of the proposed League. There were present, so far as we can now ascertain, only six citizens,—Col. Aaron D. Hope, Samuel W. Davenport, LaRue Vredenburgh, Culver Barcalow, John Lindsley and Daniel Porter.

A temporary organization was effected with Colonel Hope as President and Daniel Porter as Secretary.

No other meeting was called until February 2, 1864, when new members joined as follows: John R. Emery, Theodore Giles, George E. Allen, Cornelius T. Cox, William Conklin, Jacob L. Sutphen, William P. Mesick, George V. Tunison and John W. Taylor. Afterward at each meeting various persons joined; the full list of members will be given at the close of this article.

The meetings, of course, were not public, and new members were stated to have been "initiated." Just what this initiation was we have not learned.

A summary of some of the important features of the minutes, which lie before us, is as follows:

On February 8, 1864, the League met over the store of Mr. George B. Tunison on South street, it having been obtained temporarily for holding the meetings. These meetings were to be held weekly, every Monday evening. On the same date permanent officers were elected, viz., President, Col. A. D. Hope; Vice-President, John R. Emery; Assistant Vice-President, Samuel W. Davenport; Treasurer, John W. Taylor; Secretary, Daniel Porter; Marshal, Pethuel Mason; Herald, W. L. Vanderveer; Sentinel, George V. Tunison; Chaplain, Rev. Solomon Parsons. As Mr. Mason declined serving as Marshal, Theodore Giles was substituted. Rev. Mr. Parsons consented to officiate as Chaplain "provided that Rev. Dr. Mesick and Rev. Mr. Morse be allowed to alternate with him."

On February 22, standing committees were appointed, viz.: On State of the Order, C. Barcalow, S. B. Birdsall, J. O. McClellan; Finance, Dr. J. F. Berg, J. W. Conklin and John T. Conklin.

On February 29 Mr. Alex. H. Wallis, Vice-President of the State Council, was present, and declared that the Council had not been legally instituted, whereupon the formalities of organization were again gone through with, and the legal name of Somerset Council Union League No. 61 adopted. At this meeting forty-seven were present.

On March 7 the regular charter procured from the State Council was presented at the meeting, and Messrs. Mason, Barcalow and Tunison were appointed a committee to prepare by-laws. On March 21 the by-laws were adopted, but do not appear in the minutes. On April 5 the special order of the evening was the adoption of a ticket to be supported at the ensuing town meeting. On April 9 it was resolved to meet in future at Masonic Hall. Evidently the large attendance made a new meeting place necessary. On April 11 Sylvester

Robins, of Branchburg, addressed the Council. On April 18 it is noted that fifty members were present. On May 2 Pethuel Mason was appointed Chaplain in place of Rev. Calvin Butler, who had removed from the village. (We do not find a record on the minutes of the change from Rev. Mr. Parsons to Rev. Mr. Butler as Chaplain). On May 9 the Council was addressed by Elisha B. Wood of Hillsborough Council, later the State Senator from Somerset. On May 16 Capt. Cornelius Cox was appointed Assistant Treasurer.

On June 13, the National League, having recommended that Independence Day be celebrated with appropriate exercises by all Union Leagues, it was determined to arrange for such a celebration in Somerville, the committee to so arrange being John R. Emery, Cornelius T. Cox, Samuel W. Davenport, William Conklin and Col. A. D. Hope. On September 12 Council was addressed by Jeremiah Counsellor, of Newark, and William Kinney, of Orange. On October 3, Benjamin F. Morehouse, State Secretary, and Capt. S. W. Baldwin addressed the Council. On October 10 it was resolved to suspend a flag across Main street with the names of Lincoln and Johnson thereon, the committee appointed to attend thereto being John R. Emery, Albert H. Laughton, John Hill and Dr. S. H. Craig. At the same time committees were appointed to procure extra trains to run to Neshanic and Bound Brook on the occasion of public meetings there. Later an extra train was engaged to run to Plainfield for an extra meeting.

On October 31 it was announced that Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, J. A. Griggs and John Y. Foster had been engaged as speakers at a mass meeting, and committees were appointed for obtaining powder and firing salutes. On Nov. 7 seventy-two members were reported present, and volunteers to stand at the polls being called for, forty-one were accepted. On November 10 Council received returns of the election of Abraham Lincoln and "exchanged congratulations over the result." On November 14 it was resolved to visit Basking Ridge with a delegation, in order to organize a Council there, and Messrs. Hope, Davenport, Barcalow and William P. Mesick were appointed such delegation. They subsequently reported a Council organized.

On December 5 it was reported that 152 Councils had been organized in the State, with a membership of 15,000, and that, at the annual meeting of the State Council, Col. Hope had been elected President. William P. Mesick, having been county deputy, was allowed to resign, "being about to leave the State." At this meeting it was resolved to have a series of debates at all future meetings of the Council upon popular topics, the disputants to be two on each

side, and the subject for the first debate to be: "Should the rebellious States be received back into the Union with slavery, provided they fulfill every other constitutional obligation?" The affirmative disputants appointed were S. W. Davenport and Judge Morton, and the negative disputants John R. Emery and Jacob L. Sutphen. Col. Hope, because of his State appointment, resigned as President, and subsequently Peter DeWitt was substituted. On December 19 "the Secretary was directed to inquire what had become of the sword which had been used in the initiation ceremony during the first meetings of Council, and to report at next meeting."

Among the questions debated during December and January were these: "Should the free colored citizen be entitled to the right of suffrage?" "Is war ever justifiable on Christian principles?" "Should the Constitution be so altered as to make legal voters instead of population the basis of representation?"

On February 27, 1865, new officers were elected as follows: President, Pethuel Mason; Vice-President, John T. Conklin; Asst. Vice-President, Samuel W. Davenport; Treasurer, James Bergen; Secretary, Daniel Porter; Marshal, Christopher Ehni; Herald, John Struck, Sr.; Sentinel, Jesse P. Lindsley.

The last minute recorded was of November 6, 1865, when provisions were made for attending the polls at the Gubernatorial election, and it is to be assumed that, after two years of political service, the demands of the War being over, the Council disbanded.

The following is a full list of all the 220 members of this Union League. Many persons, as will be noticed by those who recall them, were non-resident in either Somerville or Raritan, but resided in Bound Brook, Martinville, and in various townships adjoining Bridge-water.

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Adair, Wm. N.
Auten, Cornelius W.
Barcalow, C.
Barcalow, Theo.
Beekman, Jos.
Benbrook, P. S.
Berg, Dr. J. F.
Bergen, James
Bergen, Peter S.
Bernhard, Abm. S.
Birdsall, S. B.
Brokaw, Peter P.
Brown, E. E.

Brown, Jacob
Brown, James B.
Brown, John D.
Brown, John G.
Bulmer, Garret
Bunn, Johnson M.
Bunting, Theo. M.
Butler, Rev. Calvin
Cain, T. B.
Carey, J. E.
Carey, Jas. P.
Carhart, Samuel
Case, Elisha

Case, John H.
 Case, Peter
 Chamberlin, Jas. S.
 Coleman, O. H.
 Congar, Elias
 Conklin, John T.
 Conklin, Jos. W.
 Conklin, Nathaniel
 Conklin, William
 Conover, Augustus B.
 Cooper, Abraham
 Cooper, Albert P.
 Cooper, Cornelius
 Cox, C. T.
 Craig, David K.
 Craig, S. H.
 Dalley, John
 Dalley, John K.
 Dalley, Wm. V.
 Dalley, Cornelius A.
 Dalley, Ebenezer S.
 Davenport, S. W.
 Davis, Abm. V.
 Davis, Andrew
 Davis, Isaac
 Day, Robert L.
 DeHart, John V. N.
 DeWitt, Peter
 Dilts, Chas. B.
 Dilts, Wm. W.
 Dolliver, Jos.
 Dolliver, W. H.
 Drake, Mahlen
 Dumont, John V.
 Dunham, Noah
 Dunn, John R.
 Ehni, Christopher
 Ellis, E. S.
 Emery, John R.
 French, Jos.
 Galloway, James
 Galloway, W. S.
 Garretson, Richard
 Giles, Theo.
 Hageman, Brogun
 Hagaman, Jas.
 Hall, Samuel
 Hartwell, John
 Herder, R. S.
 Herrick, Wm. H.

Hill, John H.
 Hope, A. D.
 Huffman, James H.
 Huffman, John J.
 Hulsizer, John W.
 Hulsizer, Nicholas
 Irving, Sam'l C.
 Johnson, J. W.
 Kenyon, Chas. S.
 Kenyon, David R.
 Kenyon, Job C.
 Kershaw, Gilbert L.
 Kinsey, Jas. E.
 Lant, Jere.
 Lant, Sylvanus
 Laughton, Albert H.
 Laughton, Joseph C.
 Lindsley, Aug. C.
 Lindsley, Jesse P.
 Lindsley, John
 Littell, B. F.
 Loomis, Edward F.
 Mason, Pethuel
 McClellan, J. O.
 McCready, James
 McMullen, Dennis
 McMullen, John
 Mesick, Wm. P.
 Miller, George
 Mitchell, John
 Mitchell, Peter S.
 Morton, Caleb
 Munday, Azariah
 Mundy, Henry
 Nailor, Samuel R.
 Nicholas, W. H.
 Nichols, Dr. Frank
 Parker, Chas. E.
 Perlee, Jere. V.
 Pierce, James D.
 Pierce, Simon D.
 Pierce, Wm.
 Polhemus, Bernard M.
 Polhemus, Peter P.
 Porter, Daniel
 Porter, Isaac
 Porter, J. Ellis
 Post, P. K.
 Powelson, Albert A.
 Pursell, James

Quick, J. V. M.	Stryker, Peter I
Quick, James	Stryker, Peter S.
Quick, Peter A.	Stryker, Richard
Quick, Ryneer V.	Stryker, Tunis C.
Reeve, Jas. H.	Sutphen, Jacob L.
Rice, S. W.	Taylor, John W.
Richardson, N. D.	Thompson, Jos.
Ringleman, John	Thompson, Peter A.
Robbins, Jonas	Tunison, Geo. V.
Rockafellow, Hiram	Van Arsdale, Christopher
Rowser, Elijah C.	Van Arsdale, Lt. N. H.
Rowser, Nelson J.	Van Arsdale, T. V.
Rowser, Nicholas L.	Vanderveer, Cornelius
Ruckle, John W.	Vanderveer, John
Runyon, John	Vanderveer, Capt. John
Sanborn, Daniel	Vanderveer, Lawrence
Sanborn, Garret	Vanderveer, W. L.
Sanborn, George W.	Van Fleet, Jos. S.
Schenck, Henry	Van Horn, John
Schenck, Dr. Jacob W.	Van Liew, Simon
Schenck, John G.	Van Middlesworth, John M.
Service, Isaac B. V.	Van Middlesworth, T.
Servise, Peter V.	Van Pelt, Ralph
Sharp, John J.	Van Zandt, Cornelius
Sherwood, Augustus	Van Zandt, John
Shoemaker, B. T.	Van Zandt, Peter P.
Smalley, A. A.	Voorhees, Christopher V.
Smith, Corn. V. D.	Voorhees, Corn. L.
Smith, Jacob V. D.	Voorhees, John A.
Smith, Jarvis J.	Voorhees, Samuel S.
Smith, Jos. B.	Vosseller, Henry
Smith, Stephen Garrison	Vredenburg, L. R.
Squier, Frazee C.	Vroom, Peter
Staats, Henry D.	Wagoner, Dr. H. G.
Staats, John	Whitenack, Abm. C.
Staats, John R.	Wilcox, Erastus
Staats, Rynier A.	Wilcox, Jas. C.
Stengel, Lewis	Wilkinson, Jacob
Stillwell, John V.	Wilson, Elias
Stout, Cornelius	Wilson, Henry E.
Stout, J. W.	Wilson, Jos. W.
Struck, Jas. R.	Wilson, Nevius
Struck, John	Winfield, Wm. A.
Struck, John J., Jr.	Wood, Elisha B.
Stryker, Christopher	Wortman, David H.
Stryker, John H.	Wortman, John
Stryker, John M.	Wortman, Peter P.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP INHABITANTS, 1825

IN THE YEAR 1825 Abram Voorhees was the assessor for Franklin township. His assessor's duplicate for that year, now in possession of the Somerset County Historical Society, (among papers preserved by the late Mr. Jacob Wyckoff, of Middlebush), is published in part herewith. What follows consists of the name of each person taxed, followed by these items, when given: Acres of land; houses and lots; householders; single men; slaves. In the summary below the value of land and houses is omitted, as also the other headings on the duplicate, viz., horses, cattle, riding chairs, sulkeys, covered wagons, coaches and dogs. The required taxes for 1825 were: State tax, \$359.65; County tax, \$664.08; Poor Establishment, \$2,200; a total of \$3,223.73. The total of the duplicate was \$3,770.15. The taxation rates were: Merchants' rates, from \$2.50 to \$6, according to character of business; householders, from 75 cents to \$4.50; single men, \$1.25; slaves, 90 cents; horses, 25 cents; cattle, 12 cents; riding chairs, \$1; sulkeys, 50 cents; covered wagons, 75 cents; coaches, \$2; stage wagons, \$3; carding machines, \$2.50; sawmills, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. The land tax on the valuation was 15 cents per dollar. The duplicate is written in an excellent hand, and is well preserved. The names are given exactly in the order in which they appear on the duplicate. Those marked with a * are designated "b. m.," meaning *black man*. The initials following the names stand for: a—acres; h—house and lot; hh—householder; s. m.—single man; s—slaves. This list gives, no doubt, the name of every adult person in Franklin township in the year 1825. While some of the persons named resided in New Brunswick, it is to be remembered that Franklin township and Somerset County then included all of that city west of Somerset street.

The duplicates of the same township for the two other years, 1826 and 1828, are also in possession of the Society, the assessor then being Simon Wyckoff, of Middlebush, father of Jacob.

Applegate, Joseph, 1 hh.
 Auten, John L., 32 a., 1 h.
 Ayres & Freeman, 1 h.
 Ayres, Simeon, 1 h.
 Ashmore, Edward, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Anderson, John, 1 h.
 Applegate, Vincent, 1 hh.
 Bennett, Isaac, Jr., 11 a.
 Brown, Isaac, 90 a.
 Brown, Mrs. Anna, 1 hh.
 Beekman, Moses V. B., 1 hh.
 Beekman, I. Q. & Co. (merchants)

Bennett, Isaac, 1 h.
 Baker, William, 115 a.
 Brocaw, Joseph, 48 a.
 Brittin, Dan'l, 5 a., 1 h.
 Berrian, Peter S., 244 a.
 Brittin, Daniel, s. m.
 Brittin, Joseph, 1 hh.
 Brittin, Richard, s. m.
 Bayles, Robt., 81 a., 1 s.
 Bayles, William, 5 post coaches
 Burt, Peleg, 5 a.
 Bruce, Wm., 1 hh.

- Berry, Ishmael,* 6 a., 1 h.
 Baker, Phillip, 111 a.
 Baker, John E., 65 a.
 Brocaw, Abm. A., 1 hh.
 Broach, Cor., 1 hh.
 Blair, Robert, 1 hh.
 Barcklow, George W., s. m.; 12
 vats.
 Barcklow, Farrington, 160 a.
 Bayard, Martin,* s. m.
 Brocaw, Simon, 1 hh.
 Brocaw, Isaac, 172 a., 1 s.
 Brocaw, Jasper, 57 a.
 Brocaw, David, 57 a.
 Bennet, John, Jr., s. m.
 Bennett, E. S., 140 a.
 Barkalow, Cor., 124 a., 1 s.
 Bennett, John, 106 a., 1 s.
 Brocaw, Abm. I., 119 a.
 Ditto, 140 a.
 Brocaw, Brogun, 139 a.
 Boice, George, 66 a.
 Beekman, Kezia, 251 a.
 Brown, John F., 50 a.
 Beach, Dr. Abm., 256 a.
 Beach, Everet, s. m.
 Baker, Elias, 77 a.
 Baker, Moore, 28 a., 1 s.
 Baker, William, 4 a., 1 h.
 Bayard, Johannah, 17 a., 1 h.
 Baker, Sam'l, 1 h.
 Brookfield, Wm., 1 h.
 Baldwin, Thomas, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Ball, George,* 1 hh.
 Brunson, Thomas, 1 hh.
 Blue, Levy, 1/2 owner
 Butler, William, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Buzey, Daniel, 1 hh.
 Bryant, Gifford, 1/2 owner
 Buckelew, John M., 1 h.
 Bank, New Brunswick, 1 h., in-
 cluding distillery
 Bank, State, New Brunswick, 1 h.
 Ditto, 1 h. (Van Norden house)
 Blue, James, 1 hh.
 Cannon, Dr., 150 a.
 Cannon, J. S., s. m.
 Cortelyou, Harmon, 140 a., 1 s.
 Cortelyou, John, 36 a.
 Cortelyou, Abm., 50 a.
 Cortelyou, Abraham, 129 a.
 Clark, Rich'd,* 1 hh.
 Cock, Andrew, 1 h.
 Cortelyou, William, 235 a.
 Cortelyou, Henry, s. m.
 Cruser, Fred'k, 326 a., 2 s.
 Cruser, M. V. D., 100 a.
 Cumfort, Rev. D., 132 a., 1 s.
 Conover, Mrs. Mary, 1 h.
 Conover, Wm. H., 50 a.; 21 vats.
 Christopher, John, s. m.
 Cortelyou, M. V., 140 a.
 Cortelyou, Henry, Jr., 68 a.
 Cavilear, John, 1 hh.
 Cæsar* (at Gilmour's), s. m.
 Conover, Wm., 6 a., 1 h.
 Conover, Nicholas, 134 a.
 Conover, Cornelius, 133 a., 1 s.
 Conover, John V. L., 5 a., 1 h.
 Chamberlain, Jesse, 96 a.
 Chamberlain, John P., s. m.
 Clickner, Peter, 1 hh.
 Conover, John, 208 a.
 Cortelyou, Jaques, 150 a., 1 s.
 Castner, Joseph, 1/2 h.
 Conklin, William, 1 hh.
 Clark, Robert,* 1 hh.
 Clawson, Robt.,* 1 hh.
 Cristie, Joseph N., 1 h.
 Condit, Mrs. Sarah, 1 h.
 Cavilear, John, Jr., 1 hh.
 Crane, Charles, 1 hh.
 Cunningham, Edward, 1 hh.
 Campbell, Jack,* 1 h., 1 hh.
 De Hart, Corn'l, 61 a.
 De Hart, Johnson, 61 a.
 De Hart, John G., 61 a.
 De Hart, John, 1 hh.
 Demott, Henry V., 36 a.
 De Hart, Henry, 56 a.
 De Hart, Uriah, 67 a.
 Doherty, Henry, 10 a., 1 h.
 Doughty, Sam'l,* s. m.
 Davis, Tho. W., 100 a.
 De Hart, Gilbert, 175 a.
 Davis, Margaret, 4 a., 1 h.
 Dunham, Campbell, 1 h.
 De Witt, Rev. Dr., 1 h.
 Dunn, Thomas, 1 h.
 Duyckinck, J. T., 5 a., 1 h.

Duyckinck, James, s. m.
 Disborough, D. W., 4 a., 1 hh.
 Dunn, Joseph, 1 h., 1 s.
 Drake, Nancy, 1 h.
 Dodge, Rev. Daniel, 1 h., 1 s.
 Drake, Nicholas,* 1 hh., 1 s. m.
 Drumond, James, 1 hh.
 Dunham, Aaron, 1 hh.
 Dunn, John B., 1 h., 1 hh.
 Demun, Nicholas,* 1 hh.
 Dunham, Caesar,* s. m.
 Dunham, Smith, 1 hh.
 Dunham, Kimble, ¼ owner
 Dunn, Jonathan, 1 h.
 Dunn, Thomas,* 1 h., 1 hh.
 Dumont, E. S., 75 a.; saw-mill
 Elberson, John, 222 a.
 Elmendorf, Frank,* s. m.
 Eick, John, 190 a.
 Eastwin, Robert, 1 h.
 Ellison, Elizabeth, 1 h.
 Elmendorf, Wm. C., 13 a.
 Ditto, 79 a.; grist and saw-mill
 Fourt, Joakim, 88 a.
 Fine, David, 31 a.
 Fourt, Henry, 13 a.
 French, Joseph, 150 a.
 Fisher, Mina, 140 a.
 Fulkerson, Dennis, 82 a.
 Fisher, Isaac, 50 a.
 Fisher, Wm., 50 a.
 Fisher, Henry, 133 a., 1 s.
 Fulkerson, John, 155 a., 1 s.
 Fulkerson, Richard, Jr., 70 a.
 Fulkerson, Derick, 70 a.
 Follett, George, 159 a., 1 h.
 Forman, William, 1 h.
 Forman, William, Jr., s. m.
 Fulkerson, Jacob, Jr., 1 hh.
 Fulkerson, Jeremiah, 1 hh.
 Fulkerson, James, 1 hh.
 Fisher, John,* 1 hh.
 Fulkerson, Jacob, 1 hh.
 Fulkerson, Henry, 1 hh.
 French, Catharine, 130 a.
 French, John, s. m.
 French, John, 59 a.
 Ditto, 55 a.
 Ditto, 85 a.
 Gulick, Nicholas, 1 hh.

Gulick, Isaac, 96 a.
 Gibson, Wm., 9 a., 1 h.
 Green, Robert,* 1 h.
 Gulick, Jacob, 100 a.
 Gulick, John, 60 a.
 Gulick, Abm., 1 hh.
 Gosper, John, 1 h.
 Gulick, Henry, 180 a., 2 s.
 Gulick, Joakim, 27 a.; ¼ distil-
 lery; 1 hh.
 Gulick, John V., 62 a.
 Gulick, Isaac, 47 a.
 Gilmour, Charles, 280 a.
 Garretson, Garret R., 96 a., 1 s.
 Garretson, Richard H., 96 a.
 Garretson, Stephen, 237 a., 1 s.
 Gibsche, Adam, 1 hh.
 Garretson, Richard, 100 a., 1 s.
 Garretson, Jeremiah, 140 a.
 Garretson, Mary, 1 hh.
 Griffith, Mary, 130 a.
 Gulick, Cor'l, 112 a., 1 s.
 Gulick, Samuel, s. m.
 Griffith, Alexander H., 1 hh.
 Gilian, George, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Garretson, John, 200 a., 1 s.
 Garretson, Abm., 1 hh.
 Garretson, Sam'l, 194 a.
 Garretson, Elizabeth, 96 a.
 Hoagland, Peter, 59 a.
 Hageman, Benj. A., 140 a.
 Hageman, Peter, 106 a.
 Hageman, Benjamin P., s. m.
 Hageman, Aaron, 100 a.
 Hageman, Peter A., 57 a.
 Hays, James, 32 a.
 Higgins, Samuel, 98 a.
 Houghton, John, s. m.
 Higgin, Jediah, 1 h.
 Heath, Lewis, 32 a.
 Hunt, Job, 26 a.
 Hunt, Mark, s. m.
 Hoagland, Abm., 50 a.
 Hoagland, Tunis, 114 a.
 Hoagland, Cor'l, 100 a.
 Harmer, James, 1 hh.
 Hoagland, Charles, 1 h.
 Holcomb, Theophilus, 47 a.
 Hartough, Joakim, 59 a.
 Ditto, 92 a.

- Hoagland, Lucas, 1 hh.
 Hoagland, Sarah, 1 h.
 Holcomb, Letitia, 1 h.
 Hicks, John B., 1 h.
 Hardenbergh, J. R., 1 h.
 Hardenbergh, C. L., 1 h.
 Hardenbergh, L. D., s. m.
 Holcomb, Sam'l, 1 h.
 Hull, Samuel, s. m.
 Haselberth, Adam C., 1 hh.
 Hicks, John, 1 h.
 Hortwick, Mrs., 1 h., 1 hh.
 Harriot, Edward, 1 hh.
 Hartman, Philip, 1 hh.
 Harkins, Hugh, 1 hh.
 Hann, Peter, 1 hh.
 Hansley, Capt. Joseph, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Heath, Asa, 1 h.
 Hardenbergh, Rutsen, 1 h.; 2
 storehouses
 Jackson, Thomas, 1 hh.
 Jinkins, Wm.,* 1 hh.
 Inman, William, 75 a.
 Johnson, Joseph M., 2 s., 1 h.
 Johnson, Peter, 14 a.
 Jewell, Wm.,* 6 a., 1 h.
 Johnson, Abraham, 12 a.
 Jackson, Charles, s. m.*
 Joslin, Henry, 1 hh.
 Johnson, Ferdinand, 1 h.
 Kimble, John, 1 hh.
 Kinney, Peter, 1 hh.
 Kockx, John C., 1 h.
 Kockx, Henry, s. m.
 Kelley, Philip, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Kanan, Ezekiel, s. m.
 Low, Peter, 1 hh.
 Lacy, George, 1 hh.
 Lewis, William, 1 hh.
 Lanning, William, 12 a.
 Low, Henry H., 1 hh.
 Letson, William, 1 h.
 Lupardus, Rich'd, 4 a., 1 h.
 Letson, Robt., 1 h., 1 s.
 Lupp, William, 1 h.
 Ditto, 1/2 h.
 Lupp, John, s. m.
 Lathrop, Charles, 1 hh.
 Lockert, Alex'r, 1 hh.
 Leonard, Gabriel,* 1 hh.
 Laurence, Elisha, 1 hh.
 Labome, William, 1 hh.
 Low, Abraham, 1 hh.
 Leforge, Abraham, 1 h.
 Mershon, Elias, 19 a.
 Monfort, Mrs. Ann, 4 a., 1 h.
 Merchon, Thomas, 90 a.
 Moore, Lonce,* 1 hh.
 Moore, Rynear, 28 a.
 Martin, Joshua R., 1 hh.
 Mundy, Fred'k, 178 a., 1 s.
 Minett, Edward, 1 hh.
 Mitchell, John, 20 a.
 Mitchell, Eleazor, 1 hh.
 Miller, John, s. m.
 McDide, Anthony, 1 h., 1 hh.
 McCully, Daniel, s. m.
 Martin, Joshua, 1 h.
 Marsh, Sam'l R., 1 h., 1 hh.
 Martin, Oliver, 1/2 h.
 Myer, Alexander, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Maybon, Rev. W. I. S., 1 hh.
 Milldoler, Dr., 1 hh.
 Myers, Michael, 1 h.
 McNear, Gertrude, 1 hh.
 Manley, Aaron, 1 h.
 Martin, Benajah, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Moore, Francis, 1 hh.
 Nevius, John S., 170 a., 1 s.
 Nevius, John M., 1 h.
 Nevius, Christopher, 24 a.
 Nevius, Luke, 1 hh.
 Nevius, Albert, 75 a.
 Nevius, Peter S., 225 a., 1 s.
 Nevius, David L., 10 a., 1 h.
 Nevius, Abraham, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Nevius, James S., 1 h.
 Nevius, H. V., 1 hh.
 Nevius, David, 150 a.
 Nevius, Isaac, 75 a.
 Nevius, John, 1 hh.
 Nevius, Peter G., s. m.
 Outcalt, Fred'k, 50 a.
 Outcalt, Jacob, 65 a.
 Outcalt, Frederick, Jr., s. m.

[Concluded in Next Number]

SOME BEDMINSTER INHABITANTS OF ABOUT 1760

IN THE LAST QUARTERLY (Vol. VI, p. 267) was printed a list of the Bedminster township voters from 1797 to 1803. Among the "Old Stone House" papers there is a much earlier list of names, being those on an old daybook in the township. While we have been unable to find the date of the original record (our preliminary memorandum in copying the names about two years ago being mislaid, and the original also being at present writing unobtainable), we are quite certain it was about 1755 to 1760. Proof of this early date lies in the fact that certain persons named were deceased before 1770; for example, Hugh Gaston, Sr., and Ephraim McDowell; and Peter Nevius removed to Hunterdon county in 1763. All persons named may not have been actually resident in Bedminster, but must have been there or near by. Many were mentioned in the "Johnston Journals." Where Christian names are not given they were simply "Mr." in the daybook.

Adams, John, Peter
 Alexander, Mary
 Allen, James, Robert
 Alward, _____
 Anderson, John
 Armstrong, _____
 Baird, _____
 Bantoff, Hendrick
 Barberiest (?)
 Barclay, George, John
 Bedings (Collector)
 Bisset, Andrew, David
 Blaw, Fred
 Boarum, Aaron
 Brewer, Jacob
 Bright, Jeremiah
 Broughton, _____
 Brown, John
 Bruner, _____
 Buck, _____
 Burd, Andrew, Morris
 Bush, Peter
 Byram, _____

Carson, Joseph
 Carter, John
 Case, Theodore
 Castner, Israel
 Chambers, John
 Cheterson, Andrew
 Chip, John

Clawson, John, John, Jr., Josiah,
 Thomas, William
 Cock, _____
 Cole, James
 Colms, John
 Collwell, Joseph
 Compton, Richard
 Cooper, Daniel, Nathan
 Covenhoven, John
 Craig, John, Moses, Samuel
 Crane, John
 Cummins, Robert

Daniels, _____
 Dean, William
 Dechaw, _____
 Decline (?), Albert
 Demond, Peter
 Denyke, Jacob
 Deranger, _____
 Derlind (Dorland), Albert
 Dorn, Joseph
 Doty, Jeremiah
 Douglas, _____
 Drake, Abraham; Elisha; Silas
 Dunn, James, Joseph
 Dunstar, William
 Duyckinck, _____

Evelin, John
 Folkerson, Folkert, Jacob

Forman, George
Frayal (?), John
Furman, Andrew

Gaskin, James
Gaston, Hugh, Hugh, Jr.
Goldhen, ———
Graham, James, John, William,
Widow

Hall, Benjamin
Hallam, Thomas
Hamilton, ———
Hampton, William
Harriot, Ashar, David, John, Jr.
Harris, Nehemiah
Haver, George
Henry, Daniel, John
Hew (?), Thomas
Heynsteed (?), Daniel
Himrod, Simon
Hoagland, Cornelius, William
Holeman, John
Hopkins, David
Hoppen, ———, Jr.
Hull, ———
Hutton, William
Hyde, George

Jaquish, John
Johnson, Abraham, Yellows
Jolley, ———
Jones, Jonathan, Thomas, William

Kearny, Anthony
Kirkpatrick, John, Robert
King, James
Kinne, ———
Kirbright, Maylon
Kline, Jacob
Kseruy (?), ———

Lafferty, ———
Ladly, John, Thomas
Lake, ———
Lane, Abraham, Guisbert, Hendrick, Mathias, Ralph
Langworthy, James
Lawrance, Abraham, Alexander,
Daniel, David, John

Lear, Charles, Henry
Leonard, Benjamin
Lepler (?), ———
Lewis, D.
Linley, Caleb
Linn, John
Lockhart, Ephraim
Logan, William
Longstreet, Samuel
Lucas, Thomas
Luns (?), ———
Lyne, ———
Magill, James
Mannie (?), Brag.
Manning, Ben. (?)
Martin, David, Jonathan
McBride, William
McClaen, Andrew, James
McClure, Hugh
McColm, ———
McCoy, Daniel, Duncan
McDaniel (McDonald), William
McDonald, Richard
McClewen, William
McDowell, Ephraim, John
McEowen, ———
McKinney, Mordecai, William
McWilliams, ———
Melick, Aaron, John
Mellin, William
Merrill, Nicholas, Phillip
Miller, Andrew, Peter
Milton, ———
Mizinar, Conrad
Montanye, Joseph
Moore, Henry
Morgan, ———
Morris, ———
Murray, Thomas
Nevius, Peter
Norris, ———
Nun, Thomas
Ogden, David
O'Harro, Owin
Okeman, Abraham
Oliphant, John
Ouky, William
Palmer, ———

Parker, Joseph
 Patterson, Hugh
 Phenix, John
 Pittew, Jonathan
 Potter, _____
 Post, Tunis

Ranger, Noah
 Reading, _____
 Rice, Thomas
 Roberts, William
 Roger, John
 Rosburrow, Robert
 Ross, Isaac
 Roy, John
 Rude, Noah
 Rush, Peter
 Ryerson, Jacob, Luke, Martin

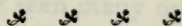
Sanders, Joseph
 Scip, James
 Scudder, Josiah
 Simonson, Robert
 Skinner, William, Jr.
 Slack, Israel
 Sloane, Henry
 Smith, Henry, Samuel (?), Thom-
 as
 Smock, Leonard
 Smyth, Andrew, John
 Spier, James
 Stanberry, _____
 Stevens, John
 Storms, Christian
 Sturgeon (?), Christopher
 Sutphen, Benjamin, Guisbert
 Sutton, Hugh

Tener, _____
 Taylor, John
 Teeple, _____
 Thompson, Robert, Samuel
 Tise, Andries
 Todd, Andrew, Jane, John, Wil-
 liam
 Tridly (?), John
 Tunison, Robert
 Tyed, Andries

Van Buskirk, Thomas
 Van Cleef, _____
 Van Cleve, Lourance
 Van Deberg, Gersham
 Van Derveer, Garret, Jacob, Tunis
 Van Dorn, John
 Van Horne, Matt.
 Van Tegile (?), John
 Van Veghten, _____
 Voorhies, Andrew, Garret, Peter
 Vosler, Jacob

Weland, John
 Wells Isa., James, John
 Whallon, James
 Willet, William
 Williams, Morris
 Willson, James
 Winder, _____
 Wolfe, Jacob
 Wortman, Abraham, Andries, Jr.,
 Bout, Derrick, John, Peter, Tun-
 is, William, William, Jr.
 Wyckoff, Garret, Garret, Jr., Sam-
 uel

Younglove, Isaac



AN ILLINOIS JOURNEY IN 1837

BY THE LATE HON. PETER A. VOORHEES, FRANKLIN PARK, N. J.

[NOTE.—The following letter was written by the late Hon. Peter A. Voorhees, better known as "Sheriff" Voorhees, then of Six-Mile Run (now Franklin Park). It was addressed to Henry Vroom DeMott, of Middlebush. According to the then custom it was folded and sealed, without envelope, and endorsed "Single Sheet," and also "25," the latter indicating the amount of postage].

"MIDDLETOWN, KENTUCKY, December 9th, 1837.

"DEAR UNCLE: According to promise, I now embrace this opportunity of addressing a few hasty lines to you. And in doing so I

feel grateful to our Heavenly Parent for that kind care and protection which He has manifested towards me in all my journey, and can this morning say that I am well, and I hope that these few lines may find you and all in the enjoyment of the same inestimable blessing; and then, though far distant, we may unite our praises and bless our God for all His mercies towards us. I shall now give you a brief detail of my journey and leave particulars until I see you.

"We left the 12 of October and reached Fairview in Illinois the 16 of November. Just five weeks, but we did not travel on Sundays. Lost some time for rain, besides our visiting on the road, and some distance out of our way we travelled to see the country. I think we rode about 26 or 27 days, making about 1050 miles, and old 'Blacky' took me safe through. We had good company, mostly good roads, and for the length of time the finest of weather. We travelled to Wheeling 8 in number, with 5 carriages, and attracted a good deal of attention, being generally treated with marked respect. But it was hard on their coffee pots and tables where we supped and breakfasted; and here I would remark that our specie came sometimes in excellent demand. I spent one week in Fairview, Ill., leaving there the 23 of Nov. and going by water to Louisville, Kentucky, which I reached Dec'r 2 in the morning, having lost some time waiting for the s. boats, and then one of them broke its main shaft and laid us by, but we landed in safety and were taken off by another boat. But our passage was pleasant, for the weather was warm and up to this is warm still. I found my friends all well and doing as well as they can.

"But perhaps you would ask how I was pleased with the country? I would answer, in general I was much disappointed. Some parts about which I had heard much bragging I disliked, while on the other hand many places cried down appeared to take my eye. This arises in part from the attachments which people have to their situations and their endeavoring to build up their neighborhoods, and, next, I perhaps viewed it in a different light from what I would if I had intended to emigrate. But in short I do say it is the garden of our Republic. I may be mistaken, but I think the soil as rich as ever the sun shone upon, and with proper cultivation these Western States will become (and very soon, too) the pride of our Republic. Do not think I brag when I tell you I believe I can do better here with 10 dollars than I can with 100 in N. Jersey. I have seen many openings for a man with \$1,000 capital in 5 yrs. to realize 10,000, yes, 15,000 dollars advance. In short there is no business in which a man of enterprise may not embark and realize a tenfold increase.

"Almost all of our number purchased land at Fairview. Abm. Cortelyou bought 200 acres for \$2,300, a delightful place. Daniel Polhemus bought 240 acres, 80 acres of which is good woodland, for \$1,800. Cheap; cheap! John G. Voorhees bought 240 acres and five town lots—one with a new frame on it—and 3 log cabins and 1300 rails to be delivered on the farm for \$3,326. Abm. Williamson bought 80 acres next to town for \$850, and Henry Kocks bought 140 acres for \$1,650, besides some breaking and rails. And there are some fair bargains yet to be made. I traded Black for 5 acres of land next to

town and two town lots, so now I am a landholder in the West,—an honor, you know, for a Jerseyman Yankee.

"Fairview is a Jersey settlement and Mr. Wilson has organized a Dutch church there, and they are in fine spirits about building a house next summer. They have set off their lot for the church and subscribed about \$1,100 in a little time for the work. We must remember them in N. Jersey for they have the only Dutch church West of the Alleghanies.

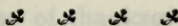
"And they feel very near to me as a people. The Sabbath we spent with them was a precious day. You may judge when I tell you such men as Peter Pumyea and Lawrence Williamson and others were bathed in tears, and some asking what they must do to be saved. My Dear Uncle, here is an open door for usefulness, and I must confess that a strong sense of duty bore hard upon my mind when, with earnest persuasions and entreaties, they plead with me to move among them. I love them as a people; their town is a strict temperance town, and all long for the establishment of a church among them. The Lord prosper their efforts!

"Pennsylvania is the finest improved State I ever saw. In Ohio I saw the finest corn, and in Illinois the best wheat, and the prettiest prairie in Indiana. In Kentucky I have seen some delightful situations, and around Lexington it is hard to be beaten. I had the honor of seeing and passing over the plantation of Henry Clay. A delightful one it is, too, but for its buildings, which are but common. But its beauty for scenery and richness of soil are rarely equalled. I had not the pleasure to see either him or his son, he being at Washington and his son in the Legislature at Frankfort. I think I will leave Kentucky on Monday, the 11th, for Cincinnati; tarry 3 or 4 days in Ohio, then make for home by the way of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. I think I will be home by New Year with luck, but if you see our folks tell them not to look much for me until about the 8th or 10th of January. I long to hear from home, as I have had but one letter.

"I remain, your friend,

"PETER A. VOORHEES.

"I spent a day or two in Springfield. Saw Lewis, Cornelius Van Nostrand and Cornelius Van Liew. All well."



JOTTINGS FROM AN OLD JOURNAL

KEPT BY "AUNT BETSY" VAN LIEW, OF MIDDLEBUSH

AMONG THE people of Somerset of two or three generations ago there was perhaps no more faithful diarist than Miss Elizabeth Van Liew. She was born April 6, 1790; the daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Hageman) Van Liew; and died November 24, 1873, at Middlebush, where she is buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery. An interesting incident of her girlhood is mentioned by Judge Ralph Voorhees (QUAR-

TERLY, Vol. IV, page 182), when he mentions her as one of the pupils who saw General Washington and his wife pass the schoolhouse at Three-Mile Run.

"Aunt Betsy," as she was called by those who knew and loved her, faithfully set down in her journal the dates and other details of births, marriages, deaths, church services, visits and events of general or neighborhood interest. Much of this material is of real value to the genealogist and local historian.

The lists of deaths are like a roll call of the men and women of sixty to ninety years ago. The prominence given to religious things reflects the importance of the church in the everyday life of the old-fashioned country community. The allusions to Middlebush are especially timely in view of the recent burning of the church there. The references to close intercourse with the "Lake Country" and the West (to appear in the next instalment), recall closed chapters in the life of Somerset.

The "jottings" following have been arranged under certain place, etc., subjects, thus giving to them definiteness of locality.

SIX-MILE RUN, N. J.

Sept. 9, 1821. Dr. Cannon took his text from Deut. 5:29. In the afternoon of the same day he preached at the house of Simon Wyckoff from Matthew 16:13 to 15.

Dec. 16, 1821. Dr. Cannon preached in the afternoon at the house of George Williamson.

Sept. 29, 1822. Mr. Van Sandford preached at Six-Mile Run. At four o'clock the same afternoon he preached at the house of Isaac Williamson.

Feb. 2, 1823. In the evening Doctor Cannon preached at the house of George Williamson.

Feb. 8, 1824. In the evening Rev. Isaac Ferris, of New Brunswick, lectured at the home of David Fine.

December 9, 1824. A day of thanksgiving. Dr. Cannon took his text in Deuteronomy 8:10,—*"When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee."*

Dec. 28, 1824 (Tuesday). Doctor Cannon preached at the house of David Vliet.

Dr. James Spencer Cannon was born January 28, 1776. His father was Irish and followed the sea, at last being lost at sea. His mother was from New England.

Dr. Cannon closed his ministerial services at Six-Mile Run on Sabbath, the 30th of April, 1826, when he administered the sacrament. Two were received on confession and one by certificate. He preached

from Solomon's Song, 4:5. May 3d, 1826, he was installed as President of Rutgers College. I think he preached twenty-nine years at Six-Mile Run. Part of the time every second Sabbath at Millstone.

Dr. Cannon died July 25, 1852. His wife, Catherine Brevoort, died July 28, 1851.

Jan. 20, 1825. Dr. Livingston died.

October 8, 1826. I was at our church. There was no preacher. John Voorhees read a sermon from the 122 Psalm, 8th and 9th verses.

December 7, 1826. A day of thanksgiving. Mr. Mulligan preached at Six-Mile Run. He took his text in the 103rd Psalm, 2nd verse,—
"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."

July 1, 1827. No preaching at Six-Mile Run. A minister disappointed the congregation. John Voorhees read a sermon. J. Wyckoff and J. French made prayers.

December 9, 1827. Mr. Romeyn preached as our pastor at Six-Mile Run. He took his text in Hebrews 4 chap., 1st verse.

December 13, 1827. A Day of Thanksgiving. Mr. Romeyn preached.

February 3, 1828. Rev. James Romeyn was installed pastor of the congregation of Six-Mile Run. Mr. Zabriskie preached from II Cor. 4:5. Mr. Van Vranken delivered the charge.

February 20 (Wednesday), 1828. Mr. Romeyn catechised at the home of Mr. Williamson.

November 24, 1830. I joined the Temperance Society [evidently at Three-Mile Run].

March 25, 1832. In the afternoon Mr. John Cannon Van Liew lectured at the house of Isaac Williamson, from Rev. 3:5.

April 12, 1832. A four-days meeting commenced at Six-Mile Run. Mr. Zabriskie preached in the morning from John, 3rd chapter, 8th verse. In the afternoon Mr. Rodgers preached from I Kings 14:6—
"For I am sent unto thee with heavy tidings." In the evening, Mr. Hermanse lectured at the house of Isaac Williamson, from Luke 16:6.

April 13. Doctor Cannon preached from Isaiah 26:2. In the afternoon Mr. Otterson preached from the 116th Psalm, 9th verse.

April 14. Mr. Demont preached from Jeremiah 2:19. In the afternoon, Mr. Romeyn preached the preparatory sermon from the 139th Psalm, 23 and 24 verses.

April 15, 1832. The Sacrament was administered at Six-Mile Run. Seventeen persons were received into the communion of the church on confession. Mr. Romeyn, Senior, preached from Joshua 24:22.

Sept. 3, 1833. Rev. Jacob C. Sears moved to Six-Mile Run into the parsonage.

October 10, 1833. Mr. Jacob C. Sears was installed to the office of pastor at Six-Mile Run. Mr. Labagh made the introductory prayer. Mr. J. T. Beekman preached from 1 Thes. 5:25.—“Brethren pray for us.” Mr. Messler gave the charge to the pastor, and Mr. How to the congregation. Mr. Cornell offered the concluding prayer.

Thursday, June 28, 1849. There was a prayer meeting in the church and likewise in all the Dutch churches in the Classis, appointed by General Synod, to entreat that the cholera may be stayed and that many may repent of their sins and turn to the Lord now while his judgments are abroad in the land.

Friday, the 3rd of August (1849). A day of fasting, humiliation and prayer on account of the cholera. I was at Six-Mile Run. Dr. Sears preached from Jonah 3:5-6-7—“So the people of Ninevah believed God and proclaimed a fast and put on sackcloth.”

MIDDLEBUSH, N. J.

July 4, 1824. Mr. Zabriskie lectured at the Poor Farm at Middlebush.

September 8, 1831. In the evening Mr. Zabriskie lectured at the house of Farrington Barkelow from Zechariah 4:10—“For who hath despised the day of small things.”

February 15, 1834. Determined to build a church at Middlebush.

March 19, 1834. I was present at the organization of a new congregation in the neighborhood of Middlebush, at the home of Ralph Voorhees. Mr. Rice preached from the 87th Psalm, 3rd verse.—“Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God.” The Revs. Zabriskie, Schultz, Wilson, and How were present. Each assisted in their turn.

June 14, 1834. Laid the cornerstone of the Middlebush church. Doctor Janeway officiated.

August 7-8th, 1834. Raised the Middlebush church.

September 7, 1834. Doctor How preached the first sermon in the Middlebush church from Exodus 20th chapter, 24th verse: “In all places where I record my name I will come unto thee and I will bless thee.” The 84th Psalm was the first one that was sung in the new church, 3rd part, “Lord of the worlds above.” In the afternoon in the same place Mr. Williamson preached from Ephesians, 5th chapter, 16th verse.—“Redeeming the time because the days are evil.”

Sept. 14. Mr. Curry preached at Middlebush. In the afternoon Mr. Sears preached at Middlebush.

Dec. 30, 1834, Tuesday. Rev. Jacob I. Schultz was installed as pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Middlebush. Mr. Sears preached a sermon from II Cor. 4:7. Mr. Wilson gave the charge to the pastor, and Mr. Messler to the congregation.

February 19, 1835. The Middlebush church was dedicated to the

service of Almighty God. Mr. Zabriskie made the introductory prayer and read the 6th chapter of II Chronicles. Mr. Schultz preached a sermon from the 132nd Psalm, 14th verse.—“This is my rest forever: here will I dwell; for I have desired it.”

April 20, 1836. Mr. Schultz's “giving visit.”

May 15, 1836. A Sabbath School was organized in the eastern district of the Middlebush congregation, to be kept in the gallery of the church.

August 19, 1838. Mr. Schultz preached his last sermon at Middlebush.

November 26, 1838. Mr. Van Doren accepted the call to the Middlebush church. It was approved by Classis the 27th.

December 27, 1838. Rev. John Van Doren was ordained and installed at Middlebush. Dr. How preached from I Cor. 1:23-24. John C. Van Liew gave the charge to the minister. Mr. Sears to the congregation. Mr. Mack (?) read the form.

July 28, 1850. Mr. Van Doren preached at Middlebush on the occasion of the death of President Zachery Taylor, who died July 9, 1850. His text was in Job 14:19—“And thou destroyest the hope of man.”

October 14, 1851, a special prayer-meeting was held in the church at Middlebush to pray for the latter rain, which had been withheld, resulting in a serious drought. On the 18th the rains commenced and plentifully refreshed the thirsty earth.

August, 1854. Work was commenced on the railroad through Middlebush the second week.

December 19, 1854. Celebrated the opening of the railroad from New Brunswick to Millstone.

May, 1856. The Middlebush Sunday School bought a twenty-dollar library. This was paid for with money from the missionary box and a collection. Sent the old library out West, and in July sent a ten-dollar library out West from the missionary box.

August 4, 1856. We had a meeting in the Middlebush church to pray for rain. There was a good turning out, and, I think, fervent supplications. On the next morning, the 5th, by 4 o'clock, the rain descended and watered the thirsty earth and revived the corn and vegetation.

December 2, 1858 (?). Mr. Mayo and wife (Margaret Schultz) left Middlebush for Boston. On the 7th they leave Boston to cross the seas to their missionary station.

November 10, 1859. The new school house in the village of Middlebush, a little north-west of the church, was raised.

June 22, 1861. Raised a flag at the Middlebush church.

August 12, 1862. The anniversary of the Somerset Bible Society was held in Middlebush. Doctor English preached the sermon. At recess several hundred took dinner in the lecture room over the school. Then we had several addresses and a very interesting afternoon.

August 28, 1862. Had a fair and festival in the woods near the Middlebush church, for the benefit of paying a debt on the school house and lecture room. Cleared one hundred and forty dollars.

January 7, 1866. Domine Van Doren preached his last sermon at Middlebush as pastor. His text was from the 73rd Psalm, 26th verse.

January 14, 1866. Rev. George Swain commenced preaching in Middlebush, from John 13:7— "Jesus answered and said." Rev. George Swain was ordained in Middlebush June 21, 1866. He was married to Miss Beekman in June, 1866. Their daughter, Mary, was born March 6, 1867. Mr. Swain moved to Freehold August, 1868.

The Middlebush church went through a period of repairing in 1867. No preaching from July 21 till October 19. Then the preparatory sermon was preached by Mr. Swain from Ruth 2:12— "Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" Four persons received on confession and two by certificate. One adult was baptized, also nine babies and two little boys.

MILLSTONE, N. J.

October 23, 1831. One hundred and fourteen persons were added to the church at Millstone.

September 29, 1833. In the evening Peter Miller, a colored man, preached in Millstone church, from Luke 19:9.

RARITAN, N. J.

June 25, 1857. I was at Raritan at the ordination of Rev. James Le Fevre. Mr. Woodbridge preached from Colossians 1:27-28. Rev. William Brush delivered the charge to the pastor. Rev. Samuel B. How presided. 13 ministers laid their hands on his head.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

April 6, 1831. An Indian named William Apes, of the Pequod Tribe, preached in the Dutch church at New Brunswick in the evening, from Genesis 7:1.

June 12, 1843. Mr. [President] John Tyler passed through New Brunswick.

ROCKY HILL, N. J.

In 1856 they resolved to build a Dutch church at Rocky Hill and finished it in June, 1857. They numbered 50 families.

June 10th, 1857, the church was dedicated. Rev. Martin L. Schenck was installed Nov. 5, 1857. His salary is \$600 a year. The

church cost \$5000. Then they built a parsonage. They got \$1800 subscribed in one day. They finished the parsonage and Mr. Schenck moved into it Nov. 1st, 1858.

[Concluded in Next Number]



AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT OF 1727

AN INTERESTING document of 1727, which has come down in the Somerset Dumont family, has been shown us by Mr. John B. Dumont, of Plainfield, for many years President of the City Council of that city. It relates to an investment by John Teunise, who, as John Tunison, was a War Tax Assessor of Somerset in 1692, Highway Commissioner in 1694 and Justice of the Peace for both Somerset and Middlesex 1707-'10. Also Member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1704. Jan Teunise (Van Middleswort), his son, represented Somerset several terms (1740-'51). The first Jan added the Van Middleswort to his name, sometime after 1710, perhaps because the family had resided at Midwout (or Middlewout), now Brooklyn. He was originally of the De Nyse family, and had grandsons John and Abraham Dumont, eldest sons of Peter Dumont, the first Dumont settler in Somerset (before 1700), whose wife was Femmetje Teunise, dau. of Jan Teunise, and who resided two miles west of present Raritan. (For account of this Peter Dumont and his descendants, see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 110 et seq.). Jan Teunise gave or bequeathed money to the Dumont grandsons (minors) above named, and this document relates to an instrument of the money by Isaac Gouveneur, who turned over the investments to these grandsons as soon as the younger became of age. The boys, it is thought, purchased these farms with them: John Dumont (in 1725) about 520 acres on the North Branch of the Raritan river just north of the present railroad station at North Branch, a farm which was continued in the family until five years ago; and Abraham Dumont (in or about 1727) some 500 acres on the south side of the Raritan river near Somerville.

The fact that Nicholas Rosevelt (as named and spelled in the document) was, as is believed, the ancestor of ex-President Roosevelt, lends additional interest to the paper, which reads as follows and is printed below in full as a fine example of a legal document of that early date:

"TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE unto whom these presents shall or may come, Isaac Gouverneur, of the City of New York, merch't, sendeth Greeting. Know ye that he, the said Isaac Gouverneur, for and in pursuance of certain indentures interchangeably made between

Jan Teunisse van Middleswaart, of the County of Somerset in the Province of New Jersey, of the one part, and Isaac Gouverneur, of the city of New York, merch't, of the other part, bearing date the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty three, hath granted, bargained and sold, assigned and set over, and by these presents doth fully and absolutely grant, bargain and sell, assign and set over unto Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, of the Province aforesaid, yoemen, their executors, administrators and assigns all and every the bonds and obligations hereinafter mentioned:

"That is to say, one certain bond or obligation bearing date the fiveteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty three, wherein and whereby John Rosevelt, of the City of New York, lymner, and Nicolaas Rosevelt, of the same place, bolter, did joyntly and severally, themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, unto the said Isaac Gouverneur, his certain attorney, executors, administrators and assigns in the sum of two hundred fifty five pounds, twelve shillings currant lawfull money of the Province of New York, with condition thereunder written to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Isaac Gouverneur, his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, the full and just sum of one hundred twenty seven pounds sixteen shillings currant money aforesaid, on or before the fiveteenth day of Aprill, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty four, and that for the proper use and behoof of Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, grandchildren of Jan Teunisse van Middleswaart, of the Province of New Jersey, Gent'n, and on which obligation is endorsed a receipt of the said Isaac Gouverneur bearing date the elleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven, for the sum of nineteen pounds nine shillings and six pence received by the said Isaac in part of the interest due for the said obligation.

"As also another bond or obligation bearing date the thirty first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty three, wherein and whereby Teunis van Middleswaart, of the County of Somerset, in the Province of New Jersey, Gent'n, did bind himself, his heires, executors and administrators unto the said Isaac Gouverneur, his certain attorney, executors, administrators and assigns, in the sum of five hundred and tenn pounds eighteen shillings currant lawfull money of the Province of New York with condition thereunder written to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Isaac Gouverneur, his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, the full and just sum of two hundred fifty five pounds nine shillings currant money aforesaid, on or before the thirty first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty four, and that for the proper use and behoof of Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, grandchildren of Jan Teunisse van Middleswaart, of the Province of New Jersey, Gent'n, and on which obligation is endorsed a receipt of the said Isaac Gouverneur, bearing date the eighteenth day of Novem'r, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty five, for the sum of eighteen pounds fiveteen

shillings and nine pence, received by the said Isaac in part of the money due by the said obligation.

"As also another bond or obligation bearing date the thirty first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty three, wherein and whereby John van Middleswaart, of the County of Somerset, in the Province of New Jersey, Gent'n, did bind himself, his heires, executors and administrators unto the said Isaac Gouverneur, his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assignes, in the sum of five hundred seaventy one pounds six shillings and eight pence currant lawfull money of the Province of New York, with condition thereunder written to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Isaac Gouverneur, his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assignes, the full and just sum of two hundred and eighty five pounds thirteen shillings and four pence currant money aforesaid, on or before the thirty first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty four, and that for the proper use and behoof of Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, grandchildren of Jan Teunisse van Middleswaart, of the Province of New Jersey, Gent'n, and on which obligation is endorsed a receipt of the said Isaac Gouverneur, bearing date the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty five, for the sum of one hundred and fivety three pounds one shilling and a penny, received by the said Isaac Gouverneur, in part of the money due by the said obligation.

"And also another bond or obligation bearing date the twenty third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty five, wherein and whereby Peter Sonmans, of the Province of New Jersey, Esq'r., did bind himself, his heires, executors and administrators, unto the said Isaac Gouverneur, his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assignes, in the sum of three hundred and twelve pounds currant money of the Province of New York, with condition thereunder written to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Isaac Gouverneur, his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assignes, the full and just sum of one hundred fifty and six pounds curr't money aforesaid, on or before the twenty third day of September then next ensuing, the date of the said obligation, and that for the proper use and behoof of Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, grandchildren of Jan Teunisse van Middleswaart, of the Province of New Jersey aforesaid, Esq'r.

"To have and to hold all and every the before mentioned four severall bonds or obligations and all and every the sume and sumes of money due and to become due and payable for the same and every of them, and the conditions of the same and every of them to them the said Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, their executors and administrators, to the sole and proper use and behoof of them the said Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, their executors, administrators and assignes forever, to be divided amongst them in equall shares and proportions, that is to say, in two equall shares and proportions.

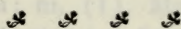
"And he, the said Isaac Gouverneur, doth hereby nominate and appoint the said Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, their executors

and administrators, to be his true and lawful attorney and attorneys irrevocably in the name of him, the said Isaac Gouverneur, to ask, sue for, recover and receive all and every the sum and sumes of moneys due or to become due on the said four severall bonds and obligations and the conditions thereof respectively, and the same to retain in their hands for the use aforesaid without accompting for the same to him, the said Isaac Gouverneur, his heires, executors or administrators.

"And the said Isaac Gouverneur for himself, his heires, executors and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise, grant and agree to and with the said Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, their heires, executors, administrators and assignes, that he, the said Isaac Gouverneur, his heires, executors or administrators shall nor will not discharge the said obligations nor any of them, nor any sum or sumes of money due or to become due or payable for the same, or the conditions hereof or any of them, but at the request of the said Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, their heires, executors or administrators, nor shall nor will disavow or become nonsuit in any action or actions to be brought for the same or any or every of them, nor shall willingly do or cause to be done any matter or thing to obstruct or hinder the payment of the sumes of moneys due or to become due on the said severall obligations and conditions thereof unto the said Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, their heires, executors, administrators or assignes.

In witness whereof the said Isaac Gouverneur hath hereunto set his hand and seale this twenty fourth day of May, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defend'r of the Faith, etc., Anno Dom. 1727.

ISAAC GOUVERNEUR.



THE POST FAMILY OF CENTRAL NEW JERSEY

BY JOHN NEAFIE, NEW YORK CITY

THERE APPEARED a statement in the *QUARTERLY* for October, 1914 (Vol. III, p. 320), that the Posts of central New Jersey (Hunterdon and Somerset counties) were "probably descended from Captain Adrian Post." This is an error, and, as there are many descendants of the Post name scattered throughout the country, it may be well to give particulars of this one Post line, since it has never been accurately published. I shall not undertake to pursue it in any late details, because present descendants in Somerset or Hunterdon, if they can trace their ancestry back to Revolutionary days, can probably connect themselves with one or the other of the Posts to be named in this article.

The Captain Adrian Post above named, who died in Bergen county Feb. 18, 1677, was the ancestor of a large line of Posts, but they were of Bergen, Essex and Passaic counties, New Jersey, and of

Orange and Richmond counties, New York. The ancestor of the Raritan river Posts was Lodewyck Corneliszen Post also known as Pos), in no wise related to Captain Adrian, so far as known.

1. Lodewyck Corneliszen came from Amsterdam, Holland, not later than 1650. The earliest references to him are under dates of January 1 and April 2, 1651, when his name appears as witness to baptisms in New Amsterdam. His wife, whom he married in Holland, was Agnietje Bonen. Her name appears as "h. v. (housewife) of Lodewyck Post" in the list of members of the Reformed Dutch church of New York City of 1686. ("Holland Soc. Year Book," 1916). Her name is also spelled Boons and Bone on the earlier church records. Lodewyck held office in New Amsterdam, and seems to have been a man of some prominence, as there are many references to him on the records. He died after May 31, 1685, and his widow after Nov. 24, 1686. They had at least the six children named below.

CHILDREN OF LODEWYCK C. POST (1) AND AGNIETJE BONEN:

2. Belletje, b. in Amsterdam, Holland; was m. twice: (1), Apr. 23, 1660, to Arent Jenriaensen Lantsman; (2), Sept. 14, 1685, to Adriaen Bogaert, widower, whose previous wife was Susanna Hamilton. Belletje and Arent had at least five children, bapt. as follows: (1) Jannetje, Dec. 30, 1661. (2) Jenriaen, Feb. 1, 1664. (3) Maria, May 16, 1666. (4) Jenriaen (2nd), Feb. 8, 1669. (5) Lodewyck, Nov. 12, 1671.

3. Elias, b. in Amsterdam; m. (1), May 6, 1671, Cathalyntje Connick, who was b. in New Albany; (2) June 13, 1674, Maritje Cornelis, who was b. at Fort Orange. By his first wife he had one child, Dirck, bapt. Apr. 7, 1672. By his second wife he had seven ch., all bapt. in New York City during the years stated, viz.: Cathalyntie, May 19, 1675; m., Jan. 6, 1695, Abraham Van Gelder. Agnietje, Jan. 10, 1677; m., Mar. 20, 1699, Casparus J. Blanck. Cornelis, Feb. 9, 1679; d. young. Helena, Sept. 29, 1680; m. (1), Mar. 6, 1702, Hermanus Myer; (2), July 1, 1715, Gerrit Bras. Cornelis (2nd), Nov. 6, 1683; m., Dec. 11, 1704, Catelintie Potman. Elizabeth, Nov. 24, 1686. Lodewyck, Nov. 17, 1689; m. (before July, 1710), Rasje Minne; had ch. Antje, bapt. July 31, 1715, and probably others. This family was located in West Chester and Rockland counties, N. Y., and many of their marriages and children are traceable

4. Cornelius, prob. b. in Holland; may have been older than Elias. He appears on church and Court records from 1667 to 1674 and as late as 1672.

5. Wilhelmus, bapt. July 28, 1652, at New Amsterdam; m.,

May 18 (or Apr. 20), 1679, at Flatlands, Aeltje Theunis Covert. He resided at Mashpate Kills, Newtown, L. I.; took the oath of allegiance at Brooklyn as a native Sept. 26, 1687. He also is recorded as a member of the New York Dutch church Aug. 29, 1678, and his wife ditto Dec. 4, 1679. He removed to Bedford (Brooklyn) Mar. 2, 1687. He d. about April, 1703, as his will of Oct. 31, 1702, was probat. May 21, 1703, at Jamaica, L. I. (Liber A, p. 161), and names his wife "Allche," two sons and six daughters by name, omitting Agnietje. He is the immediate ancestor of the Hunterdon and Somerset Posts, various of his children removing to "the Raritans" soon after his death.

6. Elizabeth, bapt. July 18, 1655, at New Amsterdam; m., Sept. 26, 1674, Jacob Turex, who was b. in New Orange. Had at least 4 ch.: (1) Agnietje, bapt. Dec. 29, 1675. (2) Susanna, bapt. Mar. 15, 1679. (3) Jacob, bapt. Oct. 10, 1683. (4) William (twin with Jacob).

7. Agnietje, bapt. Aug. 3, 1657, at New Amsterdam. No further trace.

CHILDREN OF WILHELMUS POST (5) AND AELTJE T. COVERT:

8. Willem, bapt. July 21, 1680, at New York City; m. (about 1704) Maritje Van Kleef. He must have removed to Somerset co., N. J., about 1706, as one of his ch. was bapt. in the First Ref. Dutch church at Raritan in 1707. In 1711 he purchased 2,000 acres of land of John Covers (Covert) on Millstone river and Royce's brook in Hillsborough twsp. He d. in 1724, as, on October 5 of that year, his son William was appointed administrator of his estate. (Trenton Wills, Book A, p. 307). This William (8) is the ancestor, so far as known, of all the Somerset and Hunterdon Posts.

9. Agnietje, bapt. Feb. 7, 1683, at New York City; perhaps d. young.

10. Annanche.

11. Barbara, bapt. Feb. 24, 1689, at Brooklyn.

12. Ache.

13. Belitje; living in 1715.

14. Jannetje, bapt. June 19, 1695, at New York City; m. (about 1715) Andries Wortman. They joined the New Brunswick Ref. church in 1717, and had at least one ch., Antje, bapt. at New Brunswick Apr. 3, 1719.

15. Elizabeth, bapt. Apr. 17, 1698, at New York City; d. (after 1764), unm.

16. Teunis, b. 1700; d. Sept. 8, 1764; m., May, 1730, Annatje Cock. He resided near North Branch, in Bridgewater twsp., Somerset co., N. J. His will of Sept. 1, 1764, was probat. Nov. 29, 1764

(Trenton Wills, Book H, p. 476). In this will he mentions his wife "Hannah," sister Elizabeth, and children Hannah Cock, Kathrine and Peter, to whom he gave his farm. He is mentioned in the Johnston Journals as buying land of Dunstar. (Quarterly, Vol. II, p. 121). He was one of the church "helpers" of Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen. He owned 450 acres of land on the west side of the North Branch river in Branchburg twsp., a portion of which his son Peter inherited.

(Order of some of foregoing uncertain).

CHILDREN OF WILLEM POST (8) AND MARITJE VAN KLEEF:

17. Willem, bapt. Mar. 7, 1705, at New York City; m. (before June, 1735) Eyda Probasco. He went to Somerset co. as a child and remained there, as he had ch. bapt. in the First Ref. church as follows: (1) Willem, June 15, 1735; perhaps same who m. Maragrieta ———, and had son Willem bapt. at Neshanic 1765. Perhaps his wife d. early and he m. Susannah Post, as a Willim and Susanna had ch. bapt. at Neshanic, viz.: Johannis, 1769; Christoffel, 1771; Abraham, 1774; and Aeltie, 1775. (2) Jacob, July 10, 1737. (3) Mareya, June 3, 1739. (4) Stoffel, May 24, 1741. There was than bapt. at Readington: (5) Ida, Mar. 25, 1744; and, at Harlingen, (6) Jan, Nov. 29, 1747, and (7) Teunis, Mar. 4, 1750.

18. Johannes, bapt. Oct. 29, 1707, at Raritan, N. J.; m. (before May, 1736) Altje Blauw, who was b. June 14, 1714. The family Bible of Johannes was in possession of the Rev. Henry P. Thompson, of Readington, previous to the latter's death.

19. Marya, bapt. Apr. 25, 1711, at Raritan, N. J.

CHILDREN OF TEUNIS POST (16) AND ANNATJE COCK:

20. Annatje, bapt. May 10, 1730, at Raritan.

21. Willem, bapt. Oct. 1, 1732, at Raritan. He is probably the Revolutionary pensioner who, July 20, 1819, was 78 yrs. old and d. Apr. 18, 1822. (See QUARTERLY, Vol. V, p. 47).

22. Annatje (2nd), bapt. Apr. 7, 1735, at Readington; d. about 1775; m. Samuel Cock.

23. Catrintje, bapt. Nov. 6, 1737, at Raritan; d. after 1764; unm.

24. Teunis, bapt. June 29, 1740, at Raritan; was living in 1760-'5, when he traded at the Pluckemin store. (See page 53, ante).

25. Peter, bapt. May 1, 1743, at Raritan; d. at North Branch 1793; m. Margaret Ten Eyck. Ch. were: (1) Mary, b. Sept. 29, 1770; m. Luke Covert, a Revolutionary soldier, and had seven ch. (2) Theunis, blacksmith. (3) Hannah, b. July 8, 1782; m. Joseph Brokaw, and had ch.: Bergun, Peter and Ann. (4) Cornelius, b. Dec. 24,

1784; d. Feb. 24, 1870; m. Christina De Mott. He went to Ovid, N. Y., where he had a tannery and became wealthy. (See for other particulars Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Som.," p. 763).

CHILDREN OF JOHANNES POST (18) AND ALTJE BLAUW:

26. Geertje, bapt. Jan. 27, 1734, at New Brunswick; m. Mathias Smock.

27. Johannes, bapt. May 9, 1736, at Raritan.

28. Marretje, bapt. May 13, 1739, at Raritan; m., Johannes Benet.

29. Abraham, b. Oct. 11, 1740; m. (1), Nov. 14, 1776, Catherine De Mott; (2) — (Widow of Simon Kinney). He d. when 95 years of age, and is buried at Readington, N. J. Abraham was a Lieutenant in the Revolution. (For account of him, see Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Som.," p. 489).

30. Willem, bapt. Apr. 12, 1745, at Raritan.

31. Hendrick, bapt. May 7, 1749, at Raritan; m. Maregreita Cox. He is probably the same "Henry" who kept tavern, in 1782 and later, in Hillsborough twsp. His ch., all bapt. at Neshanic except one, were: Aeltie, 1773; Willem, 1775; Hendrick, 1778; Maregrita, 1780; Gertruy, 1787 (at Raritan); and Teunis, 1790.

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM POST (29) AND CATHERINE DE MOTT:

32. Johannes, b. Sept. 23, 1767; d. Sept. 2, 1769.

33. Johannes (2nd), b. Nov. 9, 1769; d. Feb. 21, 1772.

34. (daughter), b. Feb. 6, 1772; d. Feb. 25, 1774.

35. Abraham, b. Aug. 27, 1774; m. Mary Tuttle, and had ch. Maria.

36. Johannes (3rd); m. Catharine Kinney, and had ch. Lentie, bapt. Nov. 27, 1791, at Neshanic.

37. Henry A., b. Dec. 7, 1782; d. Apr. 17, 1830; m. (1), Jan. 13, 1803, Elizabeth Wyckoff, who was b. Oct. 1, 1773, and d. Apr. 17, 1808; (2), Apr. 25, 1809, Martha Anderson. They had eight ch., one of whom, Ann, m. the late Judge Joseph Thompson, of Readington. (For particulars, see Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Som.," p. 489).

38. Peter, b. Feb. 5, 1787; d. Mar. 15, 1788.

39. Peter A., b. Sept. 12, 1792; d. 1877.

THE VREDENBURGH FAMILY OF SOMERSET

FROM NOTES BY LA RUE VREDENBURGH, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

THE NAMES and dates concerning the above family, as relating chiefly to Somerset, are taken, mostly from a manuscript genealogy of the Somerset Vredenburg family made by the above-named writer. A few other facts have been communicated by ex-Judge William H. Vredenburg, of Freehold. Biographical items, aside from the dates beginning with the "Sixth Generation," and some few dates and facts are added by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*.

FIRST AMERICAN GENERATION

1. Willem van Vredenburg, son of Isaac, of The Hague, Netherlands, was a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company, and arrived in New Amsterdam in May, 1658, in the ship "Gilded Beaver." He is found later at Fort William Hendrick in the "City of New Orange" (on Manhattan Island), Kingston, and, finally, New York City. In New Orange he is mentioned as having a house and lot in 1673, which was ordered to be pulled down because too near the "walls and bulwarks" of the fort. In 1674 he is plaintiff in the New Amsterdam Court in a suit ("Records of New Amsterdam," Vol. 7, pp. 13, 43). He married, in New York City, Oct. 19, 1664, Appollonia Barents, daughter of Jacob Barentsen and Marritie Leenderts, of Amsterdam, Holland. She was baptized in New Amsterdam Jan. 29, 1645. They had ten children; sons Isaac, Johannis, Willem, Abraham, and daus., Cornelia, Maria, Annatje, Ariaentje, Jannetje and Rachel, some baptized in Kingston and some in New York City.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Isaac Van Vredenburg, eldest child, was bapt. in New Amsterdam Oct. 4, 1665; m., Mar. 7, 1694, Janneken Joosten (dau. of Joost Carelszen and Styntie Jans, but, at time of her marriage, the widow of John Pell), who was bapt. Nov. 16, 1664, in New Amsterdam. They had six children: William, William (second); Joseph, Johannes, Isaac and Kritina. These children, as a rule, dropped the "Van" from the surname, so that, later, it became simply "Vredenburg." A large line of Vredenburgs descending from Joseph still reside in Westchester county, New York.

THIRD GENERATION

3. William Vredenburg, second son of Isaac, was bapt. Oct. 4, 1696, at New York City; d. Feb. 4, 1773; m., Apr. 22, 1717, at New York City, Catrina Scott (dau. of Patrick Scott and Margery Wild-

ing), who was bapt. Sept. 1, 1695, at Kingston, N. Y., and d. Aug. 2, 1754. They had seven children, the third son and fourth child being Petrus.

FOURTH GENERATION; SETTLER IN NEW BRUNSWICK

4. Petrus Vredenburg was b. July 30, 1721; d. July 26, 1810; m., Oct. 13, 1743, at New Brunswick, N. J., Margrita Schureman (dau. of Jacobus Schureman, the schoolmaster who came to New Jersey with Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen and settled at Three-Mile Run, Somerset county, and his wife Antje Terhune), who was b. Sept. 27, 1726, and d. Aug. 4, 1745. He became a resident of New Brunswick the year of his marriage, 1743. After the death of Margrita, in her nineteenth year, Petrus m. Elizabeth Fisher, and, it is said, had by her eleven children. By Margrita Schureman there was one child, Petrus.

FIFTH GENERATION

5. Petrus Vredenburg, last named, was b. July 14, 1745; d. Aug. 24, 1823; m., Dec. 17, 1772, at New Brunswick, Margrita Schureman (dau. of John Schureman, an active man in the Revolution, and Antje De Riemer), his mother's cousin, who was b. Jan. 20, 1752, and d. July 30, 1786. This Petrus was a merchant of New Brunswick, and in 1782 became a trustee of Queen's (Rutgers) College. In 1772 he was made treasurer of Middlesex county and served as such for forty-two consecutive years. He m., as a second wife, Ann Van Voorhees, but by her were no children.

[As from this point forward the family is more fully carried out, we note the particulars more in detail, in the usual form adopted by the Quarterly].

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF PETRUS (5) AND MARGRITA SCHUREMAN:

6. Peter, b. Oct. 26, 1773, at New Brunswick; d. there Jan. 7, 1774.

7. John Schureman, clergyman, b. Mar. 20, 1776, at New Brunswick; d. Oct. 4, 1821, at Somerville; m., Apr. 23, 1800, at New York City, Sarah Caldwell (dau. of Rev. James Caldwell and Hannah Ogden), who was b. June 12, 1778, and d. Aug. 24, 1826. His first and only charge was at the First Reformed Raritan (Somerville) church, of which he was pastor from 1800-'21, or until his death. In 1800 he was made a trustee of Queen's (Rutgers) College. The parsonage was then in the present town of Raritan in the ancient Coejeman house.

8. Peter (2nd), physician, b. Oct. 5, 1778, at New Brunswick; d. Sept. 15, 1848, at Somerville; m., Dec. 20, 1804, Maria Van Doren (dau. of Joseph Van Doren, of South Branch, and Sarah Vanderbilt), who was b. Apr. 7, 1783, and d. Sept. 2, 1855. He began practice at Readington in 1800; then removed to Millstone; then to Parsippany, Morris Co., and, in 1810, to Somerville. From 1833-'42 he was surrogate of Somerset. A well-known and honorable physician always in high repute.

CHILDREN OF REV. JOHN SCHUREMAN VREDENBURGH, D. D., (7) AND SARAH CALDWELL:

9. Hannah Smith, b. Jan. 24, 1801, at Somerville; d. Dec. 4, 1833, at McCunesville, Lycoming co., Pa.; m., Nov. 24, 1824, Rev. Dr. Joseph Atkinson Painter (son of Jacob Painter and Deborah Atkinson), who was b. May 21, 1799, in Northumberland co., Pa., and d. June 1, 1873, at Kittanning, Pa., where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church for forty-three years. Their ch. were: Henry Martyn, John Vredenburg, and Hannah Smith Vredenburg.

10. Margaret Schureman, b. Sept. 21, 1802, at Somerville; d. Jan. 14, 1849, at Elizabeth; m., Sept. 25, 1827, Reuben Van Pelt (son of Reuben Van Pelt and Alche Sutphen), a merchant of New York, who was b. June 20, 1803, and d. Dec. 19, 1879. He m. (second wife) Catherine Veghte Vredenburg (19). Ch. were: Sarah Maria, James Caldwell, Margaret Adeline, John Vredenburg, Gilbert Sutphen, William Montgomery, Reuben Henry.

11. Maria Caldwell, b. June 21, 1804, at Somerville; d. Mar. 19, 1829, at New Brunswick; unm. She, with her sister Anne (14) and her maternal aunt (Esther, widow of Rev. Dr. Robert Finlay), had established a school in New Brunswick for girls.

12. Peter, b. Dec. 12, 1805, at Somerville; d. there Jan. 3, 1817.

13. Harriet Van Wyck, b. Aug. 14, 1807, at Somerville; d. July 21, 1876, at Elizabeth; m., May, 1838, at New York City, Matthew W. Woodward, who d. Feb. 7, 1883, at Elizabeth. No ch. After his wife's death, Mr. Woodward m. Mary E. Vredenburg (29).

14. Anne, b. Mar. 26, 1809, at Somerville; d. Apr. 25, 1829, at New Brunswick; unm.

15. Elizabeth Nevius, b. Dec. 22, 1810, at Somerville; m., June 3, 1851, at Elizabeth, Rev. John Edgar Freeman, who was b. 1809. No ch. Both were sent out as Presbyterian missionaries to India, and after about seven years of joint service, were martyred, June 13, 1857, during the Sepoy Rebellion at Fetteghur, India, being taken prisoners and shot. Rev. Mr. Freeman had previously been a missionary at

Allahabad, India, where a former wife, Mary Anne Beach, had labored with him, and where she died, Aug. 8, 1849.

16. Helen Wyckoff, b. July 6, 1812, at Somerville; d. Dec. 29, 1844, at Elizabeth; unm.

17. Sarah Van Nest, b. May 13, 1815, at Somerville; d. Mar. 15, 1849, at Danville, Pa.; m., 1835, at Kittanning, Pa., Daniel Strawbridge Montgomery (son of Daniel Montgomery and Christianna Strawbridge), who was b. July 2, 1811, and d. Mar. 26, 1839. One ch., Margaret Strawbridge. The widow m. later, at Elizabeth, N. J., John L. Watson.

18. John Finley, b. Nov. 12, 1817, at Somerville; d. July 19, 1844 (or '45), at Batavia, Java, where he had gone for his health, after graduating from the University of the City of New York; unm.

19. Catharine Veghte, b. Sept. 1, 1819, at Somerville; d. Oct. 3, 1886, at Boston, Mass.; m., at Elizabeth, N. J., Rev. Jonathan Pennington Alward (son of Jonathan Alward and Deborah Burrows), who was b. July 21, 1812, and d. April, 1841, in Western Africa, to which country he had been sent as a Presbyterian missionary. No ch. The widow returned to America and m. (2nd) Sept. 9, 1851, Reuben Van Pelt (see under 10), and had ch.: Helen Woodward, Gertrude Wyckoff and Elizabeth Vredenburg.

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF DR. PETER VREDENBURGH (8) AND MARIA VAN DOREN:

20. Peter, best known as Judge Peter Vredenburg, b. Oct. 31, 1805, at Readington; d. Mar. 24, 1873, at St. Augustine, Fla.; m., Apr. 19, 1836, at Freehold, Eleanor Brinckerhoff (dau. of Abraham Brinckerhoff and Catharine Remsen), who was b. July 1, 1815, at New York City, and d. Mar. 20, 1884, at Freehold.

Judge Vredenburg was graduated from Rutgers College in 1828. He was licensed to practice as an attorney in February, 1829, and three years later became a counselor, when he began his practice at Eatontown, Monmouth co. After one year there he removed to Freehold, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1837 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth, and held the office for fifteen years. In 1840 he was elected Member of Council (equivalent to State Senator) for Monmouth, and served one term. In 1849 he became a trustee of Rutgers College, and continued in that position until his death. In 1855 he was appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court by Governor Price, and held the position for two terms, or fourteen years, discharging the duties of his office with eminent ability. At the close of the second term he

resumed the practice of law, but his health soon began to fail. He never recovered, in fact, from the heavy blow sustained in the death of his eldest son, Major Peter Vredenburg, Jr. He fruitlessly sought to recuperate his failing energies in Florida, but died there, as stated, when in his 69th year. In the days of his practice at the Bar he and William L. Dayton were the best known and ablest lawyers in Monmouth county. As a Judge his decisions were clear and cogent, and in charging juries he was masterly and convincing.

21. Joseph Van Doren, b. Apr. 5, 1807, at Readington; d. May 12, 1809, at Parsippany.

22. John Schureman, b. Mar. 11, 1809, at Parsippany; d. Mar. 9, 1879, at Springfield, Ill.; m., Sept. 18, 1832, at New York City, Anna Eliza Doremus (dau. of Francis Doremus and Phebe Smith), who was b. Oct. 12, 1810, at New York City, and d. Nov. 23, 1880, at Springfield, Ill., where he was a wholesale and retail lumber dealer and for two terms Mayor of the city. His ch., the first two being b. at Somerville, the others near Springfield, Ill., were: Maria Van Doren, Frank Doremus, Peter Vredenburg, John Doremus, Thomas Doremus, John Schureman, La Rue Vredenburg, Ann Eliza, Margaret Schureman, La Rue Vredenburg (2nd).

23. Sarah Van Doren, b. Apr. 15, 1811, at Millstone; d. Aug. 16, 1888, at Somerville; unkm.

24. Joseph Van Doren (second), physician by education, b. May 16, 1813, at Millstone; d. Nov. 19, 1870, near Raritan; m., Jan. 24, 1837, Elizabeth Beekman (dau. of Benjamin and Cornelia Beekman), who was b. at Raritan Jan. 9, 1813. He was sheriff of Somerset county 1847-'49. It is said that early in his practice he received some poison in his eye which affected his sight for life so that he probably practiced little, if any. He resided on the road between Raritan and South Branch, on the west side of "Beekman Lane."

25. Margaret Schureman, b. Mar. 7, 1816, at Millstone; d. Mar. 19, 1870, at Somerville; unkm.

26. La Rue Perrine, b. Nov. 6, 1818, at Somerville; d. there June 1, 1892; m., Apr. 17, 1844, Blandina Bruyn Elmendorf (dau. of William C. Elmendorf and Maria Dumont), who was b. Mar. 16, 1820, at Griggstown, and d. Nov. 9, 1906, at Somerville. He was long a druggist in Somerville, but was latterly best known as the efficient cashier of the Somerset County Bank at Somerville (from 1880 until his death) and was always active in the affairs of that place.

27. Alletta Sutphen, b. May 27, 1821, at Somerville; d. Apr. 10, 1903; m., Oct. 23, 1844, Isaac Philip Lindsley (son of Ebenezer C. Lindsley and Phebe Byram), who was b. Oct. 12, 1817, and d. Aug.

15, 1866, at Raritan. Ch.: Peter Vredenburg, Julia Byram (who m. the late James Dodd, of Somerville), Peter Vredenburg (second), Maria Vredenburg, Margaret Vredenburg, Joanna Condict, Ellen Brinckerhoff and Philip (the latter a member of the New Jersey Bar, residing at Raritan).

28. Ann Matilda, b. Jan. 13, 1823, at Somerville; d. 1902; unm.

29. Mary Elizabeth, b. May 24, 1826, at Somerville; d. Jan. 17, 1900; m., Apr. 11, 1878, Dr. Matthew W. Woodward, who d. Feb. 7, 1883, and who had previously m. Harriet Van Wyck Vredenburg (13). Dr. Woodward once resided at Fishkill, N. Y., but latterly at Elizabeth, N. J., where he died.

EIGHTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF JUDGE PETER VREDENBURGH (20) AND ELEANOR BRINCKERHOFF:

30. Peter, b. Feb. 12, 1837, at Freehold; killed Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.; unm. This Major Vredenburg, who is well known in the history of the Civil War, studied law and was admitted to the Bar at the February Term, 1859, and as counselor three years later. He had only fairly begun his practice and been admitted as counselor when he joined the 14th Regiment N. J. Volunteers in August, 1862, at which time he was commissioned Major of that Regiment. His command passed most of the first year at Frederick City, Md., and for six months of this period Major Vredenburg acted as Provost Marshal of the city. In September, 1863, he was appointed Inspector-General of a division, and later of the Third Corps. He went through the campaign of the Wilderness and the battle of Cold Harbor, winning highest praise for his gallantry, but finally was killed near Winchester while leading his men to a charge, his last words being "Forward, men! Forward, and guide on me!"

31. William Henry, b. Aug. 19, 1840, at Freehold; living; m., Feb. 25, 1868, Elizabeth Hartshorne Williams (dau. of E. Hartshorne Williams and Amelia Lippincott), who was b. May 3, 1845, at New York City. This second Judge Vredenburg was graduated at Rutgers College in 1859, studied law with the late Governor Joseph D. Bedle, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1862, and as counselor three years later. He has always practiced his profession at Freehold. In November, 1897, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, and on the succeeding January he was nominated for a full term. In 1904 he was reappointed by Governor Murphy. His term expired in 1910, when he was appointed for a third full term by Governor Fort, the term

ending in 1916. In 1894 Judge Vredenburg was elected President of the First National Bank of Freehold. He is a trustee of Rutgers College, which has conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and he has held many other public and semi-public positions, all of which testify to his high character and standing. Ch.: Peter, Amelia Lippincott, Agnes Remsen, Elizabeth, Lawrence and William Henry.

32. James Brinckerhoff, b. Oct. 1, 1844, at Freehold; d. June 21, 1915, at Freehold; m., Apr. 23, 1878, at Jersey City, Emily Harriman Van Vorst (dau. of John Van Vorst and Catharine Remsen), who was b. Dec. 1, 1857. He graduated from Princeton College in 1863; was admitted to the N. J. Bar as attorney in June, 1866, and as counselor three years later. He began the practice of law in Jersey City, and continued its practice there until his death. He was long the counsel of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., at times counsel for the New York Central R. R. Co., and was director in numerous corporations. At the Bar he was considered one of the most thorough-going practitioners, with a very large practice before the Supreme Court. Ch.: Peter, James B., Jr., John Van Vorst, William Henry, Eugene H. and Eleanor.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH VAN DOREN VREDENBURGH (24) AND ELIZABETH BEEKMAN:

33. Cornelia Beekman, b. Jan. 9, 1838, near Raritan, N. J.
34. Annie Bloomfield, b. Aug. 22, 1839, near Raritan, N. J.; d. Jan. 29, 1812.
35. Peter, b. July 30, 1841; d. Sept. 24, 1843.
36. Maria Van Doren, b. Dec. 15, 1843; m., Jan. 2, 1888, Samuel Vanderbilt (son of Peter Vanderbilt and Sarah Hutchinson). No ch.
37. Elizabeth, b. May 11, 1846; d. July 4, 1852.
38. Peter Samuel, b. Mar. 10, 1850; d. Feb. 18, 1858.

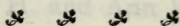
CHILDREN OF LA RUE PERRINE VREDENBURGH (26) AND BLANDINA B. ELMENDORF:

39. Mary Elmendorf, b. at Somerville; d. there Feb. 17, 1846.
40. Peter, b. at Somerville; d. there June 24, 1849.
41. William Elmendorf, b. at Somerville; d. there Nov. 30, 1851.
42. Maria, b. at Somerville; d. there August, 1854.
43. LaRue, b. at Somerville; living; unm. He graduated from Rutgers College; studied law with Judge John D. Bartine, of Somerville, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar November, 1879, and, after practicing about four years, went into service in the old Somerset County Bank, and then in the First National Bank, and with

this training, he became a bank examiner for New Jersey (in 1899), and is still engaged with the State Banking Department.

44. Blandina Elmendorf, b. at Somerville; living there; unm.

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—Various dates and names of other descendants not living in New Jersey, or in the female lines, are carried out in the MSS. from which most of the foregoing items are taken. See also the work, "Schuremans, of New Jersey," by Richard Wynkoop, 1902, and for early New York State Van Vredenburgs the "N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record," Vol. 9, p. 62, and Vol. 21, p. 164. That the Van Vredenburg family is an ancient one in Holland is proven by the description of the coat-of-arms of the family (described in "Kiestap's Armorial," p. 1027). It consists of a shield parted in the middle. The upper half of the shield is gold with a red rose, having buds and leaves of gold. There is a red background with a silver herring swimming, its head surmounted by a golden crown].



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

BY THE PASTOR, REV. WM. STOCKTON CRANMER, D. D.

[Concluded from Vol. VI, Page 288]

[NOTE.—It is considered best to conclude these baptisms of the First Reformed Church, located at Somerville, with the publication of the following, which brings the matter down to the end of the year 1839, at which time the then pastor of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Abraham Messler, opened a new book of registry. The pastors and supplies of this venerable church, during the period in which the baptisms heretofore printed occurred, were as follows: Guiliam Bertholf, (occasionally), 1699-1720; Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, 1720-'48; John Frelinghuysen, 1750-'4; Jacob R. Hardenbergh, 1758-'81; Theodore F. Romeyn, 1784-'5; John Durvea, 1786-'98; John S. Vredenberg, 1800-'21; Richard Van Kleek, 1826-'31; Abraham Messler, 1832. The latter's pastorate ended in 1879, after which came that of John Preston Searle, 1881-'93, and Wm. Stockton Cranmer, 1893 to present.—EDITOR].

1838.

- Mar. 25. Auten, Nathan (unbapt.) and Jane Voorhees—Sarah Jane.
- Apr. 29. Onderdonk, Ann Eliza (widow of James)—James Henry.
- May 5. Wyckoff, Jane Suydam Bennet (wife of John D.), adult.
Dow, Eliza Baley (wife of Derrick), adult.
Frelinghuysen, Rachael (colored woman of Mrs. Jane),
adult.
Quick, Dinah (colored free woman of Peter), adult.
- 6. Voorhees, Rachael Hixon (wife of James J.), adult.
- 9. Morris, Rev. J. F. and Sarah P. Hunt—Jonathan Edwards;
William Melville.
Vanderveer, James.
- July 29. Voorhees, C. V. A. and Cathrine Jane Covert—James
Vanderveer.
Smith, Benjamin T. and Ann Brocaw—Ann Elizabeth.
- Sept. 26. Simonson, Dennis and Ellen Nevius—Dennis Stryker.
- 27. Van Tine, Arch. and Cathrine Castner—Jacob Castner.
Vanderveer, John G. and Julia J. Herbert—Jane.
Bergen, John E. and Cathrine Wilson—James Bergen.
- 28. Dilts, Jacob, an adult, on confession.

- Oct. 30. Gulic, John and Maria Voorhees—Cathrine Veghte.
Staats, Henry B. and Hannah Field—James.
- 1839.
- Feb. 9. Vredenburg, Peter and Eleanor Brinkerhoff—Peter.
Mar. 24. Tunison, Peter T. and Eliza Ten Eyck—Sarah Jane.
31. Tunison, John H. and Jane Ann Voorhees—John Voorhees.
Stryker, Peter and Cathrine Covert—Dinah Ann.
Bunn, Leonard and Cathrine Hall—Mary Blanc.
Dumont, Peter A. and Magdalene Garretson—Sarah Elizabeth.
- Apr. 2. Brokaw, ——— and Elizabeth Guest—Mary Elizabeth;
Phebe Ann; Adeline Peterson.
Vanderveer, Henry H. and Ann B. Doyeau—Eleanor Sutphin.
28. Case, Peter and Mary Ann Herder—Elizabeth.
Porter, Jonathan E. and Cornelia Cooper—Abraham Cooper.
- May 4. Garretson, John, Jr., and Alletta Christopher—John.
Taylor, Gilbert and Lydia Annin—William Annin.
Van Arsdale, John W. and Cathrine Veghte—Richard Duyckink.
26. Dow, Derrick and Eliza Bailey—Deborah Anna Van Nest.
- June 11. Morris, Rev. J. Ford and Sarah Hunt—Joseph Euen.
29. Vanderveer, Joseph and Mary Ann Tunison—Josephine Launey.
Harris, Runyon B. and Aletta Voorhees—Sarah Aletta Wortman.
Burnheart, Abraham and Rebecca Van Arsdale—Peter Van Arsdale.
Smith, Thomas and Mary Polhemus—Cathrine Amelia.
Dollever, Victor and Cathrine Quick—Henry.
- July 28. Van Veghten, Richard and Mary Lord—Benjamin Lord.
- Aug. 24. Auten, James Q. and Mary Ann Voorhees—Abraham Mesler.
Conover, Cornelius and Ann Kershow—Henry Kershow.
- Sept. 29. Polhemus, Peter and Cynthia French—Cathrine Elizabeth.
- Oct. 27. Schenck, George V. N. and Aletta Stephens—John Van Der Spiegel.
Minor, William V. and Deborah Christopher—Thomas Christopher.
- Nov. 2. Freeman, Edgar and Mary S. Tunison—Ann Eliza.
- Dec. 29. Vredenberg, Jos. V. D. and Elizabeth Beekman—Ann Bloomfield.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

One Hundred Years of our Bible Society

One hundred years ago last Summer the Somerset County Bible Society held its first annual meeting; it was really formed in 1716, the same year in which the American Bible Society was organized. The centennial of this Somerset Society was observed October 4, 1917, one year too late in fact, since it should properly have been held October 1, 1916, if to celebrate exactly a century of formation. (See account of organization and early history in Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. & Som.," p. 631). Twenty-five years ago Rev. Dr. John C. Rankin, of Basking Ridge, delivered the annual address at Somerville, rehearsing the rise and progress of the organization. It was fitting that the centennial observance was held at Somerville and in the old First Reformed church. From the address given at this latest meeting by Rev. William Stockton Cranmer, D. D., pastor of this church, we extract the following:

"There were present at that first anniversary, eight ministerial and thirty-eight lay members, all carefully enrolled, and doing business under the provisions of an elaborate constitution which had been drafted by Domines Studdiford, Vredenburg, Finley and Labagh, ably assisted by elders Bayard, Frelinghuysen and Elmendorf. It is interesting to note that almost the first business undertaken was a canvass of the county, and the forwarding of \$100.00 to the New Jersey State Society, with which we were then affiliated.

"The first Secretary of the Society was Gen. John Frelinghuysen, who held office fifteen years. After him the Rev. Dr. Messler and W. H. Hermance served each one year, and Wm. T. Rogers 8 years.

"In 1849, Frederick J. Frelinghuysen was elected, and held office until death terminated his valuable services in 1891. He was succeeded by John Frelinghuysen, brother of the present Senator, who was spared to us but a short time. Afterward came Arthur P. Sutphen, Esq., until 1910, serving the Society devotedly—he, in his turn, being succeeded by the present incumbent, Judge Clarence E. Case. This constitutes a notable succession and shows what manner of men have given their strength to the Bible cause; and these all, together with others who have served as clerks pro tem have had a large share in the activities of the Society, planning its conventions, formulating its policies, keeping in touch with the churches and keeping the churches in touch with the work.

"According to my account book, Rev. Dr. Mesick became treasur-

er in '72, Pool in '82, Searle in '88, DeHart in '93 and myself in 1909. What happened before the time of this little red book, now so familiar at our conventions and so much in evidence for the past forty-five years, I have not carefully inquired. Suffice it to say, that up to the year 1892, which completed the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Society, we had given to the American Bible Society, "on donation and book account," \$67,499.00. Since that time, (in the last quarter of the century, that is) we have donated for the same purposes something like \$14,000."

This is a good showing and a fine record. The Hunterdon County Bible Society was organized about the same time (Oct. 16, 1816) and has been doing ever since an equally good work. The present officers of the Somerset Society are:

President, Rev. John Hart; Vice-President, Rev. S. O. Rusby; Treasurer, Rev. Wm. Stockton Cranmer, D. D.; Secretary, Hon. Clarence E. Case; Executive Committee, Rev. W. L. Sahler, Rev. C. J. Culp, C. M. Wyckoff, S. Manning Wikoff, Philip Case.

A Somerset Broadside of 1833

We frequently hear of "broadside" of two and three centuries ago, usually bringing large prices, if scarce. A "broadside" was a large sheet of paper containing a personal statement, a poem, or other matter printed on one side of the sheet only. Such may be characterized the following, which has come into QUARTERLY hands:

"Franklin, October 5, 1838.

"SIR: Feeling that we are on the eve of a contest in which is involved the welfare of ourselves, our children and our country, we call on you as an influential citizen of this township to renew and redouble your exertions in the good cause.

"During the last few years the progress to consolidation of all power in the hands of the President has been sure and rapid. At first the offices of the country were regarded as 'spoils belonging to the victors'—then, an obedience to the will of the Executive was expected from the people's representatives—next, the public monies were seized and disposed of to suit the wishes and promote the interests of the party in power—and now, it is boldly proclaimed that the President shall have the uncontrolled management of 'the purse and the sword' of the nation. If these efforts are successful, our liberties will only remain in name. But we feel that we address one who has inherited his love of freedom from his ancestors, and will never surrender the rich inheritance but with his life. Go on then, and arouse all your friends and neighbors who are opposed to these high-handed and ruinous measures, and bring them to the polls on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 9th and 10th instant. Vote on the first day—and

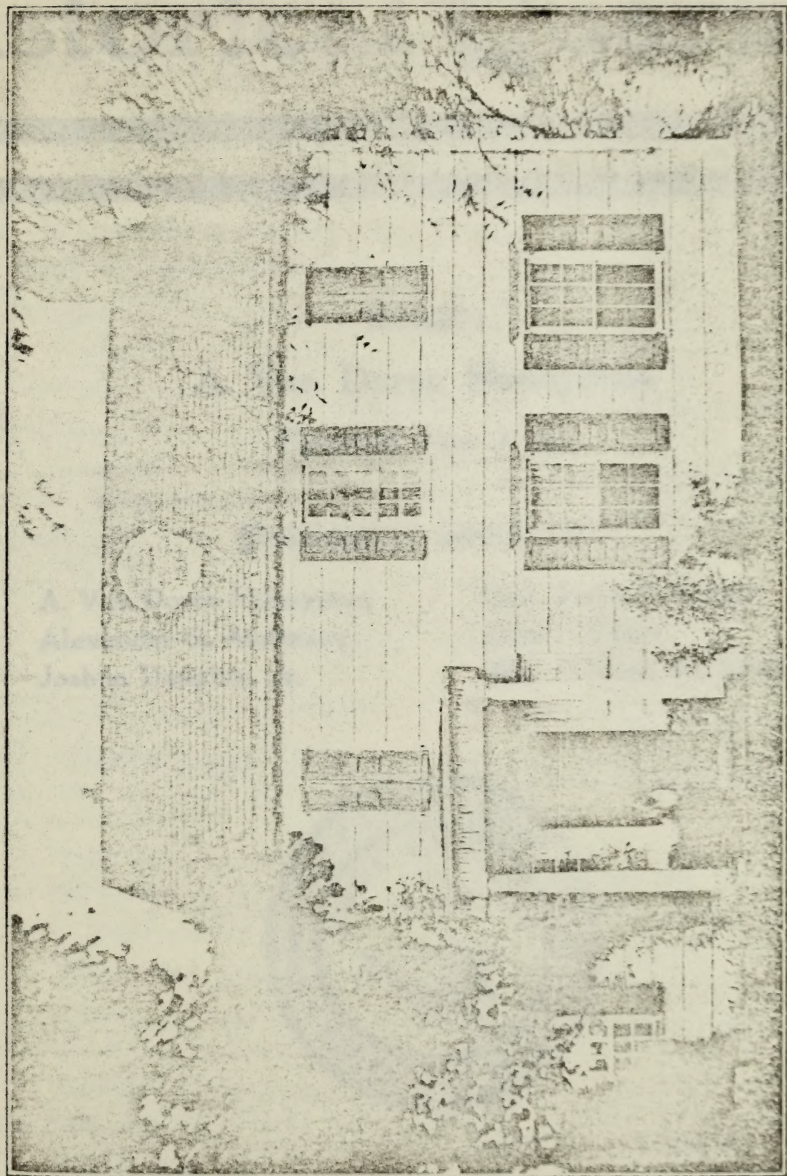
vote the whole ticket. Leave not a single vote at home, and Somerset will be safe, and the Whig cause and New Jersey triumphant.

"The poll will be opened on the first day in New Brunswick at Strong's tavern, when an Inspector of the Election will be chosen—so that you will see the importance of being on the ground at 10 o'clock precisely. The poll will be held the second day at Baker's tavern, Six-Mile Run.

"B. A. HAGEMAN, DAVID NEVIUS, M. A. HOWELL, ABRAHAM QUICK, JOHN DEMOT,	}	Exe'ive Committee."
--	---	---------------------

Death of Mr. Grant B. Schley

On November 22 the neighbors of Mr. Grant Barney Schley, of Far Hills, this County, were shocked to hear of his death from a cold caught while attending the annual fair, in October, of the Somerset Hills Agricultural Association, a society which has proved exceedingly popular as a local institution at Far Hills. Mr. Schley had long been one of the important importations into Somerset, not only because of his connections with business institutions that were almost national in scope, but because of the interest he took in making the large tracts of land purchased by him, between Pluckemin and Far Hills, a show place for visitors and strangers. Latterly he had been engaged in a proposed reconstruction of Artillery Park. Mr. Schley was born at Chapinville, near Syracuse, N. Y., seventy-two years ago, of humble parentage, and at the age of sixteen went to work as a clerk in an express office. Subsequently he became connected with the American Express Company, in its money order department. He then entered the First National Bank in New York, and about 1880 established the brokerage firm of Groesbeck & Schley. Becoming active on the floor of the Stock Exchange, he soon numbered some of the wealthiest men as his clients. He aided to form the American Tobacco Company, and also organized the Continental Tobacco Company and the American Snuff Company. At the time of his death he was President of many mining companies and a director of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company and other large corporations, and was also first Vice-President of the Electric Storage Battery Company. His successful career as a business man furnishes only one more illustration of how poverty is no permanent impediment to success in the business world, if only pluck, integrity and a proper ambition are superadded.



THE JOHN VAN DOREN HOUSE, NEAR MILLSTONE.

General Washington spent the night in this house after the Battle of Princeton, and at later dates. This photo. shows Mr. John Van Doren (b. 1804; d. 1892) sitting on the front porch. He was the grandson of the John Van Doren who resided there in Revolutionary days, and, when the view was taken, was about 86 years of age.

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A. Van Doren Honeyman

Plainfield, New Jersey

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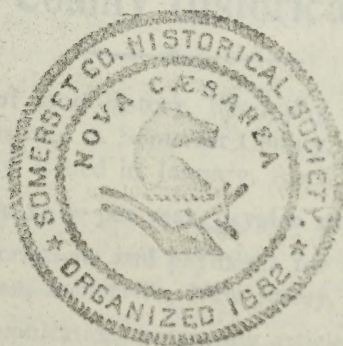
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No. 2

TWO BEDMINSTER FAMILIES—McCREA AND HENRY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

IN GIVING as complete a history as the writer now can of two old, and, in their day, widely known Bedminster families, the usual custom of the QUARTERLY is departed from in treating two family lines of wholly different surnames in one article. The reason is that these families, by inter-marriages and close proximity of residence were, in a measure, closely related, and there must be various references from one general subject to the other.

The McCrea family, of Lamington, while chiefly noted in historical works because it gave birth to the ill-fated Jane McCrea, whose massacre by Indians in the Revolution created such a stir both in America and England, deserves, what it has never received, as full a record as can now be made. The Henry family, also of Lamington and vicinity, which was closely associated with the McCrea family, has had among its descendants some noted clergyman and lawyers, and in the time of Colonel James Henry, of Lamington, was one of the best known of Bedminster families.

The facts herewith given have been gathered by a great amount of research and labor. A large number of dates and facts are due to the special and invaluable help of Miss Katherine Service Steen, of Philadelphia, without whom many details must have been omitted. We are also under obligations to Mrs. James H. Ottley, of Glen Cove, L. I., and New York City, Rev. Frank R. Symmes, of Cranbury, N. J., Mr. James A. Holden, of Albany, N. Y., Mr. Edward F. Grose, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., Mr. A. L. McCrea, of Ridgewood, N. J., and others, for important information.

REV. JAMES MCCREA AND FAMILY OF LAMINGTON

The origin of the McCrea family is well understood to be in the Clan MacRae (or Macrae), of Kintail, Ross-shire, Scotland, particulars of which are readily to be found in works on the Scottish clans. Of this general line was William MacRae, Bishop of Glasgow in 1335.

According to a pamphlet published in 1912, by Mr. James McCrea, recently President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, an ancestor of his line, Walter McCrea went from Kintail to Ireland in 1610. He does not state Walter's sons, but names two grandsons, James and Walter, who resided near "Ballyheather," eight miles south of Londonderry. In their families the prominent names were James, John, William and Robert. As these were also prominent names in the Somerset family, it may be conjectured that the Somerset line, if it could be traced out in Ireland, would lead back to the same original Walter McCrea.

Early in the 18th Century a William McCrea came from the north of Ireland and settled near Newark, Delaware, where he became a prominent man in the White Clay Creek church some two miles north of present Newark. In this church William became prominent as an elder. Among his children was the son who heads the McCrea family in Somerset, namely:

1. REV. JAMES MCCREA, practically the founder and first pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lamington. He was b., about 1711, near Newark, Del., and d. near Lamington, N. J., May 10, 1769. He was sent by his father to the Log College at Neshaminy, Pa., to study theology, under the celebrated Rev. William Tennent, Sr., the founder of that college, and doubtless he went there through the influence of Tennent's son (Rev. Charles), who was James McCrea's pastor at the White Clay Creek church. He must have been past the usual age when he undertook these studies, as he was fully twenty-eight when he offered himself for examination, on Aug. 5, 1739, as a candidate for the Gospel ministry before the Presbytery of New Brunswick. This Presbytery licensed him to preach Nov. 6, 1739, although, in consequence of disputes between Synod and Presbytery as to regularities of license, he was not ordained until Aug. 4, 1741. We think it probable that, after leaving the Log College, he visited, or perhaps resided at some time, near the Old Tennent church, Freehold, where Rev. William Tennent, Jr., was preacher, as it was there he must have become acquainted with Mary Graham, whom he married in 1740, and to whom I shall refer later. At the time of his licensure the Presbytery directed him to supply congregations in certain widely-separated portions of New Jersey, where the Scotch inhabitants had requested "supplies" in order that they might have preaching accord-

ing to the Presbyterian form. The places designated were Allentown, in Monmouth co., Peapack, in Somerset co., Lebanon, in Hunterdon co., and "Muskinicunc" (Musconetcong), in what was then Sussex (now Warren) co., later known as the Bethlehem, or Greenwich, church. As there were no towns at that time by the names of Peapack and Lebanon, it is to be considered that general localities were referred to rather than exact ones. In order to cover this territory there was required a ride on horseback of about two hundred miles for the circuit, and it was through the Winter that Mr. McCrea had to pursue this mission, preaching in rotation in the places named.

The following Spring what were termed "calls" were made upon him to preach regularly as pastor at two of the congregations above named, Peapack and Lebanon, and, in addition, at Lamington in Somerset, and Readington (White House) and Bethlehem in Hunterdon. (See QUARTERLY, Vol. II, p. 261; "Manual of Lamington Church," p. 5). As Allentown was now cut off, this restricted his circuit, but it was still large enough to keep the preacher busy and on the go most of the time; yet this was in accordance with the custom of those years, when, of necessity, all country preachers were itinerants. Services were then held in private houses or barns, with few exceptions. The Bethlehem church, a few miles west of Clinton, was probably an exception, as it is stated that a log church was built there as early as 1730. Lamington was also an exception a log church being built there during 1739-40, doubtless in part under Mr. McCrea's superintendence.

At some period soon after his licensure he received but declined a call to preach at New Castle and Pigeon Run, Delaware.

In all accounts of the Lamington Presbyterian church it is stated that Mr. McCrea became its "pastor" in 1740, but this does not mean that Lamington was his sole charge, although it seems certain that he accepted Lamington's call and from 1740 onward that place was his home. He is supposed to have brought his bride, Mary Graham, to Lamington, when he married her (in April, 1740), and we have the authority of the late Rev. Dr. Abraham Messler for the fact that Mr. McCrea had his study, during the first years of his ministry, on the west side of the Lamington river, in Readington twsp., in a small one-room house, which was later removed and attached to the house in which he (Dr. Messler) was born, and which the Messler family thereafter used as a kitchen. The building has been long destroyed, but was near the river, on the place long owned by Dr. Messler's father, Cornelius Messler, about two miles north of Mechanicsville, adjoining the farm later owned by Dr. Messler's brother Isaac. The land is now owned by J. N. Pidcock; present tenant Charles Eick. (Messler's "Centennial History of Somerset," p. 136; "Messler

Family," p. 42, and present day informants). Whether his wife lived with him in this "study" or not we do not know, but they must have resided near this spot for ten years, and then, on May 1, 1750, he purchased, for £350, the farm long afterward known by his name, near Burnt Mills (about three miles east from Lamington church), of William Axtell, of New York. (Deed recorded June 2, 1762; Trenton Deeds, Book K-2, p. 308). This farm contained 200 acres, and was known as Lot 15 on the then map. (As to this William Axtell, see the last (January) *QUARTERLY*, p. 23).

Exactly how long Mr. McCrea kept preaching at the other places to which he was "called" we cannot now determine. Peapack and Lebanon, as Presbyterian preaching places, were probably soon given up; Peapack, perhaps, because of the proximity of a Presbyterian congregation at Basking Ridge, although preaching seems to have been occasional there until the formation of the Bedminster Reformed church in 1758. Of Presbyterian preaching at Readington (White House) there is scarcely now a tradition. Of the Bethlehem church it is stated that Mr. McCrea ministered there occasionally until, perhaps, 1747, when that church called a Rev. Thomas Lewis to be its regular pastor. It would seem that meanwhile Mr. McCrea gave one-fifth of his time, from 1742-1745, to the Amwell First church (near Reaville), and also that he preached frequently at the Mansfield church (near Washington, Warren co.) as early as 1739, and as late as 1755-'56. (See Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Som.," p. 314; Kugler's "Amwell," p. 69; Snell's "Hist. of Sus. and War.," p. 566; "Warne Gen.," p. 335). It is likewise stated that he preached in the Bound Brook Pres. ch., more or less, from 1745 to 1749.

For some unexplained reason Mr. McCrea appears to have been dismissed by Presbytery from the Lamington church in 1755, but was reinstated there again as pastor in 1756 (see "Manual of Lamington Church," p. 6); perhaps in consequence of some trouble at Lamington. It may have been because he was not giving them all his services. It will be noticed that during this brief period, when he was not pastor at Lamington, he was preaching at Mansfield, but it is not probable that he removed from his farm at Lamington.

On Oct. 21, 1766, Presbytery held a meeting at Lamington and Mr. McCrea, on account of ill health, asked for release from his charge. It is to be judged that the twenty-six years of his combined ministerial and missionary labors had broken him down. The release was granted, under an arrangement that the church should grant him an annuity. He afterward lived in retirement on his farm for two and one-half years, until his death, May 10, 1769, in his fifty-ninth year. Dr. Messler states that he died at Paulis Hook (Jersey City), but gives no particulars (Messler's

"Centennial of Somerset," p. 184). Whether he was there on a visit does not appear. He was buried in the Lamington churchyard, beside his first wife.

Mary Graham, first wife of Rev. James McCrea, was eleven years his junior. She was from Monmouth county at the time of her marriage (license dated Apr. 8, 1740, as per the original bond on file at Trenton), and was the daughter of James Graham and Mary his wife, he being probably the James Graham who was a member of the Old Tennent church in 1731. (Symmes' "Hist. of Old Tennent," p. 211). He, however, died in Somerset county, near Lamington, April 9, 1757, his will, probated June 13, 1757 (Trenton Wills, Book F, p. 430), naming his daughter Mary McCrea and grandchildren. His tombstone in the Lamington churchyard states he was born in Annandale (Dumfriesshire), Scotland, and died aged sixty-six years. In the "Old Tennent" work just referred to (p. 182) a "Mary Graham, Jr.," was admitted to the Tennent church in 1739 or 1740. The wife of James Graham, Mary, died 1763, and also left a will (Trenton Wills, Book 8, p. 255).

Mary (Graham) McCrea seems to have been greatly beloved by her husband and by her children, and, we judge, was characterized by considerable independence and strength of character. It is noteworthy that of her five sons at least four were engaged in the American service in the Revolution. She lived with her husband only thirteen years, dying Sept. 15, 1753, at the early age of thirty-two. In the meantime she had borne seven children, five sons and two daughters, their true order being, as we believe, John, Mary, William, James, Samuel, Jane and Stephen. Dates of birth of most of these children are unobtainable. The inscription on her tombstone was undoubtedly prepared by her husband, and reads (as per a copy sent to the writer, although the next to the last line would seem to be a doubtful reading):

"Here lyeth the body of
Mary, the wife of the
Rev'd Mr. James McCrea,
Who departed this life
September 15, 1753,
Aged 31 years.

"The matron dear, how did her virtues shine,
Like Heaven's bright darling clad in powers divine.
Vast worlds of worth lay crowded in her breast;
Too frail the casket for the angelic guest.
Therefore, to join her Spouse, the Path, the Spheres,
Brought joy to Heaven, but left the world in tears."

How soon after the death of this Mary Graham Rev. James McCrea again married I do not know, but, from circumstances, I judge it was not later than 1755. He chose for his second wife Catherine Rosbrugh, a young lady of his congregation, the daughter of Robert Ros-

brugh and Mary ———. By her there were five more children, all of whom grew up, viz.: Robert, Philip, Gilbert, Creighton and Catherine, making twelve McCrea children in all. Of these children Robert and Creighton joined the English forces, while Philip served on the American side.

As Robert Rosbrugh, the father of Catherine, was a large landholder in Bedminster, and his two daughters were married into the prominent McCrea, Henry and McDonald families, and as, with his death, the surname drops out of our local history, it may be well to utilize some space here to state what has been learned of him. He, and it is said, his wife, Mary ———, arrived from England, with many other English immigrants who came to New Jersey between 1720 and 1740. We know, from his age at death, that he was born about 1701. I suspect, but cannot prove, that Rev. John Rosbrugh, one of the clerical martyrs of the Revolution, who was killed brutally by Hessians near Pennington, directly after the Battle of Trenton (Jan., 1777), was a relative. This Rev. John was b. in 1714, came to America about 1720, and is only certainly known to have had a brother William. (See "Rosbrugh: A Tale of the Revolution," by Clyde, Easton, 1880).

Robert's name first appears in Somerset in connection with the organization of Lamington church in 1739. On Mar. 23, 1743, he purchased of James Alexander and Daniel Donaldson Dunster 307½ acres of land in Bedminster, adjoining the "Alamatunk river," lands of Matthias Lane, Sr., Garret Lane, James Henry and others. (So stated in Book B, p. 906 of Somerset Deeds; original record not found). We judge this land was located between Lamington and present Larger Cross Roads. On Mar. 10, 1769-70 he purchased of Jacob Lings 100 acres of land, it being one-half of the Rev. James McCrea farm (referred to again, *infra*). On April 18, 1775, he purchased of Nathaniel Marston, of New York City, 321 acres of land in Bedminster adjoining the Lamington river, and probably near Lamington church. (Recorded Aug. 8, 1801; Somerset Deeds, Book B, p. 521).

Robert Rosbrugh had two wives, Mary ——— (mother of Catherine named above), who died February 5, 1768, in her 75th year, and is buried in Lamington churchyard, and Margaret ———, who is believed to have been a Margaret Machett (widow of Peter Machett, and daughter of John Chambers, of Trenton). Margaret Rosbrugh had several children, including a "Lydia McCrea," as per her will of 1789, probat. Feb. 1, 1791 (Trenton Wills, Book 32, p. 308). As no such daughter is mentioned in Robert Rosbrugh's will, it is to be supposed she was the daughter of Peter and Margaret Machett who were m. in 1739. It is also possible this

"Lydia McCrea" was the wife of one of Rev. James McCrea's sons, but this we do not know.

Robert Rosbrugh d. Jan. 21, 1783, in the 82nd year of his age, and is buried in the Lamington churchyard, with these rather unusual lines on his tombstone:

"A soul prepared needs no delays,
The summons comes, the saint obeys.
Swift was his flight and short the road;
He closed his eyes and saw his God.
The flesh rests here till Jesus come
And claims the treasure from the tomb."

The inscription to his first wife, Mary, is on the same tombstone.

Robert's will of Jan. 20, 1783, probat. Feb. 23, 1783 (Trenton Wills, Book M, p. 136), only mentions two children, Catherine (McCrea) McDonald (as she then was) and Mary, wife of David Henry; also his own (second) wife, Margaret. The wife Margaret was to receive £500, and the rest of the estate was to be equally divided between Catherine and Mary. As stated, no mention is made in this will of another daughter.¹ The executors of the will of Robert Rosbrugh were his then two sons-in-law, Major Richard McDonald and David Henry, but the latter could not serve, as he died only three days later than Robert Rosbrugh. It may also be of interest to note here that the general Rosbrugh family now spell the name Rosebrook, and it is probable that is the manner in which "Rosbrugh" was pronounced.

Rev. James McCrea's will, an unusually lengthy one, was dated June 5, 1766, and probated July 10, 1769. It was doubtless written by John Mehelm, one of his congregation, who was an ardent patriot, army office-holder under Washington, and surrogate of Somerset and Hunterdon in later years. His name appears as the first witness to it, the others being William Adams and Samuel Yandell. The executors were Mr. McCrea's wife, Catherine, his son James, and his friends John King and Robert Barclay. The two latter, however, renounced Aug. 7, 1769, so that letters were granted to the two remaining executors. This will was published in full in the *QUARTERLY* for Oct., 1915 (Vol. IV, p. 248), but we recapitulate it here.

¹In a letter of 1859, written by a granddaughter of Mrs. David Henry, it is stated that her grandmother, Mary (Rosbrugh) Henry, had two sisters, the one Catherine McCrea and the other a Mrs. Creighton, "grandmother of Mr. Creighton, an Episcopal minister at Tarrytown, N. Y." It is this Mrs. Creighton who is said to account for the name "Creighton" given to one of the sons of Catherine McCrea. Except for his will there would be ground for believing that he had a daughter who m. a Creighton (perhaps son of James Creighton and Anna Maria Ogden), whose grandson, Rev. William Creighton, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Tarrytown (1836-'65) gave a baptismal font to St. John's Episcopal church, Somerville, he having been to school there in his youth. (See Snell's Hist. of Hunt. and Som., p. 674). He had a brother Commodore Ord Creighton.

After the usual features the will gave to his oldest son John (then a lawyer in the State of New York), £10; to the wife, Catherine, £250, payable within three years, and the interest of a like amount while remaining his widow; to his daughter Mary, wife of Rev. John Hanna, £80, payable in ten years; to his son William, 5s. and £100, the latter to be placed in trust in John's hands, to be paid at discretion within twelve years to said William, or to be divided between brothers, James, Samuel and Stephen, and the daughter Jane; to his son James, £350; to his son Samuel, £320; to his son Stephen, £300; to his daughter Jane (who was afterward massacred), £170, of which £70 should be paid when she became twenty-one; to his four remaining sons, Robert, Philip, Gilbert and Creighton, £250 each, but not before they arrived at twenty-one; to his daughter "Cathrine," £150, when she arrived of age. The will then refers to 100 acres (of the 200 acres of land purchased of William Axtell), which were to be sold at the executor's discretion "at any time within ten years," the first £200 arising therefrom to go to the son James, and the remainder to be equally divided between sons Samuel and Stephen in part of their legacy. The executors might sell any part of the personal estate at any time so as to make payment of the £70 to the daughter Jane. The wife, Catherine, and sons James, Samuel and Stephen, were to have the use of his real estate until the 100 acres named were sold, and then should have the use of the residue "for ten years;" but if the wife should marry, then immediately, or otherwise at the expiration of ten years, the executors were to sell the remaining estate. (Trenton Wills, Book K, p. 152).

Pursuant to this will the acting executors, Catherine and James, at once advertised, not the specific 100 acres as the will provided, but all the real estate, described as "containing between three and four hundred acres . . . three miles from Lamberton meeting house, within one and a half of a good mill, and about one and an half of Pluckemin," having on it "a good dwelling house, two stories high, with a good kitchen, a large barn, two barracks, a good orchard," etc.; and also "all farming utensils," farm stock, library of books, "a negro man," etc. The same to be sold at public sale Oct. 10, 1769. (See 26 "N. J. Archives," First series, p. 492). From whom and when Mr. McCrea obtained his land (above the Axtell 200 acres) I have not found from any record.

From this it would appear that the family must have decided, immediately after the testator's death, to set aside his instructions as to holding some part of the realty for ten years for the use of the wife and three of the children, and to make a complete sale, although how the legal rights of these minor children were to be overcome does not appear.

The land was, in fact, all sold, and presumably at auction. The northerly 100 acres of the Axtell tract were purchased by a man by the

After the usual lectures the will gave to his oldest son John (then a lawyer in the State of New York), £100; to the wife Catherine, £50; payable within three years, and the interest of a life annuity of £100 payable in ten years; to his daughter Mary, wife of Rev. John Hume, £20 payable in ten years; to his son William, £20 and £100, the latter to be placed in trust in John's hands, to be paid at discretion within twenty years to said William, or to be divided between brothers James, Samuel and Stephen; and the daughter Jane, to his son James, £100; to his son Samuel, £20; to his son Stephen, £20; to his daughter Jane (who was married married), £100, of which £50 should be paid when she became twenty-one; to his four remaining sons, Robert, Philip, Charles and Christopher, £10 each, but not before they attained at twenty-one; to his daughter "Catherine", £100, when she arrived of age. The will then refers to two acres (of the two acres of land purchased of William Astell), which were to be sold at the executor's discretion "at any time within ten years," the first £100 arising therefrom to go to the son James, and the remainder to be equally divided between sons Samuel and Stephen at part of their legacy. The executor's right to sell the personal estate at any time or at any time to make payment of the £100 to the daughter Jane. The wife Catherine, and sons James, Samuel and Stephen, were to have the use of the real estate until the two acres named were sold, and then should have the use of the residue "for ten years," but if the wife should marry, then immediately or otherwise at the expiration of ten years, the executor was to sell the remaining estate. (Tottenham Will, Book K, p. 125.)

I'm sure to this will the acting executor, Catherine and James, at once advertised, not the specific two acres as the will provided, but the real estate, described as "containing between three and four hundred acres . . . three miles from Lambeth, mostly planted with oak and a half of a good mill, and about one and an half of 1700 acres," lying on it "a good dwelling house, two stories high, with a good kitchen, a large barn, two outbuildings, a good orchard," etc.; and also "all buildings, etc., farm stock, barns, etc." The same was sold at public sale Oct. 10, 1709. (See 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 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name of Jacob Lings, who, on Mar. 10, 1769-70, conveyed it, for £400, to Robert Rosbrugh, the father-in-law of Rev. James McCrea. This deed was not recorded until June 13, 1804, thirty-three years later (Somerset Deeds, Book D, p. 108). The rest of the real estate, 244½ acres, was sold to Cornelius Lane by a deed dated Dec. 23, 1769. Although John King and Robert Barclay had renounced the executorship, they joined in this deed with Catherine and James McCrea (Trenton Deeds, Book K, p. 152). For some reason the title conveyed by this deed to Lane was considered imperfect, for, on Feb. 2, 1791, Catherine McCrea (then Catherine McDonald) and James McCrea executed a new deed to Cornelius Lane, stating that it was to perfect the title. (Unrecorded deed in possession of Harry K. Ramsey, of Bound Brook, a descendant of Cornelius Lane).

As stated, Rev. James McCrea was buried in Lamington churchyard beside his first wife, Mary Graham, and with the following inscription on his tombstone:

"Here lies the Body of the Rev. James McCrea, who departed this life May the 10th, 1769, in the 59th year of his age.

"To rouse the sleeping sinner's fears
Thy mouth did faithfully proclaim
The terrors dire from Sinai's Mount
In Great Jehovah's awful name.

"With weeping eyes and melting heart
The Master's love thou didst declare,
With Gospel cords to draw the Soul
Christ's sweet and gracious calls to hear.

"A Friend sincere, of generous mind,
A husband kind, and parent good,
A minister of fervent zeal,
To bring the people home to God.

"And, having trod thy Master's path,
The cross is past, the crown is won,
The fight is fought, and by Christ's blood
And Spirit thou has overcome."

Rev. McCrea's estate was not settled until 1793, when (on June 18) his widow having again married, as appears below, she and her husband, Major Richard McDonald, and the son James McCrea filed an accounting in the Somerset surrogate's office, showing a balance in hand of £1,708. As this was twenty-four years after the testator's death, it is difficult to understand the delay in full settlement, especially as the real estate had long before been sold.

The farm on which was the McCrea house became the property of Cornelius Lane. It descended to his son, Job; then to his son, Peter Job Lane, who d. in 1884. Then it came into the possession of Peter Welsh, and, after his death, of his widow, who recently sold it to a New York

party, who now owns it. The house upon the farm occupied by the McCreas was mostly pulled down in Job Lane's time.

How long after the death of Rev. James McCrea (1769) his widow Catherine (Rosburgh) McCrea remained his widow has not been ascertained, but certainly until after 1773. In 1783, in the will of her father, Robert Rosbrugh, she is referred to as Catherine McDonald.

Catherine and her second husband, Major Richard McDonald,² continued to live in Bedminster twsp., as various records show, until about the time of her death, July 23, 1813, and it must have been after that period when the Major moved to Somerville, where he died. She was then aged 79, and was buried at Lamington.

At the death of her father, Robert Rosbrugh, in 1783, Catherine acquired considerable land in her own right in Bedminster, some of which she disposed of in her lifetime and, through her relationship to the Henry family, she had interests in the Miami district in Ohio. Her will of June 10, 1813, probat, July 25, 1814 (Somerset Wills, Book B, p. 651), devises her Bedminster farm of 325 acres, probably all derived from her father, to her son Creighton McCrea, he to pay her son Robert McCrea, "now in Guernsey, in Great Britain," £900 in six months; also to pay her grandson, Philip McCrea, £600 in nine months. She also gave to her son Creighton, £900, "being residue of the valuation of the farm and plantation which I have conveyed to the said Creighton by deed." To her grandsons, James and John McCrea, sons of Gilbert, were devised, as tenants in common, part of land warrant No. 341, "now in Gilbert's possession, it being the second section in the first township east from the Great Miami and second entire range of townships in the Miami purchase (Ohio), containing in the whole 640 acres, on condition he have the undisturbed possession of the same during his life, and that said grandsons pay unto the daughters of my son Gilbert in one year after his death, £150." To grandsons James McDonald and William McDonald, "sons of my daughter Catherine (McCrea) McDonald" are given the balance of the same land warrant, No. 341, as tenants in common, which was then in Catherine's possession, on condition that Catherine enjoys it during life, and then that the grandsons pay to Catherine's daughters, in one year after her death, £150. Her husband, Richard McDonald, and her "friend George McDonald" (the lawyer at Somerville), were appointed executors.

There is also on record at Somerville a deed of Aug. 13, 1804, from Richard McDonald and his wife Catherine, to Creighton McCrea, of not only a 321-acre farm at Lamington, but of 640 acres in the Miami tract, then "in possession of Gilbert McCrea and William McDonald." (Som-

²A sketch of Major McDonald, who resided near Pluckemin and in later years at Somerville, has already appeared in the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. V, p. 71).

erset Deeds, Book D, p. 210. See further, as to the deed, under Creighton (12), post). Probably Creighton did not record and so take title to the Miami land, and, if not, it furnishes the reason for Catherine's devising it to Gilbert and others; but this can only be known by a search in Ohio records.

The Rev. James McCrea's signature was as follows:

James M. Crea

Of the nine sons of Rev. James McCrea, apparently five served in the American Revolutionary army, John, William, Samuel, Stephen and Philip, and two in the English army, Robert and Creighton (as will be noted below): an unusual record for a Somerset family.

As has been stated, the facts we have been able to gather concerning the many sons of Rev. McCrea, are not as full and satisfactory as we should like, particulars as to dates of birth and death, also marriages and children, being exceedingly incomplete. It would require a search in two or three counties in the State of New York to secure additional facts concerning the various children who resided there, and an English search to secure facts about "Governor Robert."

CHILDREN OF REV. JAMES MCCREA (1) AND MARY GRAHAM (OF LAMINGTON, N. J.):

2. JOHN, known through later life as "Colonel John," b. at Lamington about 1742; d. at Lisbon, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., about 1811; m. (1), 1766, Eva Beeckman, of Albany, who d. 1780; and (2) Eleanor McNaughton (dau. of John McNaughton). Known ch. are: Sarah, b. ^{about 17} Nov. 1, 1767; Maria, b. June 5, 1772; Johannes Beeckman, b. Aug. 20, 1773 (foregoing from Munsell's "Gen. of First Settlers of Albany," p. 145); and James, of Ballston Spa, a lawyer, who m., 1802, Anna McCrea, his cousin (dau. of James, 5).

Col. John was well educated, and became one of the influential men of the State of New York. He was sent to the College of New Jersey at Princeton, graduating there in the class of 1762. He then studied law, probably at Princeton, but possibly in New York City. In 1764 he was in Albany, N. Y., and began to practice, but in two years' time gave up the law and decided to farm. About 1768 he removed to a farm at Northumberland, a few miles below Fort Edward, in Saratoga co., a farm said to be on the banks of the Hudson, where he resided throughout the Revolution, and where he was visited by his sister Jane at the time of her

murder. At the outbreak of the Revolution the local Committee of Safety gave him a commission as Colonel of the 13th, or Saratoga, Regiment of militia, but how long he served is not stated. In 1780 the Tories burned his home, when he removed to Salem, Washington co., N. Y. In 1784 he was a member of the first Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York (at Albany). In 1785 he (at least a John McCrea) was county clerk of Washington county. (James A. Holden's "Influence of Death of Jane McCrea on the Burgoyne Campaign," p. 13; Sylvester's "Saratoga County;" "New York Civil List," etc.). The New York Census of 1790 (p. 193) shows that Col. McCrea was then living in the town of Salem, having, apparently, a wife, two sons and two daughters.

Probably it was his son, James, who was surrogate of Essex co., N. Y., 1801-'7, Judge of that county in 1818, and a Member of the New York Legislature in 1824, besides holding other offices; and he is, doubtless, the James who, stating he was a nephew of Jane McCrea, wrote a letter concerning her death, published in the Holden pamphlet before referred to (p. 27):

3. MARY, b. about 1743; d. Jan. 18, 1782; m., about 1759, Rev. John Hanna, son of John Hanna and Jane Andre), who was b. in midocean in 1731, and d. Nov. 4, 1801. The parents of this Rev. John Hanna came from the north of Ireland in 1731, and settled first in Bucks co., and then Chester co., Pa. The father, who was b. about 1700, d. Mar. 8, 1770; the mother d. Dec., 1774. Rev. John Hanna is said to have taught school in the log school house near Rev. James McCrea's residence at Burnt Mills, Somerset co., and Mary, whom he married, was one of his pupils. He grad. at Princeton College in 1755, and probably taught there after until ordained (date not known). He was for forty years, or until his death (1761-1801), Presbyterian minister at Bethlehem, Kingwood and Alexandria, in Hunterdon county.

They had thirteen children, six of whom died in infancy. Those known to grow up were: (1) James, who grad. at Princeton in 1777; m. Mary Harris Stewart, of Newtown (dau. of John and Hannah Stewart). He resided at Newtown until after 1793, when he removed to Frankfort, Ky. (2) John Andre, b. 1761, who grad. at Princeton in 1782; m. Mary Read Harris (dau. of John Harris, founder of Harrisburgh, Pa.). He d. at Harrisburgh July 23, 1805. (3) Catherine, who m. Dr. Samuel G. Tolbert, of New York City. (4) Mary, who m. Dr. Holmes, of Mansfield, Sussex co., N. J. (5) William R., who grad. at Princeton in 1790. (6) Sarah, who m. Colonel Josiah Payne, said to have been of Mansfield, N. J. She was, it is stated, adopted when young into the family of her uncle, Dr. Stephen McCrea (8), at Stillwa-

ter, N. Y., and later lived with another uncle, Colonel John McCrea (2), on his farm. It was she who had the marble stone erected above the grave of Jane McCrea in 1852 (Holden's pamphlet, pp. 37, 38), some particulars of which will appear in the next QUARTERLY.

4. WILLIAM, b. about 1745; m. Sarah (dau. of Alexander Gordon, and sister of Gen. James Gordon, of Ballston, N. Y. William, like his brothers John, James and Samuel, went probably before his father's death, to near Ballston, N. Y., settling on a farm there. He served as a Lieutenant in the Revolution, but in what New York Regiment is unknown. He was living there in 1809-'10, being a county coroner. It is stated that he died a little later in New York City. The ch. of William appear to have been: Robert, who d. young, and Maria (as to whom, see under Creighton, 12),

5. JAMES, b. about 1747; m. Feb. 26, 1770, Maria Hogliny (or Hogen), and had a dau., Maria, b. Feb. 2, 1771 (Munsell's "Gen. of First Settlers of Albany," p. 145), and also a dau., Anna, referred to under John (2). He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church at Ballston. In 1790 he was living near Ballston, with seven other members of his family and two slaves (N. Y. Census, 1790, p. 17). He was settled on a farm said to be 2½ miles south of Ballston Spa. No other information concerning this family has been secured.

6. SAMUEL, b. about 1749; m., Apr. 6, 1776, Margaret (dau. of William Sloan and Mary Shields, of Lamington). He also removed to Ballston, N. Y., residing on a "Ten Eyck" farm north of that of his brother James, and his and his wife's names are on the roll of the Pres. ch. of Ballston. He served as private in the 12th Regiment, Albany Co. militia, under Col. Van Schoonoven. (N. Y. "Military Records"). He was residing at Ballston in 1790, there being nine members in his family (N. Y. Census, 1790, p. 17). In 1805-'8 he was a supervisor of the town of Ballston, but I have been unable to follow him further or to learn of his family. Samuel, and his brothers William and James, were among the largest taxpayers in Ballston.

7. JANE (or Jean), b. about 1752; unm.; massacred near Fort Edward, N. Y., July 27, 1777. As I purpose, in our next issue, to give a resumé of what I consider to be the known facts relating to her life and sad fate, nothing further need be stated here.

8. STEPHEN, physician, b. about 1755; m. (probably) Mary Rutgers (sister of Colonel Henry Rutgers). He also went to the State of New York, and there entered the Revolutionary service as a surgeon, serving from June, 1775, to October, 1781. He is said to have practiced at Stillwater, in Saratoga co., but removed later to New York City, where, in the "Out ward," in 1790, "Dr. Stephen McCrea" was living with a wife and five daughters (as per N. Y. Census, 1790, p. 129). He had many

real estate transactions recorded in New York City, but d. there about Nov., 1795, when only some forty years of age, his will, of Sept. 19, 1788, being probated Dec. 2, 1795. In this will he names his wife, Mary, and daughters Catharine Rutgers and Mary, and refers to "all his daughters" as being under twenty-one. (N. Y. City Wills, Book 41, p. 613).

CHILDREN OF REV. JAMES MCCREA (1) AND CATHERINE ROSBRUGH:

9. ROBERT, b. about 1756. Robert was, undoubtedly, named after his mother's father, Robert Rosbrugh. According to the will of Creighton McCrea, Robert McCrea had a daughter Jane (see under Creighton, 12). As to whom Robert married, or the names of his other children, if any, we have obtained no knowledge. We know he was a Loyalist, and was with the English army in New York City during the Revolution. Sabine states that he was "an officer of infantry in the Queen's Rangers." ("Loyalists," VI, p. 551). After the close of the war he went to England. Later, it has been stated (but we cannot immediately find the authority for it) that he was rewarded with the office of Governor of the Channel Islands, Guernsey and Jersey. It would be most interesting to know how he came to be Governor of the Channel Islands, and how long he served, and what became of him, but I have been unable to secure these particulars, at present writing.

10. PHILIP, b. about 1758; d. June 2, 1781. He entered the American Revolutionary army as Sergeant in the First Regiment, Continental Troops, and, it is said became Lieutenant, but was accidentally shot and killed by his own men at Elizabethtown. The "New Jersey Journal," of June 6, 1781, thus describes the accident: "The following tragical affair happened at Elizabethtown last Saturday night. Mr. David Woodruff" (doubtless his brother-in-law) "and Mr. Philip McCrea were going along the street when they were halted by a sentinel, but not answering immediately, the sentinel fired and killed the latter on the spot." This does not state that Philip was an army officer, which he certainly was.

We believe this Philip to have married Abigail Woodruff, and to have left at his death an infant son, Philip P. Abigail Woodruff McCrea afterward married Col. James Henry, of Lamington, Philip's cousin. (For further particulars of her, see next portion of this article, on the Henry Family, under James Henry, 16).

The infant son, Philip P., is said to have been brought up by some members of the Rev. James McCrea family. He m. Temperance Wicke Leddell (dau. of William Leddell). Some time after the death of his wife, he went to the Miami country, where he practiced as an herb

physician. He purchased, in 1821, a farm of 125 acres in Independence twsp., Warren co., from the estate of Gershom Hull (Warren Deeds, Book 1, p. 208), but probably held it only for a short time and then went to Ohio. Probably he returned to New Jersey about 1831, after the death of Col. James Henry. About this time or later he went to reside with his daughter, Mrs. George Harris Thompson, on a farm near present Gladstone, Somerset co. Subsequently the Thompson family removed to Mendham, Morris co., to the homestead, where Mr. Thompson had been born, and Dr. McCrea continued to reside there until his death. The Presbyterian church records there show that he joined that church on certificate June 17, 1855, and died there Feb. 24, 1873; age not stated, but probably ninety-two or ninety-three. He was buried in the Hilltop Cemetery, but, so far as we can learn, without a tombstone. This Philip P. is mentioned in the will of his grandmother, Catherine (McCrea) McDonald.

The daughter of Dr. Philip P. McCrea, Tempe Leddell, m. George Harris Thompson, of Mendham, and had ch.: David, Mary, Alexander, Philip, Robert H. and Susan. A daughter of Robert H., Miss Nancy I. Thompson, is at present librarian of the State Normal School, at Newark.

11. GILBERT, b. about 1760. He paid salary at Lamington church from 1791 until after 1800. About 1805 he made an assignment as an insolvent debtor to Major Richard McDonald, his step-father, and probably then went to Ohio, where, except what is said about him on a previous page (concerning his mother's will), we have no further knowledge of him. He is therein stated to have sons James and John, and some daughters. He probably married in New Jersey, but his descendants must be sought for in Ohio.

12. CREIGHTON, b. about 1763; remained a bachelor through life; d. at South Bound Brook, N. J., Dec. 10, 1818, and is buried in the old Presbyterian burying-ground at Bound Brook, where his tombstone states he was "in his 56th year." The tombstone calls him "Captain Creighton McCrea." Sabine states that he, like his brother Robert, was "an officer in the Queen's Rangers." No doubt he served in some capacity under the English army in the Revolution. As a "Loyalist" he went to England at the close of the War; then to India; and then returned to New Jersey. After his return he is said to have made a home for Sarah, the widow of his half-brother William (4), and we know he did for William's dau. Maria.

The first clue we have obtained of Creighton in New Jersey after the War is the notice by Snell, in his "Hist. of Hunt. and Som." (p. 651), which says he purchased in 1796, a house in South Bound Brook from Jeremiah Fisher, son of the well known Hendrick Fisher. This was the

Hendrick Fisher house built by William Dockwra in 1688, and still standing. If this be correct, he may then have just returned from England. On July 27, 1804, his mother, then Catherine McDonald, with whom he appears to have been the favorite son, conveyed to him $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres along the Lamington, where Bedminster and Bridgewater townships join, being an island formed by the river altering its course. On Aug. 30 of the same year she conveyed to him, for one dollar and "natural love," a 321-acre farm at Lamington, as well as 640 acres in the Miami tract, Ohio, the deed stating that Creighton's older brother, Gilbert, and his brother-in-law William McDonald, then had the Miami tract in possession under lease. The Lamington tract adjoined the Lamington river and lands of Hendrick Field and (formerly) Thomas King. This same Lamington tract she again quitclaimed to him Apr. 23, 1811, this time for \$500, the cause not being apparent on the record. The Miami tract was afterward willed by her to the families of Gilbert McCrea and William McDonald, as stated on a previous page, again the reason not being apparent. The Lamington tract Creighton held over eight years, and then, on Feb. 16, 1813, sold it, for \$10,000, to Hendrick Field, the Revolutionary soldier, one of whose descendants still resides on part of the tract. In the meantime, on Oct. 6, 1810, Creighton purchased of Jeremiah Fisher two tracts out of, apparently, the original Hendrick Fisher estate near South Bound Brook, containing respectively 115 and 20 acres. Four years later, June 13, 1814, he conveyed these tracts to his niece, Maria Van Duyn, for "love and affection" and \$898. Creighton was also possessed, we know not how, of 101 $\frac{8}{10}$ acres of land in Bedminster, which he sold Feb. 23, 1814, to Elijah Stevens. This land adjoined Matthew McDowell (deceased), Cornelius Suydam, John A. Hageman, Martin Bunn and John "Dykinck" (Duyckinck). Deeds for the foregoing, except of the 1796 house, are of record at Somerville. These deeds show that sometimes Creighton resided in Bedminster and sometimes in Franklin twsp. (South Bound Brook). He also appears to have been a regular contributor to the Presbyterian church at Lamington until about 1812.

Creighton's will of Dec. 8, 1813, probat. Dec. 23, 1818 (Somerset Wills, Book B, p. 376), gives his residence as Franklin twsp., and provides as follows: To his mother, "now the wife of Richard McDonald," \$125 yearly "during life, and if she comes to be a widow." To his "niece, Jane, daughter of Robert McCrea," \$250. To his "niece, Maria, who now lives with me," the remainder, "whether in America, Europe or elsewhere." If Maria should die without issue, the remainder was to go to the family "of my brother Robert McCrea." The "niece, Maria McCrea, and friend James Van Duyn," were executors. (Somerset Wills, Book B, p. 376). This "niece, Maria," was the daughter of his half-brother

William (4) as previously stated, and she thus inherited the remainder of Creighton's estate, which was probably mostly the real estate. Maria subsequently married William I. Van Duyn, and filed an account of Creighton's small personal estate in the Somerset Orphan's Court, at the June Term, 1823. Exceptions were taken thereto by a Maj. (?) Ellicutt and Jane, his wife, from which we suppose that the Jane, dau. of Robert McCrea, who resided with Creighton in 1813, had married this Ellicutt, whose first name on the record (may be "Maj." for Major) cannot be made out. William J. Van Duyn d., intestate, in Bridgewater twsp. in 1824. (Somerset Administrations, Book A, p. 291). Jane disappears from Somerset records after 1823.

13. CATHERINE, b. about 1765; m. William McDonald (son of Col. William McDonald of near Pluckemin). According to tradition, as given by Dr. A. W. McDowell in "Our Home," in 1873 (p. 486), this "Bill McDonald," as he was called (Dr. McDowell wrote his name "McDaniel," which was probably the current pronunciation of the name, it being frequently so spelled on old records), was a gay young man, or, as the Doctor expressed it, "proud, overbearing and dissipated," and he made a runaway match of it when he married Catherine. The Doctor states that her father, Rev. James McCrea, as well as other members of the family, "disliked the match." Doubtless the family did, but, as Rev. James had died when Catherine was an infant, this part of the tradition is an error. He also states that the young lady was "a granddaughter" of Rev. McCrea, another error. However, the general features of the romantic story are no doubt founded on the truth, for Dr. McDowell, who was born in 1820 and always resided close by the McCrea farm, must have heard, as a boy, events well known in the neighborhood among those who were living at their happening. For the story itself, the reader is referred to the volume above alluded to.

This William McDonald went to the Miami country before 1804, and probably continued to reside there, as he has no known descendants in New Jersey. In 1814, when Catherine's mother, the widow Catherine (Rosbrugh McCrea) McDonald died, her will shows that William and Catherine McDonald had at least two sons, James and William McDonald, and some daughters.³

³Some few notes have been gathered concerning other McCrea families, and are herewith given.

James McCrea, hatter, of Bound Brook, m., Mar. 22, 1769 (license date), Anne Porter, of Hunterdon co., and is probably the James who served as a private in the Somerset Militia in the Revolution. We know he was a hatter from an advertisement in the "N. Y. Gazette and Weekly Mercury" of Dec. 2, 1771 (27 "N. J. Archives," p. 657). During 1777 he lost, through the Continental army, "an old frame house" and considerable fencing. (See Quarterly, Vol. III, p. 257). He d. in 1783, his estate being administered on in Somerset by his widow and "friend Na-

THE HENRY FAMILY OF LAMINGTON

The first American Ancestor of the Bedminster family under consideration was—

I. MICHAEL HENRY, of Readington twsp., Hunterdon co., b. about 1683, probably in Scotland. His parents, at least, were born in Scotland, going from there to Newry, a seaport town in counties Down and Armagh, Ireland. From Newry Michael migrated to America, along with other Scotchmen who came hither in large numbers about the same period. He brought with him his wife, Jean ———, also perhaps b. in Scotland, but certainly of Scotch parentage, she being eleven years his junior. While no date of their coming to America has been found, it was probably in 1716, or earlier, as, on Oct. 19 of that year, he purchased of John Harrison a lot in the town of Perth Amboy for £20, the

thaniel Porter." (Trenton Wills, Book M, p. 246). We judge this James belonged to what may be called the Philadelphia line of McCreas.

Mrs. Elizabeth (McCrea) Apgar, of Lebanon, N. J., states that, according to tradition, her great-grandfather McCrea, with a brother, came to this country from the north of Ireland, being Scotch-Irish, one brother settling at Asbury, N. J., and the other near Philadelphia, and that her grandfather, John McCrea, d. in 1864, aged eighty or over. Her line may be as stated by tradition, in which case we judge it to be of the same line as that of James McCrea, former President of the Pennsylvania Railroad noted in the first portion of the preceding article, and which we call, for convenience, the Philadelphia line. Otherwise we should suppose it belongs to the Delaware line.

Manning McCrea, of New Germantown, Hunterdon co., is the son of William, who was the son of Archibald McCrea (d. 1851), of near Bloomsbury, who was the son of Alexander McCrea (d. 1826), also of near Bloomsbury. This Alexander had sons John, William and Archibald. The John referred to in the preceding paragraph was this John.

David W. McCrea, lawyer, of Jersey City, and his sister, Mrs. C. A. Green, of 1335 Pacific street, Brooklyn, are great-grandchildren of William McCrea of Taneytown, Md., who m., June 10, 1792, Elizabeth Thomson (dau. of Hugh Thomson and Jane Boyd). This William McCrea is stated by Mrs. Green to have been a nephew of Rev. James McCrea.

A Samuel McCrea, enlisting from Sussex co., N. J., served for one month in the Second Squadron, Second Regiment, N. J. Cavalry, under Col. Abraham Shaver, in the Pennsylvania Insurrection War of 1794. ("Records of Officers and Men in Wars 1791-1815," p. 17).

A James and a John McCrea served in the War with Great Britain, 1812-'15 as privates in Lieut. Patrick Callan's Detachment, Second Light Dragoons, enlisting at Leesbury, Monmouth co., Sept. 16, 1813, and being discharged May, 1815. (Ibid, p. 154).

Mr. A. L. McCrea, of Ridgewood, Bergen co., N. J., is of the Philadelphia line.

There was a James McCrea in Westchester co., N. Y., in 1756, who may have been of the Delaware line.

A casual correspondence with Rev. Charles McCrea, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Oakmont, Pa., resulted only in discovering that his father was Thomas Edgar McCrea, of Saltsburg, Pa., and his grandfather, Robert Henry McCrea (b. about 1802), was of the same county. We judge him to be of the Philadelphia line.

What has been called above the Philadelphia line (to which former President James McCrea of the Penn. R. R. belongs) descends from a James McCrea, of the Walter McCrea line, who came to America in 1765 and settled in Philadelphia.

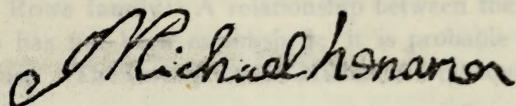
lot being 80x100 feet, on the west side of High street, adjoining David Gallaties (or Gallatin). (Trenton Deeds, Book A-2, p. 109).⁴ This lot was sold by Michael and Jean on Dec. 29, 1729, to Evan Drummond, of Middlesex county, for £70, although the deed was not recorded until July 16, 1759. (Trenton Deeds 1-2, p. 161). It is probable Michael lived upon this lot until his removal to Hunterdon county.

While at Perth Amboy, in 1718, he was, according to Whitehead, an Assistant Alderman of that city, so named in the charter then granted by Governor Robert Hunter. (Whitehead's "East Jersey," p. 53. Another authority reads the name as "Michael Kearny"), Michael may have gone to Hunterdon county from Perth Amboy in 1732, or earlier. In an inventory of Benjamin Burt, of Somerset, he is noted as one of Burt's debtors (in 1732; Trenton Wills, Somerset, 30R), and it is not likely he then resided at Perth Amboy. On Dec. 24, 1733, Michael purchased a farm of 137 acres of Nicholas Emons, in then Amwell, later Readington township, Hunterdon county, which became the Henry homestead, and is where Michael lived until his death. It is near Three Bridges on the northeasterly side of the South Branch of the Raritan. The house in which he resided is said to be still standing. This farm descended to his son Nathaniel by Michael's will (see under Nathaniel, 8). Subsequently he purchased lands, probably adjoining, first of Abraham Delamater and "the widow Bogart," and, second, of John Rubert. (Deeds unrecorded, but ascertained from subsequent deeds). He also purchased, Dec. 13, 1743, 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of Ananias Allen, near Bloomsbury, which he sold in April, 1752, to his son Michael, Jr. (See deed at Newton, Book A, p. 45). These deeds show his thrift and business success.

When he purchased the Emons farm Michael was about fifty years of age, and, as he had been married since about 1714, or earlier (judging from his wife's date of birth), various of his children must have been born at Perth Amboy, and perhaps the earliest, William, in Ireland. Only the younger of his eight children were, probably, born in Hunterdon county.

⁴A witness to this deed of Oct. 19, 1716, was a "John Henry," who, I suspect, was a brother to Michael. I also conjecture (but it is only conjecture) that he is the same John Henry who, on May 21, 1746, purchased of Andrew and Lewis Johnston, of Perth Amboy, 153 6-10 acres in Bedminster adjoining Robert Rosbrugh. (Trenton Deeds, Book G-2, p. 32). This John was an early attendant of Lamington church, and died in 1750. His will, probated Aug. 21, 1750, names his wife as Anne, and his children as John, Sarah and Margaret Henry, and Mary Venobles (Trenton Wills, Book E, p. 447). Another John Henry, Sr., owned 250 acres of land in Bedminster in 1772. There has been no real identification, however, of the John Henry of Perth Amboy with the foregoing John Henrys of Bedminster, although it is probable various later Henrys in that township are traceable to this line. As an Alexander Henry, who died in New Brunswick in 1744, also left a son John, it tends to complicate the question of identity.

Michael signed his name to his deed to Drummond for the lot in Perth Amboy and in his books, etc., "Michael Henarie," and such was his signature to his will, which is here reproduced:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael Henarie". The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent flourish at the end of the word "Henarie".

It seems to have been the custom of members of the general Henry family, in Scotland and elsewhere, to write the surname Henarie, Henere, Henery, Hendry, and perhaps in other ways, and outside scribes used the same liberty. In 1733 and '34, on the early Readington township records, Michael's name was spelled "Michael Hendry," but never so by himself. (See Snell's "Hunterdon and Somerset," p. 494).

That Michael was a man of influence and high character is shown not only by the fact of his being elected chosen freeholder of the new township at and after its formation, (1733 and '34) and then an overseer of the poor (1735), but from the further fact that, about the time of the organization of the First Presbyterian church of Amwell (near Reaville, Hunterdon co.), a meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick was held at his house. The date was October 11, 1739. At this meeting, among the members of the Presbytery were the two celebrated Tennent preachers, the brothers William and Gilbert. At that same time Michael was a church elder of the Amwell church, his name appearing second on the roll of elders of that church. (Kugler's "First Pres. Ch. of Amwell," p. 30). He probably remained an elder for life, as the custom then was, as, in 1756, his name again appears as one of the elders in the church who attended a meeting of the Presbytery (Ibid, p. 80).

In 1749 Michael was one of the managers of a lottery to raise funds to "finish the Presbyterian meeting house and to purchase a parsonage" at Amwell ("N. J. Archives," Vol. 12, p. 484); in 1753 he made a subscription to such parsonage.

Miss Steen notes that Mrs. W. A. Obdyke, of Rodney, Pa., her niece, has in her possession various books once the property of Michael Henry, one of which, containing his autograph, was printed in Boston in 1729, and is entitled "The Safety of Appearing at the Day of Judgment in the Righteousness of Christ," by Solomon Stoddard. Another, in which is the statement that it "devolved to David Henarie," is entitled "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners: A Faithful Account of the Life and Death of John Bunyan."

Michael Henry died in December, 1760, aged 77 years. He was buried, as was his wife later, in a burial plot near Three Bridges, in Hunterdon county, on what we believe to have been the farm on which

he was living at the time of his decease. The plot lies between the New Jersey Central Railroad track and the South Branch river, and two elms still overshadow their graves. Other interments there are of persons belonging to a Rowe family. A relationship between the Henry and the Rowe families has not been established; it is probable a Rowe was a subsequent owner. The inscription on Michael's tombstone is as follows:

"Here lie the precious
remains of Michael Henry
who died December, 1760,
aged 77 years.

The truly pious, faithful, loving friend
Who persevered in every Christian virtue to the end.
To all his virtues neighbors and relatives dear,
Still loving them and serving God in fear.
But now he's gone to praise his God above
Where sorrows cease and nothing dwells but love."

His consort, Jean, survived him only six months, and above her grave is a stone inscribed with the following:

"Here lie the precious remains
of

Jean Henry, wife of
Michael Henry, who died
June, 1761, aged 67.

The accomplished friend, the Christian mother, wife,
Shone with th' brightest charms thro all her life
While death has broken every tender tie
Of wife and mother that were framed to die
The friend and Christian will survive and brighter shine on high."

Michael's will of Jan. 17, 1760, was probated Jan. 7, 1761 (Trenton Wills, Book 10, p. 540). This will, which states he is "of Reading Township," names his wife Jean, and, so far as known, all his children, viz., William, Easter, Michael, Daniel, David, John, Nathaniel ("now gone to sea"), Margaret and Sarah; his grandson John, son of his son Michael; his grandson Arthur, eldest son of his eldest son William, and his son-in-law William Bishop. By this will he devises to his wife Jean the "northeast upper room in the house where I now dwell," (a not unusual bequest in those days), with choice of furniture for it, and with provision that his son John shall pay her £15 yearly and sufficient meat, drink and firewood, and with other provisions for her sustenance. To his son John he devises the tract purchased of Abraham Delemater and the "Widow Bogart;" to his son Nathaniel the tract he purchased of Nicholas Emons; to his daughters Margaret and Sarah the tract he purchased of John Rubert; and his library books, which must have been numerous for that period, to his children, the Rev. James McCrea, of Lamington, to make the division of such books. The executors were his sons David and John, and Jacob Mattison, but John became the acting one. An

inventory of his personal estate, filed Jan. 5, 1761, amounted to £712.8.0, and included 22 horses and colts, 34 cattle and 37 sheep, weave house and smoke house, spinning wheels, 2 guns, etc. On Nov. 19, 1766, a final account was rendered by the son, John Henry.

The will of Jean (signed by mark), of March 5, 1761, three months before her death, was not probated until Nov. 26, 1763 (Trenton Wills, Book 11, p. 445). In it she mentions only her grandson Arthur Henry, son-in-law William Bishop and son John, the two latter being her executors. Her small estate was settled Jan. 22, 1768.

A family tradition is that Michael Henry brought with him to America a fine large apple, or apple tree, which became known as the "Michael Henry apple," some descendants of which were long known in various parts of this State and are said yet to be found in some sections.

There being no Bible or other record discovered giving births or particulars of Michael Henry's children (except of David), it has been found difficult to give dates of birth or the full names of the wives of many of his nine children. The birth dates given below are, therefore, for most part, conjectural, and the order of the nine children not quite certain.

CHILDREN OF MICHAEL HENRY (1) AND JEAN ——— (OF THREE BRIDGES, N. J.):

2. WILLIAM, of Greenwich twsp., Sussex co. (now Warren), b. about 1716, in Ireland or Perth Amboy; d. Oct., 1756; m., in 1738, Hannah Cook, (dau. of Arthur Cook). His wife was the granddaughter of a John Cook, through whom she inherited much land along the Musconetcong, in Greenwich twsp. She and her husband sold 500 acres of it Dec. 6, 1742, to an Adam Hall, who sold to Ananias Allen, who, in 1743, as stated, sold 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of it to William's father, Michael, who sold it to his son Michael, Jr., "reserving one-half acre for burying-ground which now is." It is supposed that William was buried in this plot. After William's death, when only about 40 years of age, Hannah, his widow, conveyed, on Oct. 19, 1757, 696 acres in Greenwich twsp., and 132 acres in Bethlehem twsp., to her father-in-law, Michael Henry, and to William Bishop, son-in-law of Michael Henry, in trust for her children until they became twenty-one. Presumably this was because she was about to remarry, and the deed was to secure the property to her children by William Henry. The widow, Hannah, did remarry afterward (date unknown), Capt. Benjamin McCullough, who d. in 1789. William's will of Sept. 30, 1750, probated Nov. 9, 1756, is on record. (Trenton Wills, Book 8, p. 404). This will, signed "William Henarie," mentions his wife Hannah and ch.: Arthur, Michael, Nathaniel, Jane, Elizabeth and Sarah, all under age. Elizabeth m. Robert Kennedy, whose dau., Mary

Ann Kennedy, is named under Catherine Maria Henry (38). The other children we have not had opportunity to trace.

3. EASTER (Esther), b. about 1718 (at Perth Amboy), and m. William Bishop. They resided in Greenwich twsp., Sussex (now Warren) co. They had four children: Joseph, William, David and John. William Bishop was a farmer, who died in Greenwich twsp., April, 1761 (as per his will; Trenton Wills, Book 11, p. 61). Before 1768 the widow again married, her husband being Jacob Mattison.

4. MICHAEL, b. about 1721 (at Perth Amboy); m. Sarah ———. He purchased, June 13, 1746, of George Leslie, of Perth Amboy, a farm of 209 acres in Bedminster twsp., Somerset co., adjoining "Alamitunk" river, and between lands owned by Moses Craig and Andrew Hamilton (evidently north of Vliet's mills). In 1756 he subscribed to the building of the Lutheran church at Pluckemin, his name being entered as "Michael Henery." (It is possible, but not probable, his father made the purchase and subscriptions above stated).

In the meantime, April, 1752, Michael was deeded by his father 166 2/3 acres in Greenwich twsp., Sussex (now Warren) co., which he sold, June 13, 1759, to Benjamin McCullough, who had married Hannah, widow of Michael's brother William. (See Sussex Deeds, Liber A, p. 45). We have no further trace of him, except that, in his father's will, Michael, Jr., is stated to have had a son John. He was not in the tax list of Bedminster twsp. in 1787, and we believe he left New Jersey prior to that date for Pennsylvania or New York. We do find in the Pennsylvania Census of 1790 a "Michael Henery" in York co., with a wife and three children, two being under sixteen, and it may be he went thither with other known Somerset families. It would be interesting to determine what became of this family.

5. DANIEL, b. about 1725 (at Perth Amboy); date and place of death unknown; m. Sarah Graham (dau. of James and Mary Graham, and sister to Mary Graham, first wife of Rev. James McCrea). He also settled in Bedminster twsp., prior to 1751, in which year he was a commissioner of the highways of that twsp. On June 20, 1754, he purchased 202 4/10 acres of land adjoining land previously owned by him, and also adjoining "Craig's brook," "Allamitunk river," Guisbert Sutphen, Peter Demun and Owen O'Hara. (Trenton Deeds, Book H-2, p. 279). On April 2, 1779, he offered for sale a plantation of 200 acres in Bedminster, describing it as "good land, well watered and timbered, and good meadow ground, with a small frame house with two rooms, a Dutch barn not thatched, with a young bearing orchard, adjoining Peter Demond (Demun), about two miles from New Germantown on the road leading

to Pluck' emin."⁵ ("N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. III, p. 247). In 1787 he was assessed for 213 acres in Bedminster twsp.

Our conjecture is that, after this latter year, he and his family went out of the State. At all events we have no further trace of him or of any descendants. There were Daniels named in Somerset records of a much later date (1811, 1814, 1850, etc.), but whether descendants or belonging to another family or line, we cannot now determine. There was also a Daniel Henry, of Sussex co. (who had a brother John), whose will was probated Jan. 14, 1773 (Trenton Wills, Book 16, p. 38).

6. DAVID, b. Oct. 3, 1727 (at Perth Amboy); d. Jan. 24, 1783; m. (license dated), Dec. 9, 1751, Mary Rosbrugh (dau. of Robert Rosbrugh and Mary ———, of Somerset co.), who was b. about 1737; and d. Nov. 8, 1809, at Lexington, Ky. This Mary Rosbrugh, who was, apparently, but fourteen when she married, was sister to Catherine, the second wife of the Rev. James McCrea, of Lamington. (As to her father, Robert Rosbrugh, see preceding portion of article on "The Rev. James McCrea Family").

David's family was the best known of the Bedminster Henry families, being that to which Col. James Henry, of Lamington, Robert R. and John (both physicians), and Michael D., lawyer, belonged, and the succeeding data I have collected relates chiefly to David's descendants.

David's first purchase of Bedminster land was prior to Oct. 9, 1756, as, on that date, he deeded to Jacob Van Derveer 104 acres adjoining Peapack river, William Sloan and said Van Derveer. (Recorded 1802; Somerset Deeds, Book F, p. 57). On Feb. 20, 1759, David purchased, what appears to have afterwards become his residence, 102 38/100 acres of George Forman, near "the Cross Roads," for £332.14.8, being a former Derrick Longstreet tract, adjoining lands of Guisbert Sutphen and Samuel Longstreet. (Trenton Deeds, Book I-2, p. 410). This land descended, at his death, to his heirs, who, by John Carle, of Morristown, and David Kirkpatrick, of Bernardstown, as trustees, conveyed it to John Todd, Feb. 13, 1789 (Somerset Deeds, Book G, p. 61).

On April 18, 1775, he purchased of Nathaniel Marston, of New York City, 286 1/4 acres "beginning at the mouth of Muddy brook on the north side of Lamington river." (Somerset Deeds, Book A, p. 98). This second tract of land was at Lamington, and after his death was sold by the trustees of his estate to Hendrick Field, Jan. 10, 1788. (Somerset Deeds, Book A, p. 99).

It seems to be uncertain just where David Henry lived. From an advertisement of his of a runaway negro, June 27, 1781, he lived at or

⁵Notice this early method of printing Pluckemin, as then (perhaps) giving currency to the traditional origin of the name. (See QUARTERLY, Vol. I, p. 201).

near the "Cross Roads." There is a tradition that he, and certainly his widow after him, resided in a house on land near to and just north of the Lamington church (present site). If so it was on the Marston tract.

After David's death two tracts were advertised by his trustees described as containing respectively 60 and 286½ acres. The advertisement appeared in the "New Jersey Gazette" of Mar. 7, 1785.

In 1756 "David Henary" subscribed £1.15.0 to the Pluckemin Lutheran church, although he was a Presbyterian and attended the Lamington church. His usual signature was "David Henarie," following his father in this spelling.

David also owned Hunterdon county land. For a time he was owner of his father's homestead, Michael having willed it to Nathaniel, brother to David, and Nathaniel having willed it to David. The latter owned it from 1763 to Feb. 3, 1779, when he sold it to Jonathan Hill, of Amwell (grandfather of Joakim Hill, the celebrated clockmaker), for £2,700. He also purchased, on Nov. 14, 1767, of his sisters Margaret Martin and Sarah Crawford, 105 acres adjoining, doubtless the John Rubert tract willed by Michael to those two daughters, and this also was conveyed in the 1779 deed to Jonathan Hill. He also appears to have been possessed of 267½ acres of land in Readington twsp., adjoining John Finley, Henry Carcoff and Cornelius Wyckoff, on the north side of the South Branch river, as, on Oct. 4, 1787, the trustees of his estate sold the same to Severes Verebome (Vlerebome).

That David had at least one slave a Court record proves. In January, 1779, his negro, Caesar, was indicted, tried and convicted for theft in the Somerset Quarter Sessions, the sentence being that he receive thirty-nine stripes on his bare back, at Hillsborough (Millstone), and the same number at Pluckemin.

Although a plain farmer, David was a successful business man, and had a true appreciation of the value of education. He sent his oldest son, Robert R., to Princeton, and doubtless to a medical school; he educated another and very bright son, John, to become a physician; and his daughters must have been well educated, as one married a physician and two of them married ministers.

At his death in 1783 he left no will, his estate being administered on by his wife, Mary, and his sons Dr. Robert R. and Michael D. (Trenton Wills, Book 25, p. 196). He was buried in the Lamington churchyard. After his death, by Legislative Act (1784), two trustees were appointed to dispose of his real estate, discharge debts and distribute surplus money to his heirs (Acts, 8th Session, p. 91). These trustees were John Carle, of Morristown, and David Kirkpatrick, of Bernards twsp. The widow, Mary Henry, took up, however, the care of the minor children, and

proved herself a superior woman in executive ability and general character. Through the marriage of her daughter Mary, who at first wedded the pastor of Lamington church, Rev. Jeremiah Halsey (immediate successor to Rev. James McCrea), and then, after his death, the noted Revolutionary patriot and patentee of the great Miami Purchase in Ohio, Col. John Cleves Symmes (see post, under Mary, 12), she made investments in that Miami Purchase.

The Somerset records show that, in 1802, she probably made an exchange of lands in the Miami country with her sister Catherine (McCrea) McDonald for 200 acres of land "on the Peapack river" in Bedminster twsp. While this deed of Catherine to Mary (recorded in Somerset Deeds, Vol. C, p. 35) does not state that the lands were exchanged, (consideration given being \$2,933) it seems so to appear from an account of the executors of Catherine McDonald filed at the October Term, 1815, in which they charged themselves "to cash received from Col. James Henry" (Mary Henry's son) "for deficiency in Miami lands sold by Mary Henry to Catherine McDonald, \$183," pursuant, we suppose, to an agreement that, in case of loss on the Ohio tract, Mary Henry would compensate her sister.

From her father, Robert Rosbrugh, Mary Henry inherited one-half of all his estate. This included the 307½ acres her father purchased in 1743 of Alexander and Dunster in Bedminster twsp. She sold her share in that farm Apr. 1, 1797, to Simon Suydam, of Middlesex. (Somerset Deeds, Book B, p. 906). Mary Henry also owned, at her death, some lands in Kentucky, or at least some interest in Kentucky lands, (worth \$3,853.63 if collectible) as shown by the inventory of her estate, June 25, 1810, in the Somerset surrogate's office.

Mary Henry survived her husband twenty-six years, and died, not at Lamington, but at Lexington, Ky., she having gone there in 1804 to visit her youngest living daughter, Jane, wife of Major Peyton Short. It is said she took thither with her six granddaughters. Major Short then resided on his plantation "Greenfields," in Woodward co., Ky. The visit being protracted, Jane died in 1808, whereupon Major Short removed to Lexington, the county seat. The next year, 1809, Mary planned to return to New Jersey, the Major to accompany her, but she died before starting, and was buried beside her daughter in the Presbyterian churchyard at Lexington. Her will of Oct. 30, 1789, was registered in Somerset co., Feb. 1, 1810. In it she names her children Michael D., James and John (not of age in 1789); and granddaughter Elizabeth King, wife of Thomas King. Her executors were her sons Robert, Michael D., James and John (Somerset Wills, Book A, p. 226). Only Colonel James acted as executor, as, when the will was proved in 1810, Robert and Michael D. were

deceased, and John was in the State of New York. As it was necessary for Col. James Henry, of Lamington, to go to Kentucky to bring back the grandchildren who had accompanied his mother to that State, he took someone with him, and the journey to and fro occupied nine weeks, as is shown by the final account of the estate on file at Somerville. The expenses of the journey were \$623, as charged in the account.

7. JOHN, b. about 1730 (probably at Perth Amboy). His wife was, according to his will, Stinchee ———. He resided in Readington twsp., Hunterdon co., and inherited from his father land that the latter (Michael) purchased of "Abraham Delemater and the Widow Bogart" (as per his father's will). He d. about July, 1782, as his will of Sept. 5, 1777, was probat. Aug. 29, 1782 (Trenton Wills, Book 24, p. 337), and, besides his wife, mentions his sister Peggy (Margaret) Martin, Sarah Crawford (written "Craford"), and brothers Daniel and David (Trenton Wills, Book 24, p. 327). Evidently he had no children. Daniel filed an account of his estate in Somerset county Apr. 15, 1785.

8. NATHANIEL, farmer, b. about 1733, in Readington twsp., Hunterdon co.; d. May, 1763. He seems to have been unmarried, but inherited the farm his father purchased in 1733 of Nicholas Emons. In the will of his father of 1760 he is stated to have "now gone to sea," but that he returned and shortly died is evident from his (Nathaniel's) will of May 5, 1763, probat. May 17, 1763 (Trenton Wills, Book 11, p. 539). In this will he mentions his brothers David, to whom he gave all his real estate, which certainly included his father's homestead, Michael and John; sisters Margaret and Sarah; his brother-in-law, William Bishop, and the latter's sons, David and John Bishop. He signed his name to the will, "Nathaniel Henrie."

9. MARGARET, who m. James Martin. Of them nothing further is known.

10. SARAH, who m. (after 1763) John Crawford. Of them nothing further is known.

CHILDREN OF DAVID HENRY (6) AND MARY ROSBRUGH:

(Order of following not certain).

11. ROBERT ROSBRUGH, physician, b. May 27, 1753, at Lamington, Somerset co.; d. at Flanders, N. J., Dec. 27, 1805; m., April, 1780, Mary Hiliard (dau. of Isaac Hilliard and Sarah White, of Danbury, Conn.), who was b. 1759, and d. Nov. 19, 1843, at Penn Yan, Yates co., N. Y.

Dr. Robert graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) 1776, but where or with whom he studied medicine has not come to light. He was commissioned as Surgeon's Mate in the General Hospital of the Continental Army at Morristown, Mar. 17, 1777, as assistant to Dr.

Cochran, and thereafter served practically throughout the War. As surgeon in the regular troops he served four years in Col. Read's 2nd Regiment, Gen. Poor's Brigade, New Hampshire Line, being transferred early in 1781 to the First New Hampshire Regiment, Col. Alexander Scammel. He was at the battle of Brandywine, and in the fight at Croton river, when Col. Green, Second Rhode Island Regiment, and Major Flagg, were killed by his side, and was there himself seriously wounded in the arm and taken prisoner, but afterward released. He was also with Gen. Sullivan's expedition in western New York. He continued in the service until the armies were disbanded, and then settled at "Cross Roads" (whether Lesser or Greater Cross Roads does not appear), Somerset co., N. J., where he had a farm of 200 acres. (Bedminster Tax List of 1787). Subsequently he removed to Flanders, Roxbury twsp., Morris co., where he owned a farm, and there died. He was doubtless buried at the time of his death at Flanders, but later (perhaps after the death of his widow) was removed to a grave beside his wife, at Penn Yan, N. Y. His estate was administered on by his widow, Mary, his son Charles and one Richard Hunt. An inventory of his personal estate (\$2,489.56) is on file at Trenton, showing he had horses, cattle, sheep, hay, etc.; also "doctor's books" valued at \$30, and a "medicine shop" \$30, and held various notes of patients in Bedminster twsp. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Medical Society of 1785.

The Doctor's marriage to Mary Hilliard was said to have occurred at the American army headquarters at Danbury, Conn., when he was stationed there for a period in 1780 at the hospital. His widow was pensioned in 1836 under the Pension Act passed by Congress. According to a record we have seen, of 1791, the Doctor signed his name "Robert Henry," and his estate was administered on as that of "Robert Henry," but he certainly sometimes used the double Christian name of "Robert Rosbrugh," and is so designated by his descendants, who are now widely scattered.

12. MARY, b. April, 1755, in Bedminster twsp.; d. May 22, 1786; m. (1) late in Sept., 1772, Rev. Jeremiah Halsey, who was b. 1733, and d. Oct. 2, 1780, and by whom there were no ch.; and (2), about 1782, Col. John Cleves Symmes, by whom also there were no ch.

Rev. Jeremiah Halsey was b. in Morristown, the son of Silas Halsey and Abigail Howell, of that place. He graduated at Princeton in 1752, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Oct. 26, 1757. The same year he became a tutor in the college at Princeton, serving about ten years, and was thereafter a college trustee. In 1769 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the

same college, but declined. He was called as pastor of the Lamington church Apr. 17, 1770, succeeding Rev. James McCrea.

His marriage in a little more than two years thereafter, to Mary Henry, of his congregation, is interestingly referred to in some early letters of Gov. William Paterson, as published in Mills' "Glimpses of Colonial Society in Princeton." The first of these references is under date of "Princeton, Oct. 12, 1772," at the time when the Governor, as a young lawyer, was about to settle in Somerset. He then wrote to a close friend: "The Rev. Jeremiah Halsey married two weeks ago a certain Polly Henry, one of his parishioners, a young lady of sixteen" (she was really seventeen); "one of the sprightliest, most gay and showy girls in his congregation. He is forty. It is January wed to July." Mr. Halsey was pastor at Lamington for ten and one-half years, his death occurring when he was forty-seven. He was a man of much learning as well as piety. His tombstone is in the Lamington churchyard.

Col. John C. Symmes was the son of Rev. Timothy Symmes and Mary Cleves, of Southold, N. Y., and was b. July 21, 1742. In 1770 he removed from Long Island to Walpack twsp., Sussex co., N. J., on a farm of 600 acres, calling his home "Solitiude." He was an active patriot, served with distinction in the Revolution, and was also a Justice of the N. J. Supreme Court from 1777 to 1783, besides holding other offices. In 1788 he settled at North Bend, 15 miles from Cincinnati, having a contract to purchase from the U. S. Government, 1,000,000 acres of land. This was the "Miami Purchase," of which we often hear, and about which so much has been written.

Col. Symmes had three wives. He m. (1), Oct. 30, 1760, Anna Tuttle, of Southold, L. I., who d. July 25, 1776; (2), about 1782, Mary (Henry) Halsey above named, who d. May 22, 1786; (3), before May, 1796, Susanna (dau. of Gov. William Livingston), the "pretty Susan" of Andre's "Cow Chase" poem, and a contributor to the "New Jersey Gazette" during the Revolutionary War. By his first wife, Anna, there were two daughters, Maria and Anna Symmes. Maria m. Major Peyton Short, of Kentucky, and after her death, Major Short married Jane Henry (see Jane, 19). Anna Symmes was b. July 25, 1775, and m., Nov. 22, 1795, William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States. Col. Symmes died at Cincinnati Feb. 26, 1814.

While Mary was the wife of Rev. Jeremiah Halsey they resided on a parsonage farm purchased by the congregation in 1768. When she became Mrs. Symmes she and Col. Symmes resided in Walpack twsp., Sussex co., N. J. It was the year after her death when Col. Symmes first went West, as stated above.

13. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 1, 1757, in Bedminster twsp.; d. Mar. 31,

1782; m. Thomas King. They resided near Lamington. Thomas King was, at one time, the owner of a large farm in Bedminster twsp., but d. 1828, in Hunterdon co., his will, probat. July 24, in that year, mentioning his second wife, Judith, a young child, Maria, and "children of deceased daughter, Elizabeth Bergen." This daughter, Elizabeth, was b. Oct. 21, 1781; d. Mar. 11, 1815; m. Aaron Bergen, of Princeton, N. J. (See "The Bergen Family," p. 569).

14. CATHERINE, b. in Bedminster twsp.; m. (about 1778) Rev. Peter Vanoy Wilson, Presbyterian minister of Hackettstown, etc. Mr. Wilson graduated from Princeton College, 1778; was ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick Sept. 27, 1786, and at once settled as pastor at what was known as the Hackettstown and Mansfield Presbyterian church. After being there for ten years he applied for dismissal (April, 1796), and went to Cincinnati, where they both d. in 1799 (within six weeks of each other), leaving five children, whose names we have not ascertained, except that one was Catharine and one Mary Ann. It is said that Col. James (16) their uncle, brought these children back from Cincinnati to his home at Lamington, and they were afterward brought up by the Wilson relatives.

15. MICHAEL D., lawyer, of Stone street, in the city of New York, b. Apr. 16, 1760, in Bedminster twsp.; d. (probably at New Brunswick, N. J.), May 25, 1799; m. a Miss Graham, (either of New York City or of North Carolina), who predeceased him. He was graduated from Queen's College in 1783. A letter from him to John Bogart, who was the active head of Queen's (Rutgers) College during part of the Revolution, appears in "The John Bogart Letters" (1914). He probably studied law in New York City, where he practiced (he was there in 1791 and doubtless before that), until near the time of his death. His will of May 10, 1799, probat. June 6 of the same year (Trenton Wills, Book 39, p. 430), states that he was "now in the city of New Brunswick" and "weak in health," and mentions his brother James and his own children, as stated hereafter. Most interesting "second" and "third" accounts of the executors and guardians for the support and education of these children, especially from 1807 to 1816, are on file in the Somerset surrogate's office, showing that all three sons were fitted for and two sent to college, after a preliminary education at Rev. Dr. Robert Finley's school at Basking Ridge. These executors and guardians were Moses Scott, the noted physician of New Brunswick, John Bray and Col. James Henry (named next, below).

16. JAMES (prominently known as "Col. James"), b. Aug. 3, 1762, in Bedminster twsp.; d. Apr. 27, 1831; m. Mrs. Abigail (Woodruff) McCrea, probably the widow of his cousin Philip McCrea (see preceding

article on "The Rev. James McCrea Family"), who was b. Dec. 1, 1763, and d. Apr. 15, 1835. Col. Henry was, during the whole of his adult life, one of the most prominent men of Bedminster twsp., Somerset county. When a young man he served as a private in the Somerset militia in the Revolution, and is said to have fought in the battle of Springfield. In 1787 he is found to have become a prominent member of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, of Bound Brook, then representing that Lodge in the Grand Council of Masons. On June 5, 1793, he was appointed Major of the Bedminster militia, and in 1805 became Colonel of the Second Regiment, Somerset Brigade, from which came his title. As an officer he was martial looking and, according to the late Dr. Messler, of Somerville, who knew him well, being brought up in his neighborhood, he was the "beau ideal of a gentleman; one of the most gentlemanly of men I ever knew. When he rode upon his handsome horse, with his fresh, white jacket and gloves, and passed by us young people upon the road, he would always take off his hat and make a graceful bow. Once we tricked him. We got an old cow in the road about dusk, where we knew the Colonel would pass, and then took a station near by to see what the Colonel would do. He came on, and, when he got opposite the cow, took off his hat and said 'Good evening,' and passed on. It proved how true a gentleman he was. His name to me will be ever fragrant." (Address at Dr. Blauvelt's Semi-centennial Anniversary, 1876).

Because of the marriage of his sister, Mary, to Col. Symmes, he became an agent in many real estate transactions for Col. Symmes. When his sister Catherine and her husband, Rev. Peter V. Wilson, died in 1799, he went to Cincinnati and brought back their children to New Jersey. On Apr. 24, 1801, he purchased the 80 acres adjoining the parsonage, a portion of the property he lived on until his death.

As early as 1787 Col. Henry was assessed on 440 acres of land in Bedminster, and an examination of the record of deeds in the Somerset county clerk's office shows that he handled a great deal of other Somerset real estate during his life; and he also owned or had an interest in, 150 acres in Steuben co., New York, purchased in 1799. In 1812 he was made a lay Judge of Somerset co., and in 1813 was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, but the title Judge Henry never quite overcame the title "Colonel" Henry. His will of Oct. 24, 1825, probat. May 9, 1831 (Somerset Wills, Book D, p. 121), names his wife Abigail, his sister Nancy (wife of Charles Graham), his son Symmes C., and daughters Elizabeth and Maria. John Frelinghuysen and Peter D. Vroom, Jr. (afterward Governor of New Jersey), were his executors. Col. Henry was deemed to be a wealthy man, his personal estate alone inventorying \$26,422.

After Col. Henry's death in 1831 much of his Lamington property and various others of his holdings in Bedminster were sold by his executors to his son-in-law, William Gulick, of Kingston, N. J. There were nine tracts thus conveyed, comprising about 375 acres, for \$20 per acre. At nearly the same time were sold by the executors farms to William Honeyman, Henry Kenney, Nicholas Larzelier, Martin La Tourette. On May 6, 1833, William Gulick conveyed 225 acres, including Col. Henry's home farm at Lamington, to Dennis Simonson, who remained on it until his death in 1863, and it has been generally known since as the Simonson place.

Of Abigail Woodruff Henry, Col. James' wife, who survived him four years, the late Dr. John C. Honeyman once wrote: "The memory of her amiable virtues and beautiful piety was affectionately cherished by the surviving neighbors through all their lifetime, and has descended as a sweet tradition unto the present day."

17. ANN (called "Nancy" in her father's will), b. after 1769; d. 1848; m. Charles M. Graham, M. D., of New York City, a widower, with two sons. No ch., but she brought up two of the children of her sister Catherine (Mary Ann Churchill Wilson and Catherine Wilson) as well as a grand niece. She is spoken of as an exceedingly interesting lady.

18. JOHN, a distinguished physician of Geneva, N. Y., b. (after 1769); d. May 15, 1812; m. Elizabeth ———, who was of English parentage. Where and when he was educated does not appear. He is believed to have gone to Geneva directly after receiving his education, but under what circumstances is unknown. He probably married there, and died comparatively early in years. He is known to have had two children: Mary Ann, who m. ——— Jenkins; and Elizabeth, who m. (1) Lewis Sellers, and (2) John Barbour.

19. JANE, who m. (1) Armistead Churchill, of a prominent Winchester, Va., family, who d. in 1795, administration on his estate having been made in Somerset co. Sept. 14 of that year. It is stated that he went to Ohio with a view to settling there, and, perhaps d. there not long afterward. By him were two daughters, Mary Henry, who m. Charles Wilkins Short (her step-brother), and Jane, unm. She m. (2) Major Peyton Short (whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Col. John C. Symmes, as previously stated). We have already referred to Major Short, who had a large estate in Kentucky, with fifty or more slaves. The Major had a brother William, who was said to have been United States Minister to Madrid. Major Short and Jane had four children; Jane, Elizabeth Skipwith, Sally and William Peyton. Jane (wife of Major Short) d. May 3, 1808, at Lexington, Ky.

20. SARAH, b. May 12, 1777; d. Aug. 23, 1777.
21. EASTER (Esther), b. Mar. 4, 1779; d. Dec. 22, 1781.

CHILDREN OF DR. ROBERT R. HENRY (II) AND MARY HILLIARD (OF SOMERSET AND MORRIS COUNTIES):

22. JAMES, b. June 14, 1784; d. Jan. 19, 1847; m. Jemima (dau. of Rev. William McDougal, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, whose location, said to have been in New Jersey, I have not ascertained), who was b. Aug. 7, 1787. They removed, about 1810, to Hopewell, Ontario co., N. Y., and had a large family of children, (as named below).

23. DAVID, who became a physician at Bath, N. Y., and was unm. It is said he located there under the advice of his uncle, Dr. John (18), and there also, for a time, lived his sister Elizabeth C. David was unfortunate in having to climb a tree one night when being attacked by wolves. His legs were frozen and had to be amputated, and it is said his uncle, Dr. John, performed the operation. It is also stated that David afterward could ride on horseback, and continued his practice.

24. JOHN, unm. A receipt in possession of one of our correspondents shows that in 1825 he was residing in Somerville, and at the same time appears to have been owner, or part owner, of 300 acres of land near Bath, N. Y.

25. HAMILTON, a lawyer of New York City, who had sons John, Charles and Armistead.

26. CHURCHILL, who, it is said, became an Episcopalian clergyman in North Carolina (although an inquiry by the writer of the present leading Episcopal Bishop in that State is answered by the statement that he has not found him on any record there).

27. OLIVER HILLIARD, b. May 28, 1800; d. Oct. 9, 1830; m. Cynthia Haines.

28. CHARLES, perhaps the eldest; said to have been b. 1783. He was one of the administrators of his father's estate, but I have no further trace of him.

29. ELIZABETH CREIGHTON, b. Aug. 8, 1803, at Flanders, N. J.; d. Jan. 17, 1872, at Penn Yan, N. Y.; m. (1), 1822, Abram P. Vosburgh, of Bath, N. Y.; (2), 1844, Samuel Stewart Ellsworth, of Penn Yan, Member of the New York Legislature in 1840, and Member of Congress, 1845-'47.

30. ROBERT R. (supposed). His estate was administered on in 1833 in Morris co., an inventory, of Mar. 2, 1833, stating he was "late of the State of Alabama," and that there was due him from "the estate of Charles Hillard, \$230.02." Henry Hillard was the administrator. This seems to fix his position in this family, although his name as a son of Dr.

Robert does not appear in a Bible record given to us by Mrs. Ottley of this line.

CHILDREN OF LAWYER MICHAEL D. HENRY (15) AND ——— GRAHAM
(OF NEW YORK CITY):

31. CHARLES WILLIAM, of Sterling, Ill.; b. about 1785; m. Penelope Potter (probably dau. of B. Arnold Potter and Sarah Brown). He graduated at Princeton College in 1809, and had at least two children: Miles, a lawyer of Sterling, who became a Major in the Civil war, and John, farmer, of near Laporte, Ind., unm.

32. LEWIS DUDLEY, b. 1788; d. June 13, 1846; m. (1) Lucy Hawkins, and (2) Margaret Haywood. He also graduated from Princeton College in 1809 and settled in North Carolina, where he became a lawyer of note and great success. He read law in Newbern under his uncle, Edward Graham, Esq., also a Princeton graduate, and represented the county of Cumberland in the Legislature in 1821 and '22, and the town of Fayetteville, also in the Legislature, in 1830-'32, when he was Speaker in the House of Commons. In his early life in that State he fought a duel with Thomas J. Stanly, who fell dead at the first fire. This was a common occurrence in those times and in the South. In 1837 he was chosen by President Van Buren a Commissioner to settle the claim arising under the treaty with Spain and discharged his duties "with unequalled ability." In 1842 he was chosen as Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated. He died suddenly at Raleigh. His local biographers say he was remarkable "for his accurate memory, diversified learning and powers of elocution." It is stated that he had no children by his first wife, but by his second wife had one son, who died young, and six daughters: Virginia, Caroline, Augusta, Margaret, Mary and Malvina. One of these daughters married Duncan McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, another Col. John H. Manly, of Raleigh, and another R. P. Waring, Esq., of Charlotte:

33. JANE READ. No further trace, though it is believed she lived to grow up.

34. EDWARD. He was also prepared for but did not go to college. No further trace.

CHILDREN OF COL. JAMES HENRY (16) AND ABIGAIL (WOODRUFF) McCREA (OF LAMINGTON):

35. MARIA, b. Dec. 26, 1786; d. June 24, 1794.

36. ELIZABETH (who signed her name "Eliza K."), b. Aug. 12, 1788; m., May 15, 1811, William Gulick, of Kingston, N. J. (living on the Middlesex side), who was b. Feb. 22, 1776, and d. July 30, 1865. He ran for a time a line of stages between New Brunswick and Trenton,

Kingston then, as well as long before the Revolution, being a famous central point in travel between New York and Philadelphia. He owned considerable land in Montgomery twsp., Somerset co. Mr. Gulick removed to a farm near Princeton in 1835. Children: Symmes Henry, James Henry, Rebecca, Elizabeth (who m. Edward Armstrong, of Germantown, Pa.), William Armstead (who m. Sarah Van Dyke Scudder), Alexander, of Princeton (who m. Almira Reading, dau. of Judge Robert K. Reading and Catherine Maria Henry—see under Catherine M. 38), and Abby (unm.). The William Armstead above named was the father of the late William Gulick, of Kingston, farmer—a man of choice character—who was b. Mar. 31, 1855, and d. Aug. 28, 1908. His wife was Josephine Luster, now living at Elizabeth, N. J.

37. REV. SYMMES CLEVES, D. D., clergyman (named for his father's brother-in-law, Col. John Cleves Symmes), b. at Lamington, N. J., June 7, 1797; d. at Cranbury, N. J., Mar. 22, 1857; m., Jan. 17, 1826, Catherine Ann Rowley (dau. of Perez Rowley and Mrs. Sarah (Van Dyke) Scudder), who was b. May 22, 1801, and d. Sept. 3, 1863. He was given, originally, the full Christian name of John Symmes Cleves, but afterward dropped the John. Rev. Dr. Henry went, as a youth, to Barnet Hall Academy, New Germantown; was prepared for college at Rev. Dr. Finley's school at Basking Ridge; graduated from Princeton 1815, and from the Seminary 1818; received the degree of D. D. from Lafayette College, 1852. He was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Newton, May 3, 1818; acted as stated supply at Salem, Mass., 1818, and at Rochester, 1819; as assistant to Rev. Dr. Ely at Third Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, 1820; was then called as pastor at the Presbyterian church at Cranbury, N. J., remaining there from 1820 until his death in 1857. He was an unusual pastor, in ten years succeeding in doubling the membership of the Cranbury church. At Cranbury Dr. Symmes resided on the old parsonage farm, famous as an occasional stopping-place over night of Rev. John Brainerd, the Indian missionary.

38. CATHERINE MARIA, b. at Lamington, Nov. 26, 1799; d. June 12, 1874; m. Judge Robert Kennedy Reading (son of John Reid Reading and Mary Ann Kennedy), who was b. 1790 at Flemington, N. J., and d. 1853, and was one of the Common Pleas Judges of Hunterdon co., 1835-'40. The Mary Ann Kennedy named was the dau. of Robert Kennedy and Elizabeth Henry, the latter the dau. of William Henry, (2).

CHILDREN OF JAMES HENRY (22) AND JEMIMA McDOUGAL (OF HOPEWELL, N. Y.):

39. WILLIAM McDOUGAL, b. Apr. 24, 1807; m., Dec. 9, 1828, Minerva Densmore. Children: (1) Lewis. (2) Ann; m. George

Bruin. (3) Mary; m. Lucius B. Warner. Their dau., Elizabeth, m. Hon. Robert Marvin, of Jamestown, N. Y.

40. ROBERT WILSON, b. Nov. 4, 1809; d. Dec. 1, 1847; m., Oct. 23, 1832, Lucinda ———. Children: George; Robert.

41. DURINDA, b. Aug. 23, 1810; m., May 28, 1828, Belden Densmore. Children: (1) Elizabeth Densmore, living in Kansas City, Mo. (2) Frances; m. F. M. Albright.

42. NANCY G., b. Dec. 13, 1812; d. Jan. 9, 1817.

43. OLIVER HILLIARD, b. Feb. 15, 1814; m., Sept. 3, 1840, Harriet Hill. Children: (1) Theodore; m. Ellen Chapman. (2) Sarah; m. John B. Warfield. (3) Stuart Oliver; m. (a) Nellie G. Thatcher, (b) Georgia M. Johnson.

44. NELSON PHILANDER, b. May 28, 1818; m., Mar. 17, 1841, Ann Chapman. Children; Robert; Charles.

45. PETER LEWIS, b. Nov. 23, 1823; m. Clarissa Fiske. Children: James, and two daughters.

46. FRANCES ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 18, 1826; m., Sept. 13, 1847, Enoch Ottley (son of William Outley an Englishman, and Lydia Peck, of Phelps, N. Y.). Children: (1) Sophia Ottley, b. Aug. 22, 1848; d. Apr. 18, 1851. (2) James Henry Ottley, b. at Phelps, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1852; living; m., at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1900, Lucetta Banks Gilbert (dau. of Hon. Edward Granger Gilbert and Sarah Williams Plum). Mr. James H. Ottley resided at Phelps and Canandaigua, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Bloomington, Ill., and, in 1880, went to New York City, where (and at Glen Cove, L. I.), he now resides. He was President of the McCall Publishing Co., of New York City, and, when he retired from business in 1912, signalized it by distributing \$100,000 in cash among former employes. Children: (a) Martha Munn, b. Feb. 24, 1901. (b) James Henry, Jr., b. Apr. 22, 1903. (c) Gilbert, b. Oct. 6, 1907. (d) Frances Elizabeth, b. Mar. 4, 1909. (3) Lydia Ottley, b. July 13, 1853; d. at Denver, Col., Sept. 10, 1886; m. Henry Aldrich, and had a son Henry L. (4) William, b. Jan. 8, 1856; unm. Resides in South America.

47. ANNA MARIA, b. Jan. 8, 1829; m., Apr. 27, 1850, Philo Chapman, of Hopewell, N. Y. Ch.: Mary, who m. John Ladd.

(The first three of the foregoing ch. were b. somewhere in New Jersey, but the others at Hopewell, N. Y.).

CHILDREN OF REV. DR. SYMMES CLEVES HENRY (37) AND CATHERINE ANN ROWLEY (OF CRANBURY, N. J.):

48. INFANT CHILD, b. Dec. 1, 1826.

49. MARY ROSEBROOK, b. Feb. 9, 1828; d. at Cranbury Mar. 4, 1895; m., at Cranbury, N. J., May 23, 1854, Rev. Joseph Gaston Symmes,

D. D. (son of Daniel Tuthill Symmes and Lucinda Gaston), who was b. at Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1826, and d. at Cranbury, N. J., June 24, 1894. Dr. Symmes graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, 1851, and at Princeton Theological Seminary 1854; was ordained by the Presbytery of Madison, Ind., Nov. 3, 1854, and the same day installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Madison, Ind. In 1857 he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Cranbury, N. J., succeeding his father-in-law, Dr. Symmes Cleves Henry. Here he remained until his death. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Hanover College 1879. They had four sons:

(1) Henry Cleves Symmes, M. D., b. Madison, Ind., May 9, 1855; d. at Trenton, N. J., May 8, 1914; m., May 9, 1882, at Washington, D. C., Hattie Minnetta Sutphen (dau. of Josephus J. Sutphen and Ella Webster). He graduated from Princeton College 1876; from the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, 1880; and practiced medicine at Cranbury, N. J., from 1880 until his death.

(2) Rev. Frank Rosebrook Symmes, of Tennent, N. J., b. at Madison, Ind., Oct. 24, 1856; m., at Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 26, 1893, Elizabeth Smith Jewell (dau. of William H. Jewell and Martha Jemison). He graduated from Princeton College, 1881; from Princeton Theological Seminary, 1886; was ordained May 13, 1886; was pastor of the Fairfield Presbyterian church, Fairton, Cumberland co., N. J., from 1886-'90; and, on Feb. 18, 1890, was installed pastor over the famous Old Tennent church of Monmouth co. In 1905 he published a large and exceedingly valuable history of Old Tennent church, one of the most thorough and interesting church histories of which we have any knowledge. Two children: Dorothy and Marion.

(3) Addison Henry Symmes, b. at Cranbury, N. J., Nov. 19, 1858; d. Mar. 17, 1913; m., Nov. 17, 1887, Minnie Spencer Van Dyke (dau. of Rev. Joseph S. Van Dyke and Sarah Swing). He was a farmer, and ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church at Cranbury. Children: Catherine Steen, who d. in infancy; Charles Van Dyke and Mary Rosebrook.

(4) Rev. Joseph Gaston Symmes, Jr., b. at Cranbury, May 3, 1870; d. Apr. 5, 1916; m., at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1900, Josie Gardner (dau. of Lemuel Gardner and Josie Johns). He graduated from Princeton University, 1892; from Princeton Theological Seminary, 1897; was ordained Nov. 30, 1897; was pastor of the Jacksonville and Providence churches of Burlington co., N. J., 1897-1904; of the Lower Valley (Califon) and Cokesbury churches 1904-'08; of the "Hilltop" Presbyterian church at Mendham, N. J., 1908 until his death in 1916. Children: Mary Sharpsteen and Edith Gardner.

50. ELIZABETH, b. June 1, 1831; d. Jan. 6, 1832.
51. CATHERINE ARNETT, b. Oct. 27, 1833; d. Jan. 23, 1835.
52. REV. JAMES ADDISON, D. D., of Philadelphia. He was b. Oct. 28, 1835; d. Aug. 8, 1906; m., in Philadelphia, July 25, 1861, Mary Service Steen (dau. of Robert Steen and Margaret Service), who was b. Feb. 1, 1837, and d. Feb. 11, 1892. Rev. Dr. Henry graduated from Princeton College, 1857, and from Princeton Theological Seminary, 1860; was ordained June 5, 1860; and became the first pastor of the "Princeton" Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, where he labored from 1860 until his death, at Asbury Park, in 1906. He received the honorary degrees of D. D. from Centre College, and also from Washington and Jefferson College, 1877; LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson College, 1905; S. T. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1906. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1904, a trustee of Princeton College (afterward University) for about 26 years, and a member of the various Boards of the Presbyterian church, "a sound, earnest and faithful preacher," whose "genial, frank and manly spirit won him the esteem of his brethren" of the church. Children: (1) Margaret Service Steen, who m. William Austin Obydyke, of Radnor, Pa., and has ch.: Mary, Henry and Josephine Austin. (2) Catherine Rowley, who d. in infancy.
53. WILLIAM CHESTER, b. May 24, 1838; d. Oct. 20, 1838.*



NOTES ON THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT MOUNT BETHEL

BY DR. EDMUND J. JAMES, PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA-
CHAMPAGNE, ILL.

UPON AN elevation two hundred feet above the Passaic River, at a little less than one mile in a southeasterly direction from the junction of the Passaic and the Dead River, at the great bend of the former, stands a modest structure called the Mount Bethel Baptist Church. It is located about five and a-half miles, as the crow flies, a little east of north from the place where Bound Brook empties into the Raritan.

The church was organized a little over one hundred and fifty years

*No attempt has been made to look up other Somerset Henry lines than the one embraced in the foregoing pages, except that the writer has made special endeavor, without success, to connect the family of the well-known Bernards twp. merchant, Mr. P. C. Henry, with the foregoing or some other line. Mr. Henry's father, John, b. 1821, d. 1902 (wife, Jane Hand, b. 1821, d. 1900) was a son of Daniel, b. at Lamington about 1775, d. 1850, whose wife was Mary (dau. of Cornelius Van Nest). Daniel's father (name unknown), enlisted in the Revolutionary army about 1777, and was never heard of afterward. It is to be suspected Daniel's father was Daniel Henry (5) supra, of whose children there is no knowledge, but this is conjecture.

ago, October 29th, 1767, with eighteen members (dismissed, according to some authorities, from the church at Scotch Plains, according to others from the church at Stelton). Like many other churches of similar character, situated in rural districts where the population changes rapidly, Mount Bethel has had in its century and a-half of existence many vicissitudes. The very names of the earliest families have mostly disappeared from the region whose inhabitants built up this church. Those who followed the earliest pioneers were of other religious proclivities, or of none at all. As the earliest settlers left or their families died out, the social institutions they built up went rapidly into decay and the new comers either built new ones of their own or got along without any at all. This history has been repeated time and again in the older States, notably in the last generation in Massachusetts, where the recent immigrants in many localities have displaced the descendants of the earliest immigrants altogether and the various foreign languages the use of English.

Among the earliest families prominent during the first fifty years of the history of the Mount Bethel Church were the Martins, the Stites and the Casads (Cosads, Cozads, Cossarts). The very names have disappeared from the immediate neighborhood and almost from the surrounding counties.

Ephraim Martin, Esq., who had been Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment in Washington's Army, was elected deacon in the Mount Bethel Church, July 21st, 1786. After leaving the army in 1779, when the four New Jersey regiments were reorganized into three, making him supernumerary, he had removed from Sussex county, where he lived at the outbreak of the Revolution, to Somerset County, where he was born. He represented Somerset County in the Upper House of the New Jersey Legislature (the Council) from 1779 to 1795. He, later, removed to New Brunswick, from which he was immediately elected to the Council to represent Middlesex county. He joined the Baptist Church of Piscataway by letter from the Mount Bethel Church on May 27th, 1795. He encouraged practically all of his children to go West. He had acquired considerable property in the Miami purchase, effected by Judge John Cleves Symmes in southwestern Ohio, and gave estates in that region to all his children and grandchildren, the result of which was, of course, that the family disappeared from Somerset County, though it became a successful and progressive element in the building up of the West.

William Stites, Jr., who lived at Dead River, was the uncle by marriage of James Manning, the first President of Brown University, who tells in his autobiography of his visit to his uncle, William Stites, at his home on Dead River in 1779. William Stites was a member of the

Mount Bethel Church for many years. He was a son of William Stites, who lived at Springfield, New Jersey, brother of John Stites (b. 1706; d. 1782) at one time alderman or mayor of Elizabethtown.

William, Jr., born 1719, died 1810, and his son, Isaac, born 1754, died 1830, cousin of Benjamin Stites, Jr., who made the first settlement on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, were staunch supporters of the church. Isaac was a trustee of the same in 1803 and at other dates. Isaac Stites' son, Samuel, born October 31st, 1776, died August 16th, 1839, married Martha Martin, granddaughter of Colonel Ephraim Martin, and about 1803 moved to one of the Colonel's farms in the Miami purchase. He and his wife subsequently removed to Illinois, and their children, who were a numerous body, went into many Western States, and everywhere, so far as is known, became worthy and important members of the communities in which they lived.

Anthony Cosad, of Bernardstown (died 1790), was also a member and warm supporter of the Mount Bethel Church. Nearly all his children, however, moved to Sussex county, N. J., and their children to Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas, and had a great part in building up these commonwealths.

In the history of these three families one has a picture of what happened to scores and hundred of other families in Central New Jersey. Somerset County was a prolific mother, and has sent out hundreds of her people, young men and women, to people the Western and Southern States of the American Union. In a similar manner the Mount Bethel Church has been the mother of many Baptist communities, not only in New Jersey but in Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, through the influence of persons who got their first start in a religious way under the tutelage of her pastors.

My own great-grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Casad, born in Bernardstown, Sept. 13, 1763, died Nov. 23, 1808, in Sussex county, N. J., son of Anthony Cozad above mentioned, was converted under the preaching of that famous Boanerges, the Rev. Abner Sutton, who conducted in the winter of 1785 and 1786 at Mount Bethel one of the great revivals of religion, which were such a characteristic feature of the years following the Revolution in so many of the American States. Shortly after his conversion and marriage, which immediately followed, Thomas Casad removed to Sussex County, New Jersey, where he was licensed to preach, and became the pastor of the Second Wantage Baptist Church, known also as the Westtown Church, where he was pastor from 1801 until the time of his death, in 1808.

Christian Tingley Casad, a dau., married William B. Coddington, of Somerset co., and had children: George, Cazad, Israel, William, Jane,

Christian and Mary. Another daughter, Mrs. Lydia Sexton, published at Dayton, Ohio, in 1882, through the United Brethren Publishing House, an autobiography of 650 pages containing many references to Somerset county people, although she herself was born in Sussex co. A son of Thomas, Anthony Wayne Casad, born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1791, married at Fairfield, Ohio, in 1811; died at Lebanon, Illinois, 1858; moved when he was about eighteen years of age, following the great "trek" across the mountains, to Fairfield, Ohio, whither he was followed by many members of the family. He married at Fairfield Anna Stites, daughter of Samuel Stites, and granddaughter of Colonel Ephraim Martin. They moved later to Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, from which their children spread over Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and California, some of the boys going to Cuba, New Mexico, Alaska and the Philippines. It has been a pioneer family from the time when one of their ancestors removed from Liège to Rouen, and then to Leyden, from there to New York and so on, everywhere in the van of the pioneer movement.

The first meeting-house of the Mount Bethel Church was erected in Washington Valley, between Mount Bethel and Plainfield, about three miles from the former and three and a half miles from the latter. The church was removed from this location to the present one probably in the summer of 1785. The building was torn down and removed and rebuilt during the summer. This removal was immediately followed by the great revival, to which reference is made above. According to a statement made by one of the pastors in 1872, the building had been repaired extensively twice up to that time, once in 1818 and again in 1839. The site of the old church was on the south slope of North Mountain, nearly exactly north of Washington Rock. A burying-ground was connected with the church. Twenty years ago only a single stone still stood in this old cemetery. It was a brown stone slab with a fairly distinct and unique inscription as follows:

"Here lies the body of Hannah Coon, wife of Thomas Coon. She died March 7th, 1769, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

"The dame that lies beneath this tomb
Had Rachael's beauty and Leah's fruitful womb,
Abigail's wisdom, Lydia's faithful heart,
Martha's trust and Mary's better part."

She was certainly a woman of whom to be proud! The stone stands or stood at that time at the edge of Hippolyte Texier's farm on the south side of the North Hill, almost opposite the road that leads over the Mountain to Washington Rock. Not far away are some of the traces of the foundation of the original meeting-house.

A cemetery is also attached to the present meeting-house at Mount Bethel, dating (the deed for it as well as for the church lot) back to 1786. I copied the following data from some of the tombstones twenty years ago:

"In memory of Ann, wife of Isaac Stites, who died January 27th, 1824, in the seventy-second year of her age.

"This world is fair and full of pain
With grief and trouble sore,
But those are blessed who are at rest
With Christ forever more."

The above was the headstone of Anna Butler, daughter of Amos Butler.

"In memory of Captain Israel Coon, who died August 7th, 1809, aged fifty-one years."

"In memory of Sarah, wife of Israel Coon, who died on November 30th, 1812, in the forty-fourth year of her age."

"Elijah Stites died September 6th, 1840, aged sixty-six."

"In memory of Mr. Abner Sutton, died February 26th, 1791."

This was the Abner Sutton, pastor of the church referred to above.

"Mary, wife of Abner Sutton, died December 12th, 1798, aged fifty-six."

The following names appear on various stones: Davison, Pound, Smith, Collyer, Ruckman, Corey, Moore, Compton, Taynor, Worth, Cull, Parker, Lathrop, Squire, Randolph, Tingley, Dunn, Smalley, Shipman, Ayres, Scudder, Coddington.

The Mount Bethel Church was received into the Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches October 12th, 1768, about one year after its first organization on October 29th, 1767. It was later admitted to the New York Association and then to the East New Jersey Baptist Association. In the minutes of the 32nd anniversary of the East New Jersey Baptist Association held with the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City, on June 3rd and 4th, 1873, is contained a brief historical sketch of the Mount Bethel Baptist Church. It contains the names of the constituent members, including those of Sutton, Jennings, Worth, Pound, Tingley, Coon, Cossart, Bloom and Hayden. It contains also a list of the pastors of the church, two of whom, Lathrop and Sutton, are buried at Mount Bethel. It also contains a list of the licentiates, including Searing Stites, afterward pastor of the church at Hamilton Square, probably a son of the William Stites, Jr., above referred to, whose wife was a Searing.

Among the churches founded on the basis of dismissal from the Mount Bethel congregation were the church at Black River and the church now known as the Millington Church.

JOTTINGS FROM AN OLD JOURNAL

KEPT BY "AUNT BETSY" VAN LIEW, OF MIDDLEBUSH

[*Concluded from Page 61*]

THE WEST

June 19, 1834. Uncle James Whallon left Ohio for Jersey. They arrived here July 8th. Started from here for home October 27th. They arrived home November 17th.

June 9, 1836. Thomas Lewis and wife and two children, and Cornelius Van Nostrand and Cornelius Van Liew, left Jersey for Illinois.

Sept. 15, 1836. Peter S. Van Nortwick and his family left New Jersey for the West.

Oct. 25, 1836. John De Mott started for the Ohio country. He returned home January 4, 1837.

April 22, 1839. Mr. Pitman started for Illinois, with his wife, 3 sons and four daughters.

Sept. 17, 1839. William Van Nostrand started for Illinois. Arrived there October the 7th.

Jan. 16, 1840. Cornelius Van Nostrand and Cornelius Van Liew left Illinois for Jersey, and got home February 17th, 1840, on Monday evening.

Nov. 13, 1841. The Classis of Fairview, Illinois, was formed. Mr. Wilson was installed as pastor of the Dutch church at Fairview, November 14th, 1841. The church was dedicated October 3rd, 1841. The Lord's Supper was administered in the church for the first time, October 17th, 1841, when four persons were received by certificate and 24 or 25 persons communed. Rev. Mr. Sill, of Prince's Grove, preached the preparatory sermon and assisted Mr. Wilson on the Sabbath. Mr. Wilson's text was from Solomon's Song 5:10—"He is the chiefest among ten thousand."

June 15, 1843. Cornelius Van Liew left Fairview, Illinois, and got safe home July 11th, 1843.

Sept. 30, 1849. This was the last Sabbath John Sedam and family spent in Middlebush. They started Wednesday, October 3rd, 1849, for Fairview, Illinois.

Feb. 4, 1859. John C. Van Liew, from Illinois, staid here for the night.

"THE LAKE COUNTRY"

June 5, 1832. Frederick Van Liew left New Jersey for the Lakes, with a family consisting of a wife, two sons and two daughters.

May 4, 1833. Agnes [Pumyea, wife of Frederick Van Liew, of Ly-sander, Onondaga Co., New York] and her four children arrived at home from the Lakes.

Sept. 26, 1833. Frederick [Van Liew] arrived at Three-Mile Run from the Lakes.

Nov. 6, 1833. Frederick Van Liew and his family left Jersey for the Lakes.

May 16, 1834. Frederick arrived from the Lakes, on Friday evening, and left Jersey May 19th, on Monday afternoon.

April 29, 1835. Agnes and her two girls, Maria Elizabeth and Jane, arrived at Three-Mile Run from the Lakes.

Oct. 6, 1835. Simon Van Liew and Cornelius Van Nostrand started for the Lakes. They arrived home October 24, on Saturday.

Nov. 17, 1835. Frederick [Van Liew] arrived here from the Lakes, and left Jersey November 19th.

May 9, 1836. Mrs. Pumyea [mother of Agnes, wife of Frederick Van Liew] started for the Lakes.

June 4, 1836. Mrs. Pumyea returned. John Pumyea Van Liew came with her.

May 8, 1849. Henry Vroom De Mott and his wife started on a visit to the Lake Country. Returned the 18th.

Sept. 16, 1856. I started for Lysander, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Arrived the 17th. Left there for home the 6th of October. Arrived home the 7th. Cost \$7.00 out; \$5.60 to come home.

THE WEATHER

April 14, 1854 (Friday). Snow storm. It commenced snowing Friday evening, and snowed Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The snow was deep and banked up so that it made the going almost impassable. It is now the 23 of April, and the snow is still lying in banks along the fences.

May 3 and 4, 1861. Frost, snow and ice. In June a comet made its appearance. June 8th had a hail shower. June 16th a tornado passed through on Sabbath morning, at nine o'clock, with greivous hail, destroying thousands of dollars' worth of grain, grass, vegetables and fruit. Buildings were destroyed and forest trees uprooted. It extended two miles in width and six or eight in length. The worst damage was through Branchville and Roycefield. In July the army worms passed through the country and destroyed nearly all that the hail had left. We are quite destitute,—no fodder, not even cornstalks.

DEATH RECORDS

Aug. 10, 1823. Margaret Hageman died. Mr. Ferris' text was Matthew 24:44.

Nov. 13, 1824. I was at the funeral of Ryke Suydam. Dr. Cannon preached.

Nov. 20, 1824. Ida Pumyea was buried. Dr. Cannon's text was Luke 10:40—"One thing."

Jan. 10, 1826. Sarah, wife of Peter Pumyea, died.

May 1, 1826. Peter Pumyea died.

April 8, 1828, on Tuesday night, Lucas Striker, of Ten-Mile Run, died.

June 3, 1828, on Tuesday evening, child of Peter Low died.

June 4, 1828, Maria Voorhees, of Six-Mile Run, died.

July 23, 1828, in the afternoon, child of Jerry Voorhees died.

Sept. 21, 1828, on Sunday morning, Jaques Voorhees, of Middlebush, died.

- September, 1828, Doctor Beach, at the Raritan Landing, died.
Sept. 21, 1828, on Sunday afternoon, Gulick Baker, of Griggstown, died.
Sept. 21, 1828, on Sunday, child of John Brunson died.
Sept. 27, 1828, wife of George Rappleyea, of the Landing, died.
Sept. 28, 1828. Jacob Selover, on the Township Farm of Franklin, died.
Dec. 31, 1828. Altie Wyckoff, of Middlebush, died in the 95th year of her age.
Jan. 16, 1829. Mrs. Corwine, of Middlebush, died (Saturday).
March 24, 1829. Mr. Walter, of Middlebush, died (Tuesday).
March 29, 1829. Richard Rappleyea, of the Landing, died.
April 7, 1829. Abraham Gulick, of Pleasant Plains, died (Tuesday).
April 10, 1829. Catharine Williamson, daughter of Lucas Striker, died (Friday).
April 15, 1829. Mr. Richard Corwine died.
June 1, 1829. Isaac Williamson, of New Brunswick, died.
June 28, 1829. Peter Vander Veer, of Griggstown, died (Sunday).
July 1, 1829. Ann Duryea, of George's Road, died (Wednesday).
July 25, 1829. Child of Peter Vander Veer died (Saturday).
July 29, 1829. Major Jerome Rappleyea died at Ithaca, aged 39 years.
Aug. 26, 1829. Isaac Van Nortwick died.
Dec. 4, 1829. Lenah Van Nostrand died, aged 88 years, 11 mos. (Friday).
Dec. 14, 1829. Cornelius De Hart died, in the 87th year of his age (Monday).
April 5, 1830. Ralph Van Liew, of Middlebush, died (Monday).
Nov. 15, 1830. John Pumyea died (Monday).
March 23, 1831. John Waldron, of Middlebush, died, aged 88 years.
May 10, 1831. Mistress Dinah Voorhees, formerly of Middlebush, died at Utica. She was buried at Middlebush on the 14th.
July 6, 1831. The wife of Jacques Voorhees, of Pleasant Plains, died (Monday).
Sept. 21, 1831. Mary Ann Gulick, wife of Peter Cortelyou, of Ten-Mile Run, died (Wednesday).
Oct. 4, 1831. Garret Garretson, of Sourland, died.
Oct. 18, 1831. John Van Liew, butcher, of New Brunswick, died (Tuesday).
Dec. 9, 1831. Col. Jerome Rappleyea, of Middlebush, died (Friday).
Dec. 16, 1831. Tiny, the wife of Jeremiah Van Liew, died (Friday).
Jan. 9, 1832. Mr. Jeremiah Van Liew, of Middlebush, died.
May 6, 1832. Maria, wife of Isaac Hageman, of Sourland, died (Friday).
June 17, 1832. Eliza Ann Gulick, wife of Peter Stothoff, died (Sunday).
Aug. 20, 1832. Mr. Abraham De Hart, of Six-Mile Run, died (Monday).

- Sept. 28, 1832. Ellen, the wife of Simon Addis, died.
Jan. 19, 1833. Peter Quick, of Ten-Mile Run, died.
March 1, 1833. Eache, the widow of Cornelius De Hart, died (Friday).
Sept. 5, 1833. Henry Veghte, of Three-Mile Run, died, in the 89th year of his age (Thursday).
Sept. 12, 1833. Jacob Gulick, of Griggstown, died (Thursday).
Oct. 30, 1833. Dinah, the wife of Simon Cortelyou, died (Wednesday).
May 1, 1834. John De Mott, of Peapack, died.
June 12, 1834. Benjamin Hageman, of Lamington, died (Thursday).
June 23, 1834. Simon Addis, of Six-Mile Run, died (Monday).
June 25, 1834. I was at the funeral of Simon Addis, at Six-Mile Run. Rev. Dr. Westbrook preached from Proverbs, 16th chap., 8th verse,—“The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness.”
Jan. 8, 1835. Ryke Suydam, Jr., died (Thursday).
Feb. 13, 1836. Catherine, the widow of John De Mott, of Peapack, died, in the 86th year of her age (Saturday).
Sept. 8, 1836. Mrs. Catherine Van Nostrand, mother of Jacob Van Nostrand, died at Six-Mile Run, in the 93rd year of her age.
Apr. 27, 1837. Sarah Stothoff, of Six-Mile Run, died.
May 16, 1837. Isaac Brocaw, of Millstone, died, in the 66th year of his age.
July 9, 1837. Dennis F. Van Liew died.
Aug. 2, 1837. Abraham Quick, of Ten-Mile Run, died.
Aug. 6, 1837. Frederick F. Van Liew, Middlebush, died (Sunday).
Aug. 8, 1837. I was at the funeral of Frederick Van Liew, at Middlebush.
Aug. 13, 1838. I was at the funeral of Laurence Suydam. Mr. Sears preached from I Samuel 20:3—“But truly, as the Lord liveth, and as the soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death.” He was killed on the 11th by a flash of lightning.
Apr. 21, 1839. John S. Cannon, son of Rev. Dr. Cannon, died of typhus fever (Sunday).
Apr. 27, 1839. Maria, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cannon, died of typhus fever (Saturday).
Spring of 1838. George Van Liew died on board a steamboat bound for the West.
May 22, 1839. Elias B. Cannon died.
Aug. 13, 1839. Ida Caroline, daughter of G. Van Liew, died (George’s Road).
Feb. 25, 1840. Maria Gulick, wife of Rev. Jacob I. Shultz, died aged 41 years, 6 months and 22 days.
Dec. 26, 1847. Mr. Sears preached at the funeral of two old ladies in the church at Six-Mile Run. His text was Proverbs 10:7—“The memory of the just is blessed.” Mrs. Judith, widow of Peter Stothoff, aged 83 years, and the widow of John Garretson, of Pleasant Plains, in the 81st year of her age. In May next it would have been fifty years since they

both joined the church at Six-Mile Run, Mrs. Garretson on confession and Mrs. Stothoff by certificate. They both died on Friday, December 24. Their coffins on Sunday were placed side by side before the pulpit. June 12, 1849. I was at the funeral of Harman Cortelyou (Tuesday).

July 9, 1857. Dennis Van Liew, of Neshanic, died, in the 94th year of his age.

Oct. 27, 1858. Mrs. Nelly Van Liew, the widow of Jonathan Smith and daughter of old John Van Liew, died, aged 72 years.

Dec. 11, 1858. Ann, wife of Peter Pumyea, died.

Dec. 2, 1859. Mrs. Maria Chevis died in Michigan.

Nov. 18, 1861. William Vanderveer died at Lysander, N. Y., in the 91st year of his age.

Feb. 3, 1862. Martin Gulick, son of Jacob Gulick, of Harlingen, died.

March, 1862. Wyckoff Hageman, son of Aaron and Frances, died in Illinois.

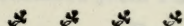
May 19, 1863. Simon, son of Cornelius Nevius, died in the hospital at Washington. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg.

May 27, 1863. Peter Voorhees Hageman, Illinois, died, in the 53rd year of his age.

Nov. 13, 1863. Jaques Cortelyou, of Six-Mile Run, died, in his 86th year.

June 2, 1864. Albert Voorhees, son of Jacob Wyckoff, died. He was shot through the head at the battle of the Wilderness on the evening of the 1st.

April 15, 1865. President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, died. He was born February 12, 1809.



FIRST MEMBERS OF SIX-MILE RUN CHURCH

ON Nov. 15, 1710, Rev. Paulus Van Vlecq, a Hollander, who had been a schoolmaster at Kinderhook, N. Y., organized the Six-Mile Run church at (present) Franklin Park, N. J. According to a "Journal" kept by him the members admitted on April 17, 1711, were these:

Willemse, Eytye, wife of Pieter Kinne.

Wymants, Antye, wife of Gysbert De Hart.

Hooglandt, Marritye, wife of Lammert Van Dyck.

Strycker, Lammetye, wife of Jacob Wyckhof.

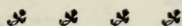
He then states under an entry of the following October:

"1711, the 23 October. At 6 Myl Run a church council was elected in the place of the outgoing elders, Adrien Bennet, Baerent De Wit; and left Carl Fonteyn ruling elder, and in the place of the outgoing deacon, Baerent De Wit, Gysbert De Hart is elected, leaving Abraham Bennet the ruling deacon, and they were established on the 24 Oct. 1711.

"The members at 6 Myl Run:

Bennet, Adrien
 Fonteyn, Charles
 De Wit, Baerent
 Bennet, Abraham
 Van Dyck, Lammert
 Kinne, Pieter
 Van Dyck, Isaac and his wife Barbara Reyniersen
 Van Hooren, Jannetje, wife of Adrian Laeru
 Kinnen, Adriaen Pietersen
 Wyckhof, Jacob
 De Hart, Gysbert
 Van Dyck, Angenetye, wife of Adriaen Bennet
 Van Festen, Sara, wife of Baerent De Wit
 Reynierse, Helenae, wife of Charles Fonteyn
 Larue, Cattelyntie, wife of Elias De Hart
 Folkers, Jannetye, wife of Abraham Bennet
 Vanderlinden, Jeytye, wife of Jan Vliedt
 Bennet, Angenetye, wife of Johannis Folckers

As it is noticed that no names on the two lists are duplicated, we infer that the list given Oct. 24, 1711, reverts back to the original list (in Nov., 1710) and supplements it, although the matter is not clear.



FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP INHABITANTS, 1825

[Concluded from Page 50]

Perkins, Thomas, 1 hh.	Provost, Jesper, 1 hh.
Perlee, Abraham, 15 a.	Perrine, James, 1 hh.
Phillips, Nath'l, 1 h., 1 hh.	Peirson, Agnes, 1 hh.
Polhemus, Garret, 173 a.	Provost, Jonth. P., 1 hh.
Pumyea, Peter, 10 a.	Provost, Jonth. I., 1 hh.
Polhemus, Daniel, 200 a., 1 s., gristmill.	Quick, Jacob, 137 a.
Prall, Aaron, Jr., 96 a.	Quick, Mrs. Ann, 1 hh.
Probasco, John, 90 a.	Quick, Abm. H., s. m.
Probasco, Ida, 27 a.	Quick, Harry,* 1 hh.
Phillips, William, 106 a., 1 s.	Quick, John, 200 a.
Provost, John G., 30 a.	Rule, John, 62 a.
Priest, Robert, 1 h.	Rodgers, Wm. T., 50 a., gristmill and saw-mill.
Paterson, Mrs. Euphemia, 1 h.	Rappelye, Col. Jerome, 230 a.
Page, Henry, 1 hh.	Rappelye, George, 148 a., 1 s.
Post, John, 1 h.	Rappelye, Richard, 73 a.
Pool, Michael, ½ h.	Rappelye, Jerome, 50 a.
Packer, William, 1 hh.	Rappelye, Joseph, 50 a.
Powers, John, 1 hh.	Rappelye, Ric'd C., 234 a., 1 h., 1 s.
Packer, Peter, 1 h., 1 hh.	Richmond, George, 1 h., 1 s.
Paterson, Henry,* s. m.	Reeder, Rebecca, 1 h.

- Ryno, Jas., $\frac{1}{2}$ h.
 Ryno, George, 1 hh.
 Ryno, John, 1 hh.
 Roberson, John, 1 hh.
 Rue, Sime,* 1 hh.
 Rice, Terrence, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Rude, Mrs, 1 hh.
 Reasnor, Sam'l,* 1 h., 1 hh.
 Rule, Charles, 150 a.
 Rule, Andrew, s. m.
 Smith, Henry W., 10 a.
 Stoothoff, Jaques, 1 hh.
 Sedam, Henry C., 40 a.
 Sedam, Abm. P., 4 a., 1 h.
 Sedam, Peter, 1 hh.
 Silcocks, Isaac, 3 a., 1 h.
 Silcocks, John, 9 a., 1 h.
 Skillman, Jacob, 292 a.
 Skillman, Wm., s. m., distillery.
 Stryker, Frederick, 200 a., 2 s.
 Stryker, Abraham, 80 a.
 Skillman, Sam'l, 1 h.
 Simonson, Corn'l, 150 a.
 Simonson, Corn'ls, Jr., s. m.
 Stinis, William, 6 a.
 Spader, Jacob Q., 228 a.
 Sedam, Jacob, 1 h.
 Skillman, Jacob, 1 h.
 Stout, Elijah, 41 a.
 Skillman, Sam'l, 1 hh.
 Skillman, Sarah, 1 h.
 Sedam, Joseph I., 94 a.
 Sedam, Abm. I., 62 a.
 Stryker, I. & N., 1 h.
 Smith, M. C., 151 a., 1 h., gristmill.
 Smock, Dennis, 1 hh.
 Smith, Adam B., 57 a.
 Smith, John, s. m.
 Schenck, Jacob W., 104 a., 1 s.
 Smith, Benj'm, 90 a.
 Smith, W. & I., 86 a.
 Smith, Abm., s. m.
 Slack, Thomas, 100 a.
 Schank, Josiah, 40 a.
 Smith, Peter I., 84 a.
 Stillwell, Daniel, 4 a., 1 h.
 Sedam, Rike J., 83 a.
 Stryker, Simon, 11 a.
 Staats, John, Jr., 24 a.
 Staats, Peter T., s. m.
 Staats, Isaac, 128 a.
 Staats, Jeremiah F., s. m.
 Staats, Phebe, 128 a., 1 s.
 Staley, William, 1 hh.
 Sidles, Jacob, s. m.
 Stryker, Gerard B., 209 a.
 Suydam, Henry M., 180 a., 1 s.
 Schiperay, Lewis, s. m.
 Stryker, Dominicus, 1 hh.
 Schenck, Dr. F. S., 70 a., 1 s.
 Stoothoff, Elbert, 173 a., 1 s.
 Stoothoff, Peter, 175 a.
 Sedam, Peter R., 1 hh.
 Schuerman, Widow, 1 h.
 Ditto, 25 a.
 Scott, Mrs. Anna, 1 h.
 Scott, Joseph W., 70 a., 1 h.
 Smith, Dr. F. R., 1 h.
 Sevoy, Aaron,* 1 hh.
 Stout & Thompson (merchants),
 1 h.
 Solomon, Henry, 1 h.
 Sowers, Theodore, 1 hh.
 Skinner, Mrs., 1 hh.
 Smith, Henry, 1 hh.
 Spicer, Mary, 1 hh.
 Schank, Prestrem, 1 hh.
 Still, Peter,* 1 h., 1 hh.
 Shiral, Alexander, 1 hh.
 Staley, Harmon, 1 h., 1 hh.
 Sullivan, Arthur B., 1 h.
 Skillman, Henry,* 1 hh.
 Slack, James, 1 hh.
 Stryker, Peter, 1 hh.
 Smock, Anthony,* 1 h., 1 hh.
 Schenck, Garret, 150 a., 1 s.
 Sedam, John J., 50 a.
 Stoothoff, John, 107 a.
 Stoothoff, Frederick, s. m.
 Ten Brook, Thomas,* 1 hh.
 Terhune, Corn'l, 127 a., 1 s.
 Truxton, Caesar,* 1 hh.
 Thompson, Jack,* 1 hh.
 Thompson, William, s. m.
 Taylor, Dr. A. R., 1 h.
 Terhune & Letson (merchants), 1
 h.
 Thomas, Thomas, 1 hh.
 Tunison, Abraham, 1 hh.
 Thomas, William, 1 hh.

- Thomas, Sam'l, 1 hh.
 Tindal, Amos, 1 hh.
 Underdonck, James, 65 a., 1 s.
 Veghte, Henry, 148 a.
 Van Pelt, Abm., 22 a.
 Voorhees, Abm., 21 a., 1 s.
 Voorhees, John G., 111 a.
 Van Liew, Ralph, 134 a.
 Vliet, David, 126 a., 2 s.
 Van Nostrandt, Jacob, 10 a., 1 h.
 Van Nostrant, Jacob, Jr., s. m.
 Van Liew, Denice C., 1 h.
 Van Liew, Mrs. Ann, 282 a., 1 s.
 Veghte, Henry, 219 a., 1 s.
 Van Cleef, John, 363 a., 1 s.
 Voorhees, Abm. I., 15 a.
 Van Arsdalen, John, s. m.
 Van Doren, Abm., 100 a.
 Van Doren, Garret, 36 a.
 Veghte, Garret, 56 a.
 Veghte, Nicholas, Jr., 107 a.
 Veghte, Nicholas, 197 a.
 Veghte, James L., s. m.
 Veghte, John, 1 h.
 Van Cleef, Peter, 16 a., 1 h.
 Van Cleef, Isaac, s. m.
 Van Dyke, Jacob, 259 a., 1 s.
 Van Horn, Philip,* 2 h.
 Voorhees, Peter L., 79 a.
 Voorhees, Jack,* 1 hh.
 Van Derwaters, Peter, 20 a.
 Van Tilburgh, Peter, 1 h.
 Van Tilburgh, Wm. H., s. m.
 Van Tilburgh, Miss, 10 a., 1 h.,
 1 s.
 Van Doren, Beekman, 11 a.
 Van Noat, Peter, 1 hh.
 Voorhees, Wm. W., 1 h., 1 hh.
 Van Tilburgh, Wm., 91 a.
 Ditto, 70 a.
 Van Tilburgh, John, 63 a., 1 h.
 Voorhees, Jaques, 51 a.
 Voorhees, S. W., 50 a.
 Veghte, Isaac, 119 a., 1 s.
 Voorhees, Abm. J., 193 a., 1 s.
 Van Duyn, Cor'l, 32 a.
 Van Derveer, John, 194 a.
 Van Derveer, John, Jr., s. m.
 Veghte, Abm., 152 a., 2 s., distil-
 lery.
 Van Duyn, Wm., 1 h.
 Van Tine, Peter, 135 a.
 Van Liew, Simon, 192 a., 1 s.
 Van Liew, Maria, 50 a.
 Van Zant, Wynant, 5 a., 1 h.
 Van Doren, Joseph, 189 a.
 Van Liew, Capt. John, 120 a.
 Van Liew, Condit, 60 a.
 Van Tine, Rynear, 18 a.
 Van Doren, Frances, 115 a.
 Van Doren, Ruloff, s. m.
 Van Doren, John, 206 a., 1 s.
 Van Nostrant, Jacob, 16 a.
 Van Nostrant, Benjamin, s. m.
 Van Nostrant, Chris'tn, 13 a.
 Van Nostrant, John I., s. m.
 Van Ness, John P., 100 a.
 Van Cleef, Lourance, 54 a.
 Van Cleef, Isaac L., 41 a.
 Van Nostrant, John, 10 a., 1 h.
 Voorhees, Ralph, 100 a.
 Van Arsdale, Manoit?, 50 a.
 Ditto, 60 a.
 Van Arsdale, Abm., s. m.
 Van Duyn, Dennis, 10 a., 1 h.
 Van Liew, Dennis, 130 a.
 Van Duyn, Philip, 25 a.
 Voorhees, Abm., 13 a.
 Van Duyn, Ja's, 211 a., 2 s.
 Van Liew, Cornelia, 196 a., 2 s.
 Van Doren, Michael, 66 a.
 Van Derveer, Jacob, s. m.
 Voorhees, Stephen, 94 a.
 Voorhees, Abm. A., 170 a., 1 s.
 Voorhees, Garret P., s. m.
 Vetake, Mrs., 1 h.
 Van Dike, Mrs. Ann, 1 h.
 Van Dyke, Jas. C., 40 a., 1 h.
 Voorhees, Peter, 1 hh.
 Van Liew, Peter W., 1 h.
 Voorhees, Peter, 191 a.
 Van Tine, Ruth, 1 hh.
 Van Liew, France,* 1 hh.
 Voorhees, Gideon, 1 hh.
 Van Derveer, Deborah, 1 h.
 Voorhees, Mrs. Dinah, 1 h.
 Van Derveer, Peter C., 161 a.
 Voorhees, Peter, 100 a.
 Voorhees, Jaques I., 294 a.
 Van Liew, Jeremiah, 79 a.

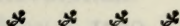
Van Liew, Jeremiah, Jr., 1 hh.	Wyckoff, John, 134 a., 1 s.
Van Liew, Fred'k F., 76 a.	Wyckoff, John V., 106 a.
Van Liew, Elizabeth, 10 a.	Wortman, Peter, 110 a., 1 s.
Van Liew, Ida, 5 a.	Waldron, John, 84 a.
Van Doren, Alche, 7 a.	Wyckoff, I. V. M., 83 a.
Van Liew, Peter W., 83 a.	Williams, Bradley, 65 a.
Wyckoff, Peter, 84 a.	Williamson, Peter, 1 h.
Williamson, David, 17 a.	Williamson, Abm., s. m.
Winters, John, s. m.	Wood, George, 1 h.
Wyckoff, William, 134 a.	Worden, Peter,* 1 h., 1 hh.
Wyckoff, John W., 54 a.	Winans, William, 1 hh.
Wyckoff, Cor'l, 79 a.	Williams, John, 1 h.
Ditto, 65 a.	Warner, Mary, 1 h., 1 hh.
Wyckoff, William, s. m.	Wyckoff, John C., 129 a.
Wyckoff, Jacob, 100 a.	Wyckoff, Cor'l I., 20 a.
Wyckoff, Cor'l, 45 a.	Wyckoff, Garret S., 65 a.
Wyckoff, Simon, 130 a.	Yates, Ephraim, 35 a.
Walter, Jacob, 1 hh.	Yates, Thomas, s. m.
Wyckoff, Abm., 1 h.	

NON-RESIDENTS OF FRANKLIN TWSP., BUT TAXED THERE

Van Derveer, Abm., 6 a.	Giles, John, 6 a.
Beekman, Garret, 20 a.	Smith, Dr. Charles, 2 h.
Bray, John, 60 a.	Gulick, William, 24 a., $\frac{1}{4}$ distil-
Simpson, John N., 125 a.	lery.
Ditto, 5 a.	Williamson, Peter, 100 a.
Ross, John, 30 a.	McKay, Ephraim, 7 a.
Van Nostrand, William, 1 h.	Ackerman, Abm., 1 h.
Wilson, Henry, 30 a.	Reeve, Dr. John, 136 a.
King & Armstrong, rye distillery.	Van Derveer, Jeremiah, 13 a.
Scott, John, 1 h.	Davis, Peter, 81 a.
Manley, Richard, 46 a.	Letson, Thomas, 2 h.
Van Liew, John R., 20 a.	Dennis, John, Estate of, 12 a.
Bostwick, John H., 40 a.	Field, John, 3 a.
Cortelyou, Hendrick, 59 a.	Garrish, Michael, 2 a.
Stryker, Henry, 10 a. (wood lot).	Smock, Dennis, 12 a.
Van Deventer, Jacob, 102 a.	Van Derveer, Luke, 5 a.
Raisback, Charles, 37 a.	Van Derveer, Garret, 5 a.
Van Liew, Garret, 4 a.	Frelinghuysen, Ann, 30 a.
Quick, Peter, 67 a.	Parker, James, 447 a.
Disborough, Dan'l H., 12 a.	Blauvelt, Abraham, 4 a.
Wilkes, Charles, 13 a.	Martin, Squire, 50 a.
Brunson, Daniel, 55 a.	Disborough, John H., 48 a.
Pool, P. & A., 77 a.	McDermot, Robert, 1 h.
Van Nordan, Wm., 1 h.	Spader, Peter, 30 a.
Fisher, Jeremiah, 100 a.	Field, Jeremiah, 17 a.
Williamson, Peter G., 74 a.	

OMITTED NAMES ADDED TO LIST

Aitkin, John, 1 h.	Hoagland, Henry, 1 hh.
Aitkin, John, Jr., s. m.	Hageman, Benj., Sr., 86 a.
Brooks, Isaac, 5 a.	Hageman, Wyckoff, 60 a., 1 hh.
Conlo, William, 1 h., 1 hh.	Voorhees, Peter R., 55 a., 1 s.
Cook, Elias, 1 hh.	Voorhees, Abm. I., 206 a.
Higgins, Sam'l, Jr., s. m.	Voorhees, John A., 1 hh.



THE BAIRD FAMILY OF SOMERSET

FROM NOTES BY MRS. ANNA C. B. WYCKOFF, MATSUMOTO, JAPAN

THE NAMES and dates of this one line of the Griggstown, Somerset County, Baird family are contributed by Mrs. Anna C. B. Wyckoff, of Matsumoto, Japan, who traces her male ancestry back to William, of 1704. The other facts have been added by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*.

The parentage of William seems not to be known to the author of the succeeding notes. He was Alexander Baird, who came over from Scotland (date not known to us) and was a lawyer of Bushwick, Kings county, N. Y., and owned the farm at Griggstown, N. J., inherited by his son William. His wife was Magdalena Van Vleck. (Alexander died at Griggstown in 1764, his son, William, being adm'r). His sons were Christopher, William, Benjamin, Abraham and Robert. He may not have been related to John Baird, who heads the Monmouth co. Baird line, but the two lines have always maintained there was a connection. This John came from Aberdeen, Scotland, on the ship "Exchange," landing in New York harbor Dec. 19, 1683. His wife was Mary Hall, and his known children John, David, Andrew and Zebulon. The name in Scotland seems to have been Bard, Barde and Baird. There were a Sir William Baird and a General Sir William Baird known to Scottish annals. A brief sketch of the early Scotch Bairds may be found in Lee's "Gen. and Mem. Hist. of New Jersey," p. 566. From William Baird onward the line is as follows:

1. William Baird, son of Alexander named above, b. Feb. 24, 1704; d. Dec. 17 (11?), 1793; m. Alice Van Cleef. He resided near Griggstown, Somerset co., N. J., and had four sons commissioned officers in the Revolution, as appears below; a unique record in the family, perhaps not equalled in any other New Jersey family. He lost £107.12.0 (appraised valuation) by the British in the war, and £3.10.0 by the Continental army. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 281; Vol. III, p. 260).

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM BAIRD (1) AND ALICE VAN CLEEF:

2. Alexander, b. 1731.
3. Magdalina, b. Aug. 18, 1733; d. Dec. 24, 1793.
4. Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1735.
5. Benjamin, b. July 16, 1737; d. Mar. 31, (or April 5), 1777. He was First Major and then Lieut.-Colonel in the Second Battalion, Somerset co. militia, in the Revolution.
6. Catherine, b. May 7, 1739.
7. Robert, b. Mar. 31, 1741. He served in the Somerset militia and received a commission as officer (rank not known) "on his dying bed." (See "Our Home," p. 495).
8. William, b. Dec. 22, 1742; m. Elsie Van Cleef. Resided near Griggstown, in Montgomery twsp., Somerset co. Was a Captain and then Major in the Second battalion, Somerset militia, in the Revolution.
9. Ella, b. Nov. 17, 1749.
10. John, b. May 15, 1755; d. Mar. 19, 1834; m., Mar. 14, 1779, Catherin Dubois. This is the Major John Baird (Captain in the Second Battalion, Somerset co. militia, in the Revolution—Major of militia later) who is often referred to as a brave officer, and long after the war the leading citizen of Griggstown. He was granted a pension Aug. 24, 1833.

CHILDREN OF JOHN BAIRD (10) AND CATHERINE DUBOIS:

11. Elsie Dubois, b. Oct. 17, 1779.
12. Abraham Dubois, b. Dec. 19, 1781; d. July 24, 1842; m. Sarah Morgan, who was b. Aug. 13, 1789, and d. Sept. 25, 1854. Resided near Neshanic, after 1820, where he had seven children baptized.
13. William, b. Oct. 25, 1783.
14. Jane, b. Oct. 21, 1785.
15. Magdaline, b. July 19, 1790.
16. Margaret, b. Jan. 15, 1793.
17. Nicholas Dubois, b. Apr. 24, 1797; d. Dec. 17, 1875 (or 1878?).
18. John, b. July 15, 1799.
19. Isaac, b. Mar. 29, 1802; d. Feb. 24, 1873.
20. Benjamin, b. Dec. 1, 1805; resided at Ten-Mile Run, Somerset Co.; (perhaps same who m., Feb. 11, 1839, Susan Post).

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM DUBOIS BAIRD (12) AND SARAH MORGAN:

21. William, b. May 2, 1810; d. Dec. 13, 1886; m., Nov. 12, 1834, Harriet Voorhees, who was b. Jan. 24, 1816, and d. June 29, 1873.

They resided between Griggstown and Blackwell's Mills, Somerset Co., where their son Garret V. now lives.

22. John, b. June 5, 1811; d. March, 1882.

23. Margaret Morgan, b. Dec. 25, 1812; (perhaps m., Sept. 28, 1831, Ruloff P. Herder).

24. Catherine Ann, b. July 25, 1815; m. Henry Wilson, of New-shanic.

25. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 30, 1816.

26. Alice, b. Sept. 14, 1818; d. Feb. 6, 1857; m., Nov. 1, 1843, Cornelius C. Christopher.

27. Andrew Morgan, b. Feb. 17, 1820; d. about 1894; m., Dec. 31, 1844, Aletta Ann Quick.

28. Nicholas Dubois, b. Dec. 24, 1821; d. 1878; m., Oct. 29, 1850, Jane Kershaw.

29. Jane, b. June 2, 1823; d. Mar. 22, 1850.

30. Mary S., b. Oct. 3, 1824; d. July 24, 1825.

31. Abraham S., b. Mar. 21, 1826.

32. Mary S., b. May 2, 1827.

33. Susan L., b. Aug. 21, 1828; d. June 7, 1861.

34. Rebecca, b. July 24, 1830; d. Jan. 14, 1914.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM BAIRD (21) AND HARRIET VOORHEES:

35. Margaretta Voorhees, b. May 17, 1836; d. Mar. 1, 1861.

36. Sarah, b. Feb. 18, 1842; d. Aug. 19, 1881.

37. Garret Voorhees, b. Sept. 19, 1845; living near Griggstown.

38. Anna C., b. May 27, 1850. (See remarks at end of this article).

39. Hattie J., b. Apr. 23, 1853; d. Feb., 1916.

[The Anna C. Baird above named is the Mrs. Anna C. B. Wyckoff who furnished the notes above given. She m., July 5, 1873, Professor Martin Nevius Wyckoff, who was b. Apr. 10, 1850, and d. Jan. 27, 1911, at Tokyo, Japan, where he was Professor and Treasurer at Tokyo University. (For sketch of Professor Wyckoff, see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 71). Mrs. Wyckoff has now been in Japan nearly forty-five years, having gone there in May, 1873, in order to be married to Professor Wyckoff, who had preceded her by less than one year. They were married at the home of Dr. William Elliott Griffis, the well-known writer on Japan, then residing in Tokyo, and went at once to Fukui on the West coast. Their four children were born as follows: Harriet J., at Yokohama, Aug. 22, 1874; Jacob, at Nūgata, June 15, 1876; Helena, at Middlebush, N. J., Dec. 24, 1877, who d. Sept. 15, 1911, at Foochow, China; William Baird, at Somerville,

N. J., Oct. 3, 1879. Jacob was m. to Eva Outcalt Snedeker Mar. 5, 1902. William was m. to Carolyn Baker Veghte Oct. 10, 1904, but d. of typhoid fever in Newark, N. J., July 25, 1908. Harriet J. was a missionary for seven years in Yokohama and taught in Ferris Seminary. She m., July 12, 1905, Rev. John Eugene Hail, who was killed in the volcanic eruption of Asamayama Aug. 15, 1911. Helena was a missionary for five years in Tokyo, and taught in Joshi Gakuin, a Presbyterian girls' school. She m., Mar. 16, 1909, Rev. Bernard H. Paddock, but d. Sept. 15, 1911, at Foochow, China.

After Prof. Wyckoff's death, Mrs. Wyckoff became stationed at Matsumoto as a single lady missionary. This place is in the central part of Japan in what are considered the Japanese Alps, one day's journey from Tokyo by train. She has now been there nearly six years, and writes to the QUARTERLY: "My work is among the women, children and students. I have six Sunday Schools, three ladies' meetings a month, two Bible classes a week and eight hours of teaching a week."—EDITOR QUARTERLY].



EARLY RECORDED WILLS IN SOMERSET—FROM 1804

FROM RECORDS IN SURROGATE'S OFFICE

[Continued from Vol. VI, Page 307]

VAN DIKE, ROELOFT, of Somerset. Dated June 14, 1805. Probat. Sept. 27, 1805. Names wife Charity H.; sons Henry H., Jacob H., John H., William H., Peter H. and Roelof H.; daus., Margaret Ann H. and Cornelia H. Executors: Wife and eldest son, Henry H. Witnesses: William Duryea, Daniel Manning, Jacob Berian. (A., p. 76).

VAN NUYS, JACOBUS, of Hillsborough twsp. (signed by mark). Dated Nov. 8, 1805. Probat. Nov. 16, 1805. Names his brother John's sons, Jacobus, Isaac V.; brother Cornelius; sisters Elizabeth Crusen, Mariah Bergen, Phebe Van Arsdalen and Lenah Voorhees; also brother Isaac's children. Executors: "Friends" John Frelinghuysen and Martin Schenck. Witnesses: Abraham D. Voorhees, Rebecca Verbryck, Anne Sanders. (A., p. 78).

DOW, DERICK, of Bridgewater twsp. Dated Nov. 28, 1805. Probat. Dec. 30, 1805. Names wife Maria; dau. Catherine; sons John, David, Fulkert. Executors: Sons John and Fulkert and "friend" John Brokaw. Witnesses: James Voorhees, Peter Van Nest, Judith Bodine. (A., p. 80).

VAN DOREN, ABRAHAM, of Griggstown. Dated Dec. 17, 1805. Probat. Jan. 9, 1806. Names wife Ann; daus. Sophia (wife of Frederick Stryker), Maria (wife of Peter Nevius) and Sarah; sons Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; ch. of deceased dau. Anne Van Derveer, viz.,

Sarah, Abraham, Ann, Luke, Peter and Abby. Executors: Son Jacob and son-in-law Frederick Stryker. Witnesses: John Quick, John Beekman, Garret Nevius. (A., p. 82).

BOND, JACOB, of Somerset. Dated Sept. 17, 1805. Probat. May 27, 1806. Names wife Nancy and son David (minor). Executors: Friends John Harriott and David Whitehead. Witnesses: John Leonard, Jonathan Ladner, Abraham Merlet. (A., p. 85).

COMPTON, MERCEY, widow of Reuben, of Bernards town. (Signed by mark. Dated Apr. 12, 1804. Probat. Mar. 31, 1806. Names daus. Margaret, Mary Coon, and Fiche Roseboom; gr.dau., Mercy Roseboom; sons Andrew, John, James, Samuel, Joshway, William and Reuben Compton. Executor: Brother Joshway Doty. Witnesses: David Kelly, Reacheal Bloome. (A., p. 87).

RIGHMIRE, JAMES, SR., blacksmith, of Bernards twsp. Dated Dec. 9, 1801. Probat. Apr. 7, 1806. Names sons James, Lewis, John (deceased); George (deceased); daus. Mary Auten and Phebe Toan (Lane?); gr.dau. Sophia Hardenbrook; gr.ch. (ch. of son John) John, Hannah, Fancy, Sophia Hills; gr.ch. (ch. of son George) James, Anna Kok and Weyntyca. Executors: son James and "gr.son by marriage," Simon Van Nortwick. Witnesses: William Clark, Sr., David Smalley (saddler), John King. (A., p. 88).

MATTISON, ELIZABETH, of Princeton. Dated May 3, 1802. Probat. Apr. 12, 1806. Names niece Phoebe Davis. Executors: friends Noah Morford and Daniel Agnew, Esq. (of Middlesex). Witnesses: Joseph Leigh, William Gaw, George Phillips. (A., p. 91).

CARLE, EPHRAIM, of Montgomery twsp. Dated Mar. 11, 1805. Probat. Apr. 15, 1806. Names wife; daus., Rachel, Ruth Elbertson, Elizabeth Trim, Rebecca Sentenney; sons Taylor, David, Joseph; gr.son Peter (son of John, deceased). Executors: John Stout and Peter Carle. Witnesses: William Stout, Levi Stout, Jonathan Stout. (A., p. 92).

STOUT, SAFETY, of Hillsborough twsp. Dated Sept. 27, 1805. Probat. Apr. 15, 1806. Names niece Esther Stout; brother Joseph Stout. Executors: brother Joseph Stout and John Stout, Esq. Witnesses: William Stout, Frances V. Deats, Margaret Hoagland. (A., p. 94).

VOORHEES, ABRAHAM I., of Franklin twsp. Dated Feb. 10, 1806. Probat. Apr. 16, 1806. Names wife Grace and son Abraham. Executors: John Bray, of New Brunswick, and son Abraham. Witnesses: Moore Baker, Jane Spader, Peter Spader. (A., p. 96).

SUTPHEN, CATHERINE, of Bridgewater twsp. Dated June 15, 1801. Probat. May 12, 1806. Names daus. Gitty (wife of Matthias Lane, Jr.), Margaret (wife of Cornelius Bodine), Catherine (wife of Joseph Stull), Elizabeth (wife of William Himrod), Judie (wife of Peter Stoothuff). Executors: friend John Ditmars, Sr., and son-in-law Jo-

seph Stull. Witnesses: Abraham Voorhees (deceased when will probated) and Luke Covert (out of State when will probated). (A., p. 97).

HEATH, JOHN, of Montgomery twsp. Dated Oct. 6, 1803. Probat. May 28, 1806. Names eldest son Thomas, other sons, Daniel, Samuel and Isaac; gr.sons Lewis Heath (son of John), Francis and James (son of James); daus., Ann (wife of John Lake), Hester (wife of Nathaniel Leonard), Elizabeth (wife of James Morris), Eleanor Tunison (wife of son Daniel); gr.sons John and Robert (sons of Daniel); gr.dau. Mary (dau. of Daniel). Executors: sons Thomas and Daniel. Witnesses: Andrew Hagaman, Job Compton, Jr., William Steel. (A., p. 99).

MITTS, ANDREW, of Hillsborough twsp. (Signed by mark). Dated July 10, 1793. Probat. June 17, 1806. Names wife Mary. (No executors named). Witnesses: Nicholas Williamson, Joseph Cornell, Jacobus Van Nuys. (A., p. 100).

PERIGAR, CHARLES, of Somerset. Dated Apr. 1, 1806. Probat. July 1, 1806. Names wife Elizabeth. Executor: John Annin. Witnesses: Peter Coriell, John Boylan, Thos. Bangham. (A., p. 101).

SCUDDER, SAMUEL, of Montgomery twsp. Dated May 7, 1803. Probat. Aug. 9, 1806. Names sons Richard (eldest), Elias, and Jacob; daus. Margaret (wife of Moses Morris), Abigail and Elizabeth (wife of Minne Dubois). Executors: friend Col. Eskuries Beatty, of Middlesex, and sons Elias and Jacob. Witnesses: Mary Beatty, Elijah Blackwell, Rich. L. Beatty. (A., p. 103).

AYERS, NATHANIEL, of Barnards Town. Dated Jan. 3, 1806. Probat. Oct. 6, 1806. Names wife Sarah; son Richard; daus. Susannah Compton and Yanasha Peninton (Pennington?), and ——— Martin; also three ch. of above Martin, Abner, Susannah and Jeremiah Martin. Executors: friends David Ayers, Esq., and Dr. Hugh McEowen. Witnesses: James Compton, John Parsils, Samuel Ayers. (A., p. 106).

McDOWELL, MATTHEW, farmer, of Bedminster twsp. Dated Aug. 13, 1806. Probat. Oct. 31, 1806. Names wife Elizabeth; sons Benjamin, John and William; daus. Martha, Elizabeth, Margaret Parkison and Mary McLaughlin; gr.son, Matthew M. McLaughlin. Executors: wife Elizabeth and friends William McEowen, Esq., and Job Lane. Witnesses: John Mehelm, Jos. Annin, Abraham I. Van Arsdalen. (A., p. 107).

HEBERTON, GEORGE, of Bridgewater twsp. Dated June 27, 1797. Probat. Jan. 10, 1807. Names wife Elizabeth; sons John and George; daus. Mary, Susannah, Elizabeth and Anne Weaver. Executors: wife Elizabeth and son George. Witnesses: John Meldrum, Garret Meldrum, Hunlock Huddy. (Statement made by witnesses that Elizabeth was same as Elizabeth Cornwell, and Susannah same as Susannah Van Gelder). (A., p. 110).

RUCKMAN, WILLIAM, of Warren twsp. Dated Dec. 24, 1806. Probat. Jan. 19, 1807. Names wife Mary; sons John and William; daus. Elizabeth and Sally; step-son Robert Allbright. Executors: friends Abraham Van Tuyl and David Smalley (sadler). Witnesses: Benijah Osmun, Abraham Bulmer, James Catton Followfield. (A., p. 112).

BAYARD, JOHN, of New Brunswick. Dated Dec. 27, 1806. Probat. Jan. 12, 1807. Names wife Johannah (dau. of Anthony White, Esq.); sons Andrew, John, Samuel and Nicholas; daus. Jane, Margaret and Anna Maria; gr. sons James A. and Anthony W. W. Bayard (sons of son James, deceased). Executors: sons Andrew, John and Samuel, son-in-law Andrew Kirkpatrick and wife Johannah. Witnesses: Moses Scott, Campbell Dunham, Robt. Boggs. (A., p. 114).

FISHER, JEREMIAH, of Franklin twsp. Dated Sept. 13, 1805. Probat. Feb. 27, 1807. Names wife Catherine; sons Jeremiah, Isaac, Hendrick and John; daus. Ann, Catherine, Maria. Executors: sons Jeremiah and Isaac, and friend James Van Duyn. Witnesses: Eldert Covert, William Van Duyn, Oliver Powelson. (A., p. 116).

SCHMIT, ANTHONY, of "Tusculum," near Princeton. Dated Sept. 3, 1800. Probat. Mar. 5, 1807. "Aged 68 years, a native of Limpark, Dutchy of Luxembourg, Diocese of Treves." Has not heard from family in 30 years. Gives everything to John Baptist Cheilan, who is executor. Witnesses: Louis Houssage, Louis Tulane, L. C. R. Houssage. (A., p. 118).

APPLEMAN, JOHN, of Bridgewater twsp. Dated Aug. —, 1801. Probat. Mar. 14, 1807. Names wife, Elizabeth; nephews John, Peter, Christian and Matthew Appleman, and niece Barbara Appleman (sons and dau. of deceased bro. Balthis); David, Leny and Catherine Appleman (son and daus. of deceased bro. Matthias); niece Elizabeth Wykoff; friend Rev. William Graf (his minister). States that his purpose was to leave £100 to Lutheran (St. Paul's) ch. at Pluckemin, "but since to all human appearance our particular denomination in Pluckemin as Lutherans will soon lose ground on account of the smallness of its professors," he gives the £100 to Zion's Lutheran ch. at New Germantown, to use in enlarging "our present parsonage," etc., stipulating that £4 be used every year toward the minister's salary "for officiating in our ch. at Pluckemin as long as our ch. at Pluckemin shall be and remain in the same union with our other Lutheran churches at New Germantown and the Dutch Valley, as they are at present." Executors: friends William McEowen, Esq., Daniel Moelick and (Rev.) William Graf. Witnesses: Henry Powelson, James Todd, George Teeple. (A., p. 119).

ANDERSON, SIMON, "of Raritan river." Dated Nov. 10, 1806. Probat. Jan. 20, 1807. Names wife, Mary; sons George, Cornelius; daus. Martha, Sarah, Dinah. Mentions "silver-hilted sword." Executors: wife Mary and son-in-law Hendrick Sedam. Witnesses: Richard Rappleye, Cornelius Rappleye, Jeromus Rappleye. (A., p. 122).

ALLEN, JOHN, of Bernets (Bernards) twsp. Dated Dec. 23, 1805. Probat. Nov. 19, 1806. Names wife, Mary; Moses Allen, daus. Zilpha

(wife of Hendrick Fandellar); Elizabeth (wife of Joseph Dote [Doty?]); Susannah (wife of Jacob Wicof); son Richard Allen. Executors: Son Richard and Hendrick Vanossdollar (Van Arsdalen). Witnesses: Hendrick Van Arsdalen, Dickinson Miller, Jennet Miller. (A., p. 124).

LEWIS, BARNET, of Bernards twsp. Dated Feb. 12, 1807. Probat. Mar. 5, 1807. Names "aged father," Edward Lewis; sister Else and her husbands, John Brewer, and William Duke, and ch. Edward and Mary Brewer; brother Edward. Executors: Jonathan Penington and William Smith. Witnesses: David Morton, Jonathan Alward, John Heath. (A., p. 126).

YOUNG, FREDERICK, of Bernards twsp. Dated Mar. 9, 1807. Probat. Mar. 17, 1807. Names wife, Caty; son, Thomas; dau., Mary. Executor: James Catton Fallowfield. Witnesses: John A. Bush, James Ingles, Mary Middagh. (A., p. 128).

LUPP, PETER, of New Brunswick. Dated May 12, 1802. Probat. Mar. 21, 1807. Names gr. child, Mary Ann Hassard; daughter-in-law, Mary Lupp; Samuel, Frances, Peter and Sarah Lupp (ch. of deceased son, Henry). Executors, daughter-in-law, Mary Lupp, and friends William Lupp and Jacob Clady. Witnesses: James Drake, George Clark, Moses Scott. (A., p. 130).

LANE, ELIZABETH, widow of Mathias, of Bedminster twsp. Dated Mar. 7, 1804. Probat. May 1, 1807. Names Elizabeth (wife of Joseph Nevius); Elizabeth (dau. of Mathias Lane); Elizabeth (dau. of Nicholas Angle); Elizabeth (dau. of Dereck Lane); Eleanor (dau. of Mary Van Kirk); Mary (dau. of Peter Lane); dau., widow Charity Porter; sons Mathias and Peter. Executors: sons Mathias and Peter. Witnesses: Cornelius Powelson, Peter Sutphin. (A., p. 132).

BOYD, (REV.) WILLIAM, of Bedminster twsp. Dated May 29, 1804. Probat. May 25, 1807. Names brother, (Rev.) John, of Sussex co., and friends Joseph Annin and William McEowen, to whom is given everything in trust; sons (minors) John, James and William, and dau. (minor) Maria. Executors: the three first named above. Witnesses: John Mehelm, John McDowel, Jos. L. Shaver. (A., p. 134).

NEVIUS, ELBERT, of Middlebush. Dated Apr. 9, 1807. Probat. June 10, 1807. Names wife, Sally. Executors: wife, Sally, and uncle Elbert Stoothoff. Witnesses: Lucas Hoagland, Joseph Suydam. (A., p. 136).

COVENHOVEN, NICHOLAS, of Franklin twsp. Dated Mar. 8, 1807. Probat. Apr. 22, 1807. Names wife, Kazia; son, Richard; dau., Susannah. Executors: bro., Cornelius Covenhoven, and father-in-law, Richard Fulkerson. Witnesses: Abraham Staates, Richard Garritson, Richard P. Fulkerson. (A., p. 137).

SCHENCK, JACOB, of Montgomery twsp. Dated Apr. 20, 1807. Probat. May 28, 1807. Names wife, Mary S.; son, John (minor); also "daughters" (not naming them), and child yet unborn. Executors:

wife Mary, Cornelius Wicoff and Jacob Young. Witnesses: John Stout, Henry Polhemus, Joseph Hageman. (A., p. 139).

MARTIN, ABNER, of Somerset co. Dated Dec. 26, 1806. Probat. May 26, 1807. Names wife, Abby; dau. (minor) Caty. Executors: father-in-law James Compton, and wife, Abby. Witnesses: Ebenezer Tingley, William Boylan, Hugh McEowen. (A., p. 141).

WORLEY, HENRY, of Somerset co. Dated Jan. 26, 1807. Probat. May 13, 1807. Names Jeremiah Powel, Mary Olligar; grandson Peter Worley (son of Margaret McCollum). Executors: friend Andrew Howell and grandson Peter Worley. Witnesses: John Cox, William E. Cox. (A., p. 143).

JEWIL, ELSHE, of Somerset co. Dated Jan. 17, 1806. Probat. July 18, 1807. Names friend William Crock Elmendorf; Else (dau. of John Jewil); Anny (wife of Hendrick Bennit); nephew William Jewil. Executors: Andrew A. Ten Eick, Tunis Lane and Gilbert Lane. Witnesses: Alexander Black, Joseph A. Bennet, John Bennet. (A., p. 145).

OLIVER, JOHN, of Somerset co. Dated June 18, 1793. Probat. Sept. 5, 1807. Names wife "Sary;" sons John, Jeremiah and Robert; gr. children, Sarah, Alexander, John and James Wilson. Executors: sons Jeremiah and Robert. Witnesses: Susannah Shotwell, Samuel Shotwell, Johnson (?) Shotwell. (A., p. 147).

VAN DERVEER, JANE, of Somerset co. Dated May 9, 1799. Probat. Oct. 7, 1807. Names "late husband" and children Cornelius, Lucas, Garret, Jeremiah, Lanamatye (wife of Jeremiah Van Dike), Maria (wife of Ruloff Tenbroeck) and Catherine (wife of John Tenbroeck). Executors: sons Cornelius and Garret. Witnesses: Aaron Hassart, John Baird, Abraham Beekman. (A., p. 149).

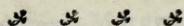
VOORHEES, JOHN, of Somerset co. Dated May 6, 1805. Probat. Nov. 3, 1807. Names wife Margaret; sons John, Nicholas, Abraham, Jeremiah and Hendrick; daus. Mary, Margaret, Crecy and Jane; gr. dau. Catherine Dumon. Executors: wife Margaret, Abraham Voorhees and Simon Duryea. Witnesses: Garret Van Zant, John Duryea, Hezekiah Sorter. (A., p. 151).

WORTMAN, JOHN, of Bedminster twsp. Dated June 21, 1807. Probat. Sept. 15, 1807. Names wife Sally; son John (minor); dau. Margaret; also Mary (wife of Henry Powelson), Sarah (deceased wife of Philip Van Arsdalen), Abigail (deceased wife of Abraham Tunison), Alche (wife of John Voorhees), Rachel (wife of Robert Blair), Rebecca (wife of John Van Duyn), Isable (wife of Elija Stephens) and Christian. Executors: friends Capt. Abraham Van Arsdalen and Peter Sutphin. Witnesses: Abraham Van Neste, Abraham Powelson, Mindert W. Wilson. (A., p. 153).

VOORHEES, JOHN, of Bedminster twsp. Dated Sept. —, 1797. Probat. Dec. 25, 1807. Names wife Ann; sons Derick and John (minor); gr. children John, Roeliph and Aultye (sons and dau. of

eldest son Roeliph); daus. Deborah (wife of Ralph Phenix), Catherine (wife of Peter Dumont), Ann (wife of James Andrew) and (youngest) Mary. Executors: wife Ann, and Mathias Lane, Jr. Witnesses: Rob't Blair, John Voorhees, William Smith. (A., p. 158).

[To be Continued]



READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[Continued from Vol. VI, Page 302]

1800.

- Jan. 26. Van Der Barch, Peter and Phobe Dumont—Peter. (B. Nov. 16, 1799).
- Feb. 2. Scomp, Peter and Margret Huffman—Hannah. (B. Oct. 15, 1799).
Van Vleat, Henry and Doraty Tume—Henry. (B. Oct. 25, 1799).
11. Kinny, William and Phobe Van Davenport—Ann. (B. June 26, 1799).
- Apr. 13. V: Derveer, Cornelius and Anne V: Derveer—Michael. (B. Dec. 24, 1799).
20. Ten Eyke, Cor's and Elizabeth Johnson—Abraham, (B. Jan.).
Wickoff, Martin Z. and Mary Voorhees—John. (B. Feb. 23).
Low, Isaack and Elizabeth Hall—Mary. (B. Dec. 25, 1799).
- Mar. 2. Stryker, Adrian and Sarah Pipenger—James. (B. Dec. 8, 1799).
- May 4. Hamer Cors and Mary Veal—Sarah Van Doren. (B. Mar. 20).
11. Cole, John and Elizabeth Sciner—Abraham. (B. Oct. 23, 1799).
Cole, Tunas and Rebecah Smith—Elizabeth. (B. Oct. 22, 1799).
16. Egbert, Nicles and Elizabeth—Henry. (B. Feb. 18).
Egbert, James and Elizabeth Cool—George. (B. Nov. 19, 1799).
- June 8. V: Sickle, Andrew and Rebecah Lane—Lediah. (B. Apr. 30).
Le fever, Adam and ———, —William, (B. Jan. 28).
- July 6. Thomson, John and Hannah V: Sickel—Peter. (B. May 25).
Fusler, Luke and Ann Smith—Luke. (B. June 10).
Huffman, David and Caty Wickoff—John. (B. Apr. 22).
27. Bogert, John and Ann Schank—Marten Schank. (B. June 16).
Brokaw, Isaack and Mary Wickoff—Peter Quick. (B. June 19).
- Aug. 24. V: Vleat, Joseph and Catlintje Flerabome—Peter. (B. June 21).
Blare, Jame and Jane Mitchel—Edward Mitchel. (B. May 31).

- Sept. 28. Cole, Isaiah and Jane Biggs—Jane Biggs. (B. Nov. 23, 1799).
 Cole, John and Mary Biggs—Jacob. (B. Nov. 16, 1799).
 Cole, Benjamin and Lanah Cole—Sarah.
- Oct. 5. V: Sickie, John and Rachel V: Vleat—Jane. (B. Aug. 4).
 Porter, Johnathan and Ann Nafues—Peter Nafues. (B. July 14).
 ——— and Lenah Hunter—Margret. (B. Apr. 3).
 Huffman, Jacob and ———, —Jane Biggs. (B. Apr. 19).
 Jinnings, Peter and Elizabeth V: Vleat—Jamime. (B. July 6).
12. Striker, Peter and Sarah Low—Elizabeth. (B. Feb. 15).
26. Trimer, Andres and Tuntje Emens—James. (B. Feb. 26).
- Nov. 2. Naves, David and Mary Addes—Nelly. (B. Oct. 3).
 9. Sutphen, John and Trintje Vroom—George. (B. Sept. 23).
 Cole, Ezekial and Mary Wickoff—Leah. (B. Sept. 9).
16. Anderson, Joseph and Ann Johnson—Mary. (B. Oct. 22).
 Cornish, Elisha and Henalar Biggs—Peter. (B. Aug. 14, 1799).
30. Kinny, And'w and Areantje Benet—Sarah. (B. Oct. 12).
 Hicks, Hue and Lenah Manen—Caterine. (B. Mar. 28).
- 1801.
- Jan. 11. Tomson, Will'm and Elizabeth Van Voorhaes—Abraham Voorhaes. (B. Dec. 15, 1800).
 18. Orr, Will'm and Jane Wickoff—Sarah. (B. Oct. 21, 1800).
 T: Eyke, Cornelius and Elizabeth Johnson—Abraham. (B. Jan. 22, 1800).
- Mar. 8. Ditmars, Will'm and Kozia Tunason—Sophia. (B. Dec. 30, 1800).
- Apr. 5. Lane, John and Nelly Berger—John. (B. Feb. 1).
 Dally, John and Jane Davis—Mary.
27. V: Vleat, Andrew and ———, —Ann Boorum. (B. Feb. 7).
- May Huff, Denise and Elizabeth Perine—Hettiam. (B. July 25, 1800).
 V: Vleat, Wil'm and Cnearcha Flerebone—Margre. (B. Oct. 28, 1800).
24. Cole, John and Elizabeth Schiner—Tunas. (B. Mar. 16).
- June 14. Smock, Abraham and Jane Van Compen—George Van Nest. (B. Feb. 8).
 Bowman, Cor's and Sarah Hamer—Michael. (B. Dec. 31, 1800).
- Stevens, Henry and Eliza Van Derbelt—Aletia. (B. May 17).
- July 16. V: Vleat, John and Caty Emens—Abraham. (B. May 21).
 Hall, Richard T. and Franke Huff—Sarah and Ann, twins. (B. May 28).
- Sept. 6. Mattes, John and Mary Berry—Dirick Demott. (B. July 17).
 20. Schamp, George B. and Elizabeth Anderson—Peter. (B. Aug. 28).
- Oct. 14. Van fleet, Adrian and Elizabeth Switzer—John. (B. Sept. 6).
- Nov. 2. Anderson, John and Elizabeth Johnson—Peter Johnson. (B. Sept. 26).

- Huffman, David and Catharine Wickoff—Rebeckah. (B. Sept. 7).
16. Stryker, Christopher and Jude Lowe—Jude. (B. May 25).
23. Cace, Philip and Helenah Cole—Helenah. (B. Sept. 10).
Cole, Jacob and Sarah Cool—Anna. (B. Oct. 17).
- Dec. 21. Sutphin, John and Catharine Vroom—Peter. (B. Sept. 8).
Stryker, Dennis and Margeret Stevens—Aletta. (B. Nov. 2).
- 1802.
- Jan. 23. Vandanbirck, Peter and Phebe Dumont—Abraham Dumont.
(B. Oct. 25, 1801).
Fuslar, Lucas and Anna Smith—Sarah Kline. (B. Nov. 7, 1801).
- Feb. 16. Kenny, William and Phebe Vandeverter—Margaret. (B. Sept. 29, 1801).
- Mar. 19. Schamp, John and Mary Morehead—Elisabeth. (B. Jan. 23).
- Apr. 13. McKinney, John and Elizabeth Wyckoff—Jane. (B. Feb. 9).
26. Van Fleet, John and Susannah Berger—Elnor. (B. Feb. 17).
- May 10. Covert, Lucas and Mary Post—Ann Stull. (B. Feb. 24).
Commons, William and Mary Johnson—Ann. (B. July 23, 1801).
Teneick, James and Easter Crodes Hankinson—Isabella. (B. Mar. 15).
31. Van fleet, Henery and Doraty Tummy—Margret. (B. Mar. 29).
Kenny, Daniel and Jemima Henderson—John. (B. May 2, 1801).
Cole, Isaiah and Jane Biggs—Margret Bowman. (B. Mar. 18).
- Huffman, Jacob and Margret Biggs—John. (B. Feb. 18).
- June 8. Garrabrant, Cornelius and Sarah Smith—Nelly. (B. Aug. 9, 1801).
Smith, Zachariah and Mary Smith—Christian. (B. Feb. 28).
21. Hammer, Cornelius and Mary Veal—Catherine. (B. Feb. 26).
- Lane, Cornelius and Jude Van fleet—Martha. (B. June 1).
- July 5. Stryker, Adrian and Sarah Pittenger—Sarah. (B. June 5).
Wyckoff, Martin and Mary Voorhees—Charity. (B. June 1).
Cozine, Peter and Elizabeth Augustine—Sarah. (B. Jan. 21, 1801).
12. Stevens, Hennery and Sarah Vanderbelt—Hennery. (B. May 23).
Ditmars, Abraham and Gitty Voorhees—Kort Voorhees. (B. May 23).
Hall, John and Mary Hall—Patty Ann. (B. Dec. 25, 1801).
Clickner, George and Ann Castner—George. (B. Apr. 2).
- Aug. 23. Kenny, Andrew and Aureanchei Bennet—John. (B. July 15).
- Sept. 10. Thompson, John and Hannah Van Sickle—Hannah. (B. Aug. 1).
Pittenger, John and Catharin Stevens—Joseph. (B. Nov. 19, 1801).

- Oct. 5. V: Camp, Cornelius and Leah Smock—John. (B. Aug. 17).
Cock, Jacob and ———, —Dene. (B. Sept. 10).
V: Doren, Abraham and Mary Bruner—Elnor Lot.
11. Ten Eicke, Cornelius and Elisabeth Johnson—Ann. (B. Sept. 12).
Vanfleet, Abraham and Mary Tenbrook—Peter Tenbrook. (B. Sept. 8).
20. Cole, David and Balicha V:Zant—Cornelius Bowman.
- Dec. 17. Jinnings, Peter and Elisabeth V:fliet—Peter. (B. Sept. 13).
27. Van Sickle, Andrew and Rebeckah Lane—Aaron. (B. Nov. 11).
- 1803.
- Jan. 7. Ammerman, Abraham and Margret Ryker—William. (B. Oct. 22, 1802).
- Feb. 17. Dumont, Abraham and Jane Vancleef—Dorcas Pomyea. (B. Nov. 12, 1802).
- Mar. 23. Thompson, William and Elisabeth Voorheese—John. (B. Feb. 12).
Porter, Jonathan and Ann Nevies—John War Britain. (B. July 14, 1802).
- Apr. 13. Cershow, Jacob and Rachel Smith—Hannah Blackford. (B. Feb. 25).
Williamson, Cornelius and Lenah Hall—William Hall. (B. Aug. 20, 1802).
Bilson, William and Harriot Covert—Jacob De Vroom. (B. Dec. 24, 1802).
- May 3. Van fleet, John and Catherine Emmans—Leah. (B. Jan. 1).
16. Cole, Ezekiel and Mary Wickoff—Sarah. (B. Feb. 2).
Taylor, Nathaniel Car and Mary Cool—William.
Cole, Benjamin and Lenah Cole—John. (B. Dec. 2, 1802).
Cole, John and Elisabeth Scinner—Rebeckah. (B. Jan. 25).
24. Lefever, Adam and ———, —Mary. (B. Sept. 30, 1802).
30. Huff, Dennis and Elisabeth Perine—Jane Hall. (B. Nov. 1, 1802).
Ore, William and Jane Wickoff—Mary. (B. Oct. 5, 1802).
- June 14. Anderson, Joseph and Ann Johnson—Benjamin. (B. Mar. 6).
Lane, Aaron and Catharine Demott—Aaron. (B. Apr. 22).
- July 4. Quick, Abraham and Catharine Beakman—Abraham.
18. Stevens, Hennery and Elizabeth Vanderbelt—Joseph. (B. May 17).
Bowman, Cornelius and Sarah Hammer—Thomas. (B. Feb. 2).
Case, Phillip and Lenah Cole—William. (B. June 1).
- Aug. 8. Van fleet, Peter and Cataline Van fleet—John. (B. May 11)
16. Cole, Teunis and Rebeccah Schamp—Peter. (B. June 29).
Lane, John and Nelly Berger—Elizabeth. (B. July 4).
30. Teneick, Andrew and Mary Teneick—Abigal. (B. June 28).
- Sept. 19. Voorheese, Abraham and Anna Garritson—Garret Garretson. (B. July 31).

- Lowe, Isaac and Elizabeth Hall—Martha. (B. Aug. 20).
 Van Fleet, Joseph and Charity Fleeraboam—Garret. (B. Aug. 10).
 Brokaw, Peter and Elisabeth Lowe—John Lowe. (B. Aug. 4).
 Oct. 12. Cole, Tunis and Rebeckah Smith—Tunis Cole. (B. Aug. 28).
 22. Van fleet, Adrian and Elizabeth Switzer—Abraham. (B. Sept. 25).
 Nov. 12. V: Camp, Cornelius and Lea Smock—Tunis. (B. Sept. 8).
 21. Hall, Ritchard and Catherine Kline—Jane. (B. Oct. 11).
 28. Vansickle, John and Rachel Vanfleet—Ann. (B. Oct. 18).
 Dec. 19. Schamp, George and Elizabeth Anderson—George Anderson. (B. Nov. 7).
 1804.
 Jan. 17. Cole, Josiah and Margret Low—Benjamin. (B. Nov. 19, 1803).
 Nevius, David and Mary Addas—Sarah. (B. Nov. 14, 1803).
 Feb. 16. Schamp, John and Mary Moorhead—Mary Ann. (B. Dec. 19, 1803).
 Apr. 9. Kenny, William and Phebe Vandeventer—Michal. (B. Oct. 31, 1803).
 Striker, Aaron and Sarah Pippenger—Jacob. (B. Feb. 28).
 May 13. Van Horn, Cornelius and Elenor Covenhoven—Cornelius. (B. Apr. 1).
 McKinney, John and Elizabeth Wyckoff—Aletta Studiford. (B. Feb. 3).
 Cozine, Peter and Elizabeth Augustine—John Augustine. (B. Jan. 16).
 Morehead, John and Sarah Van Sickle—John. (B. Mar. 14).
 Van Vleet, William and Cnearche Vlerbome—Jane. (B. Nov. 26, 1803).
 Perbascho, George and Hannah Vlerbome—Ann. (B. Mar. 21).
 Schamp, John and Elizabeth Spader—David. (B. Feb. 12).
 Ten Eyke, James and Easter Crodiss—Jacob. (B. Mar. 10).
 Pittenger, Peter and Elizabeth Lane—John. (B. Feb. 1, 1803).
 May 20. Kenney, Andrew and Aureanchy Bennet—Michael. (B. Apr. 2).
 Van Fleet, Abraham and Mary Tinbrook—Cornelius Wyckoff. (B. May 4).
 July 15. Teumy, David and Rebeckah Van Fleet—Rebeckah. (B. May 22, 1803).

[To be Continued]

SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Vol. VI, Page 284]

RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER M

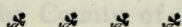
- Mabus, Adam and Mary Frances Sullivan, Jan. 22, 1862 (Cole).
 Maddock, Thomas and Isabella Middleton, Aug. 16, 1851 (Rodgers).
 Mafinz, Matthias and Catharine Sanyendorfer, March 17, 1859 (Neef).
 Magaw, Joseph and Alletta Beekman, March 14, 1839 (Rodgers).
 Mahan, Homer and Carrie Beekman, March 15, 1876 (Scofield).
 Mahlman, August George and Theresa Rosa Reich, Jan. 13, 1870 (Griffiths).
 Maibee, Peter A. and Sarah D. Corbert, Feb. 9, 1845 (Westbrook).
 Maire, Joseph and Mary Philepitt, Feb. 17, 1875 (Bush, Justice).
 Major, Harmon F. and Emeline Kershaw, Sept. 1, 1861 (Gardner).
 Major, James and Ann R. Buroes, July 17, 1851 (Cammann, J. P.).
 Mallory, William S. and Elizabeth E. Horner, Nov. 1, 1831 (Lowery).
 Manabry, James and Jane McBride, Aug. 5, 1845 (Messler).
 Manley, John and Martha Van Derveer, Dec. 20, 1830 (Labagh).
 Manners, William W. and Sarah E. Herder, April 7, 1860 (Ludlow).
 Manning, Isaac and Mary Brown, April 29, 1840 (Zabriskie).
 Manning, Lebbun L. and Matilda Sebring, Dec. 22, 1864 (Rodgers).
 Manning, Lewis and Ann Longstreet, Jan. 5, 1832 (Blauvelt).
 Manning, Oliver Benjamin and Susan Coddington, June 28, 1840 (Cox).
 Manning, Randolph and Mary Stout, April 20, 1848 (Campbell).
 Manning, Thomas and Judah ———, Jan. 4, 1823 (Galpin).
 Manning, Trustum and Mary Ann Tingley, April 17, 1822 (Watson).
 Mannon, David H. and Susan M. Compton, Jan. 21, 1865 (Thompson).
 Mannon, Isaac P. and Sophia E. Packer, Nov. 29, 1866 (Pitcher).
 Mantz, Henry and Rebeck Aran, March 8, 1862 (Cammann, J. P.).
 Manty, John and Philapoena Oaht, April 8, 1867 (Voorhees).
 Marsden, George and A. Ellen Sharp (Recorded) June 5, 1874 (Rowland).
 Martels, John and Gitty Ann Morris, April 15, 1839 (Harris).
 Martenez, Philip T. and Anna Corson Talmage, Dec. 10, 1845 (Messler).
 Marsh, Abraham and Dinah Disborough, April 28, 1842 (Zabriskie).
 Marsh, Coleman and Elizabeth Emmil, Jan. 26, 1809 (Finley).
 Marsh, Daniel C. and Sarah Jane Trembly, April 24, 1845 (Chambers).
 Marsh, William and Elizabeth Van Ness, Oct. 23, 1875 (Rowland).
 Marsh, William Francis and Theresa Williams, Jan. 6, 1857 (Mesick).
 Marth, John and Mary Hays, Dec. 7, 1858 (Gardner).
 Martin, Aaron and Sarah A. H. Rockafellow, April 14, 1847 (Chambers).
 Martin, Albert and Martha Jane Decker, May 31, 1866 (Mesick).
 Martin, Alfred and Mrs. Cecilia Van Dorn, Nov. 13, 1873 (Dutcher).
 Martin, Augustus and Mary Eliza Grigg, May 29, 1859 (Messler).
 Martin, Daniel and Cornelia Van Derveer, Dec. 27, 1821 (Brownlee).
 Martin, Daniel and Julia Ann Bird, Nov. 7, 1857 (Rankin).
 Martin, Edward and Elizabeth Shepard, Oct. 14, 1835 (Rodgers).
 Martin, George Wellington and Margaret Nevius Hagaman, Jan. 6, 1864 (Romaine)

- Martin, Hugh and Nancy Cunningham, March 4, 1811 (Finley).
Martin, James and Mary Coon, June 6, 1818 (Boggs).
Martin, James and Ann Gabbons, Nov. 9, 1870 (Voorhees).
Martin, John and Rosmer Keepsie, January 8, 1848 (Rodgers).
Martin, John McD. and Ellen C. Williamson, Dec. 17, 1850 (Craven).
Martin, Jonathan and Eliza Willett, Dec. 14, 1835 (Cox).
Martin, Joshua and Catharine Broach, Mar. 13, 1831 (Zabriskie).
Martin, Joshua and Margaret Huff, Sept. 14, 1854 (Craven).
Martin, Joshua P. and Caroline E. Van Dervoort, Oct. 21, 1846 (Messler).
Martin, Luther and Maria S. Davis, Dec. 16, 1874 (LeFevre).
Martin, Nathaniel and Caroline Cruser, Nov. 24, 1852 (Romeyn).
Martin, Robert and Martha Allen, Jan. 29, 1814 (Hardenbergh).
Martin, Robert and Catharine Dansbury, Jan. 7, 1835 (Zabriskie).
Martin, Silbens B. and Frances Beach, Nov. 4, 1847 (Blauvelt).
Martin, Thomas and Elizabeth Luse Field, March 19, 1863 (Blauvelt).
Mason, Henry P. and Emma Lee, Oct. 22, 1874 (Clark).
Mason, Jonas and Catharine Campbell, Mar. 11, 1846 (Fish).
Masseleare, Cornelius and Jemima Ten Eyck, Nov. 27, 1804 (Studdiford).
Mathews, Gideon and Ann Hall, Dec. 12, 1818 (Labagh).
Matter, Lewis and Rebecca Steward, Sept. 9, 1815 (Vredenburg).
Mattis, Andrew and Barbara Gunselman, Dec. 19, 1866 (Ludlow).
Mattis, Garret and Catharine Dailey, Aug. 18, 1827 (Talmage).
Mattis, John and Sarah Dilts, Sept. 25, 1852 (Messler).
Mattis, William H. and Mary Hull, May 27, 1858 (Lockwood).
Mattison, Asher and Mary Ann Trimmer, Jan. 6, 1835 (Ludlow).
Mattison, Garret and Matilda Suydam, May 26, 1855 (Ludlow).
Mattison, Henry and Abby Hall, Aug. 13, 1849 (Ludlow).
Mattock, Samuel M. and Louisa A. Wear, Sept. 13, 1856 (Rankin).
Maxwell, Amos S. and Margaret C. Stryker, Mar. 12, 1833 (Messler).
Maxwell, George C. and Rachel Bryan, Sept. 28, 1803 (Sloan).
Maxwell, John and Elizabeth Harkiman, Aug. 27, 1825 (Dodge).
Maxwell, John and Mary S. Ammerman, Oct. 12, 1871 (Pitcher).
Maxwell, John W. and Hannah Robbins, June 6, 1846 (Ludlow).
Maxwell, Owen and Mary O'Keef, Aug. 14, 1855 (De Witte).
Maxwell, Robert and Jane E. Young, June 5, 1869 (LeFevre).
Maynard, William I. and Anna Rollins, Nov. 24, 1846 (Messler).
Mayon, Rev. Joseph and Margaret Shultz, Aug. 10, 1858 (Blauvelt).
McAlister, Thomas and Margaret C. Neil, Jan. 15, 1858 (Gardner).
McAllister, William and Henrietta Nutt, May 9, 1854 (Rankin).
McBride, John R. and Anna P. Kerymer, Dec. 1, 1864 (Brush).
McBride, Robert and Mary Whitehead, Feby. 2, 1822 (Galpin).
McBride, Robert W. and Catharine V. Ames, Jan. 25, 1865 (Brush).
McBride, William and Esther McClintick, Nov. 18, 1818 (Galpin).
McBride, William and Hannah Harmer, April 3, 1862 (English).
McCain, William and Phebe Hall, Nov. 18, 1806 (Finley).
McCann, Owen and Ann Alwood, May 29, 1821 (Tunison).
McChord, Isaac and Sarah Whitenack, Nov. 26, 1867 (Rodgers).
McCollough, Francis and Gertrude Whitenack, Nov. 22, 1846 (Chambers).

- McCollough, James W. and Eliza Hamilton, March 13, 1859 (Lockwood).
- McCollough, John and Ann Colyer, Aug. 26, 1838 (English).
- McCollough, William M. and Elsie A. Ten Eyck, Feby. 5, 1874 (Pitcher).
- McCollum, Abraham and Jane Elmer Cole, Dec. 4, 1867 (Thompson).
- McCollum, Alexander and Sarah F. Petty, March 11, 1875 (Pool).
- McCollum, James H. and M. Lavinia Irving, Feby. 3, 1864 (English).
- McColm, Alexander and Ruth Cummings, March 20, 1823 (Brownlee).
- McColm, C. P. and Louisa V. Brokaw, Feby. 8, 1855 (Gardiner).
- McColm, Henry and Lamme Voorhees, March 15, 1824 (Labagh).
- McColm, John and Harriet McVicker, Feby. 3, 1848 (Griffith).
- McCord, David and Sophia Eastburn, July 9, 1843 (Van Doren).
- McCord, Isaac and Margaret Mulliner, Feby. 13, 1853 (Craven).
- McCord, Nathaniel and Mariah Sebring, April 7, 1824 (Watson).
- McCowan, Alexander and Catharine Post, Nov. 5, 1836 (Dougherty, J. P.).
- McCoy, Augustus and Elizabeth Titus, July 11, 1857 (Carrell).
- McCoy, Gannin and Anne Alward, May 16, 1808 (Finley).
- McCoy, Garvin, Jr., and Martha Dunham, Dec. 31, 1798 (Finley).
- McCoy, John and Hannah Beach, March 28, 1804 (Schureman).
- McCoy, Joseph C. and Sarah Cherry, July 9, 1831 (Ludlow).
- McCoy, Joseph Clark and Sarah Van Pelt, Jan. 28, 1819 (Labagh).
- McCoy, Shepherd and Jane Vroome, Aug. 8, 1811 (Hardenbergh).
- McCracken, William and Eliza A. Van Liew, Oct. 26, 1845 (Van Doren).
- McCrary, James and Alletta A. Provost, Feby. 22, 1865 (LeFevre).
- McCullough, Alexander and Annie Hart, Aug. 21, 1872 (Mesick).
- McDaniels, Charles and Charlotte Green, July 7, 1838 (Cox).
- McDonald, Amos and Helena Casy, April 23, 1845 (Van Doren).
- McDonald, Thomas E. and Jane F. R. Field, April 10, 1853 (Rodgers).
- McDonald, William and Hannah Mitchell, Oct. 18, 1818 (Zabriskie).
- McDermott, David and Rebecca Hill, Sept. 16, 1824 (Brownlee).
- McDowell, Benjamin and Elizabeth Field, March 3, 1808 (Hardenbergh).
- McDowell, Benjamin and Sarah F. Voorhees, Jan. 25, 1877 (Blauvelt).
- McDowell, John and Maria Todd, March 3, 1841 (Blauvelt).
- McDurmot, David and Mary B. Annin, Nov. 23, 1850 (Harris).
- McEowen, Alexander and Margaret S. Brown, Mar. 26, 1838 (Blauvelt).
- McEowen, ——— and Pamela O'Brien, Dec. 24, 1810 (Hardenbergh).
- McEowin, John and Margaret Gaston, March 1, 1819 (Hardenbergh).
- McFarland, Wm. C. and Annie M. Suydam, Nov. 22, 1871 (McWilliam).
- McGee, David and Margaret Van Vegten, Jan. 31, 1821 (Vredenburg).
- McGee, David and Gertrude Frelinghuysen, Apr. 24, 1828 (Van Kleek).
- McGowen, George and Maria Lane, Nov. 30, 1806 (Studdiford).
- McGown, George D. and Jane Hoagland, Dec. 16, 1856 (Mesick).
- McGuire, John and Eliza Glancey, July 4, 1826 (Van Kleek).
- McIlhanney, William H. and Ida V. C. Sheppard, Sept. 7, 1864 (Ludlow).
- McIntyre, Ames and Elizabeth Bedell, Oct. 17, 1835 (Cox).
- McIntyre, Cornelius and Louisa Voorhees, Aug. 27, 1850 (Romeyn).
- McIntyre, William and Jane Condict, Aug. 3, 1867 (Blauvelt).

- McKees, Nathan and Getty Ann Saums, June 12, 1841 (Ludlow).
 McKeggen, ——— and Maria France, Sept. 19, 1835 (Blauvelt).
 McKenney, David and Eliza Finley, May 16, 1825 (Brownlee).
 McKinney, Isaac and Mary Bellows, March 19, 1828 (Labagh).
 McKenney, John and Jane Van Syckle, Oct. 6, 1804 (Studdiford).
 McKinner, Alexander and Sarah Corrington, Oct. 10, 1821 (Watson).
 McKinney, Peter S. and Margaret Smock, Sept. 18, 1810 (Studdiford).
 McKinstry, Aaron and Cloe Parsons, Sept. 16, 1819 (Galpin).
 McKissack, Dr. William and Margaret Ditmars, Sept. 18, 1811 (Zabriskie).
 McLaughlin, ——— and Phebe Werbey, Dec. 31, 1825 (Fisher).
 McLean, Daniel O. and Evalena B. Linn, Feb. 1, 1830 (Van Kleek).
 McLean, Dr. John and Phebe Brainbridge, Nov. 6, 1798 (Snowden).
 McLara, James and Hannah Brown, May 24, 1817 (Galpin).
 McLure, James and Ann Gulick, March 8, 1824 (Shultz).
 McMullen, Samuel and Sarah Ann Guerin, Jan. 25, 1838 (Whitaker).
 McMullen, William and Betsey Sanders, March 3, 1824 (Brownlee).
 McMurtry, Adna and Sarah M. Cross, Dec. 6, 1854 (Rankin).
 McMurtry, James and Lydia Van Arsdale, Feby. 7, 1865 (Brush).
 McMurtry, James and Rebecca Coryell, June 13, 1868 (Griffeth).
 McMurtry, Samuel and Margaret Anderson, Jan. 1, 1822 (Brownlee).
 McMurtry, William B. and Angeline Van Doren, Dec. 1, 1851 (Rankin).
 McQwen, Dr. Hugh and Catherine Vail, June 2, 1801 (Finley).
 McPherson, James and Katie Grieve, Oct. 12, 1871 (McWilliam).
 McRackam, William K. and Mary Dilts, March 18, 1841 (English).

[To be Continued]



HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Interesting Ancient Deeds and Bedminster's Charter

Interesting indentures conveying land in this vicinity, as well as the original charter of Bedminster township (a charter supposed to have been burned or lost), are in the possession of Mr. Justice Bergen, of Somerville, the President of our Historical Society. The oldest deed is dated February 3, 1687, and is a conveyance from the Proprietors of East Jersey of the one part, and "Hon. Captain Andrew Hamilton," Deputy Governor of the Province, of the other part. The deed, after referring to an order from the Proprietors in England, dated June 7, 1686, directed to the then Deputy Governor and Council of Proprietors for the disposing of land within the Province, conveys to "Captain Andrew Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land and plantation situate, lying and being on the west side of the South Branch of the Rariton river in the county of Middlesex and in the said Province, containing, after allowance for the bad land and highways, five hundred acres." The description is: "Beginning by the South Branch of the Rariton at the mouth of

Holland's Brook, and running up the said brook as it goes to a small run of water which comes into the brook; thence northwest by west in all one hundred and eighty chains; thence southwest by south thirty-three chains and fifty links; thence southeast and by east to the said South Branch of Rariton, and then as the river runs to the place where it began; bounded southeast by the South Branch of the Rariton River, northwest by Melford's land, north and northeast by land unappropriated." The grantee is to pay for the land "yearly and every year forever hereafter unto the said Proprietors, their heirs and assigns, twelve pounds of the moneys of England, or the value thereof, on every five and twentieth day of March forever hereafter," and, on neglect of such payment yearly, which is called a "fiefe, or quitrent," the grantors may enter upon the land and distrain. The Proprietors signing are "Ja. Emott, John Johnston, John Benny, Isaac Kinsland, Richard Crownley, Thos. Codrington." As is well known, the Thomas Codrington named resided at Bound Brook, while the land conveyed must have been in the neighborhood of Readington. The land conveyed would appear to be at present Readington, which was then considered to be in Middlesex county, Hunterdon and Somerset counties not yet being organized.

The second of these deeds is dated Sept. 14, 1773, and is from the Right Hon. James, Earl of Perth, of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the Hon. Thomas, Lord Drummond, his attorney, of the one part, and Edward Bunn, of Bridgewater, in the County of Somerset, of the other part. After reciting that the Earl of Perth had constituted Lord Drummond his attorney, the deed sets forth that the Earl of Perth, in consideration of £557.2 "of the currency of New York," conveys to Edward Bunn a tract in Somerset, beginning "on the west side of the branch of the South Branch of the Rariton and in line of land belonging to the estate of Henrey Van Scery (?), deceased," and adjoins land "sold to John Simonson." Then follow only courses and distances until the line again reaches the South Branch, and proceeds "down the same as it runs to Drummond's and Vroom's milldam and upper end of an island; then down along the west side of said island to the place of beginning," containing 185 7/10 acres. The deed is witnessed by Nei Vernon and Benjamin Morgan, and was proved before Judge Philip Van Horne of Somerset. The full deed was recorded twenty years later in Book A of Somerset Deeds, p. 262.

Another document is a Letters Patent attested by Gov. Jonathan Belcher, dated at Burlington, April 4, 1749, being the original charter from George II for the township of Bedminster. In Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Som." (p. 709), it is stated that "no positive evidence of the date of organization of the township [Bedminster] can be obtained, as the

books and papers, *together with the charter*, were burned about 1845 in the fire that destroyed the residence of Aaron Longstreet, of Lamington, then township clerk." It is then added that, without doubt, the charter dates from "about the same time as that of the township of Bridgewater, which was in 1749." But it seems that the original charter was not destroyed, but is in safekeeping. This charter is identical in language in its preamble and the attestation by Governor Belcher with the charter of the township of Bridgewater, printed in the historical work above mentioned (on p. 659), and is of the identical date with the charter of Bridgewater. The township boundaries are thus stated, after specifying that it is given "to the inhabitants of the northwestern part of the Northern Precinct of our county of Somerset:"

"Beginning at the mouth of a brook known by the name of Chambers' brook; from thence up the said brook to Mr. Daniel's Mill, standing at the northwest end of the first mountain; from thence up a small branch of said brook to the second mountain and along by the west corner of Jacob Brewer's house; and from said house running along a straight line to the mouth of Mine brook, where it empties itself into the North Branch of Rariton river; thence up the said branch to the line of Morris county; from thence along the said line to the falls of Laomatong; from thence down said Laomatong river, as the stream runs, until it meets the North Branch, and down said North Branch to the mouth of said Chambers' brook, where it first began."

From its endorsement this charter was recorded at Amboy in Book C, No. 2 of Commissions, p. 186, by Thomas Bartow, Secretary, and the fees were paid by John Broughton, Esq. These fees were, to the Secretary for the Patent, £3; fiat, £0.3; Governor's fees for the seal, £1.

Another Good Pastorate Ended

The old First Reformed church of Raritan at Somerville is again without a pastor, the Rev. Wm. Stockton Cranmer, D. D., having resigned with the closing of the year 1917. Dr. Cranmer's pastorate has been almost twenty-five years in length, and adds another to the historically long pastorates in Somerset. At his last official service there, on Dec. 30, he unfurled within the church a service flag containing twenty-three stars, that number of young men having already gone out from the church to take part in the great battles for the world's peace, and the sermon preached had reference to this special occasion. The officials of the church made the Doctor pastor emeritus, in which position he is likely to serve the church occasionally, as he does not expect to take another charge, at least until his health, which has not been good for some time, has been fully restored. We add our testimonial to that of others as to the efficiency and success of Dr. Cranmer's pastorate, and regret he could not have extended it to a longer period.

A Word as to Genealogical Articles

Some of our readers, no doubt, who are not related to families treated in the successive numbers of the QUARTERLY, pass over the items therein as of no present value to them. But, aside from the fact that they do concern many of our patrons, and that in the future they will be consulted in public and private libraries by those engaged in genealogical researches, we call attention to the point that in all of these articles persons of Somerset birth or near-descendants of such, who have attained distinction in other States, are brought to the fore, and frequently our readers have not previously known of them. In this number of the QUARTERLY, for instance, in the first lengthy article concerning two Bedminster families, one may read, perhaps for the first time, of a grandson of Somerset who ran for Governor of North Carolina; of a son of Somerset who became Governor of the Channel Islands; of various important clergymen, one of them long the leading minister in Philadelphia, and of several forgotten clergymen, and of several forgotten physicians who were natives but moved to other parts. Other general articles constantly bring to light men of prominence in Colonial and Revolutionary days, but our genealogical articles have a distinct value, even in this particular respect, and every reader should at least scan them closely.



DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[165]. VAN VLIET.—“Information is desired of the Van Vliet family, the Van in many instances having been dropped. The record of an old family Bible (1839) says: ‘Two brothers, Daniel and William Van Vliet, emigrated to America from Holland some twenty years before 1750; lived near New Brunswick, N. J. Daniel Vliet bought 16 acres near Six-Mile Run; afterwards, retaining this land, bought a farm in the wilderness of the Musconetcong river in N. J., about ten miles from Easton, Pa. He raised a family of seven sons and one daughter: John, David, Daniel, Margaret, Jesper, William, Garret and Abram. The five sons served as soldiers in the Revolutionary War.’ From the Pension Department in Washington the names of Daniel and David appear as applying for a pension in 1833, and in the remarks at the bottom is the statement that his father and five brothers served as Revolutionary soldiers; also that Daniel, Sr., was Capt. in Col. Thompson’s Regiment. Jesper married Polly Black of Philadelphia; their children were Abram, Garret (b. 1790), Acsah, John, Jesper, Ketura. The last named Garret, my grandfather, went to Milwaukee in 1835 and was a surveyor in the employ of the Government.”

M. V. N. (Kansas City, Kan.).

[We confess to have spent considerable time in puzzling over the ancestry of the above-named Daniel and William Vliet, and take much interest in the subject. We had supposed the Vliet families of Somerset to have been well worked out by the late Judge Ralph Voorhees, a descendant, and that publications by himself and others, including Chambers, would at least assist in solving our correspondent's problem. It seems that the Daniel Vliet referred to was a Captain in the Revolution, having also five of his sons in the service. This makes almost as unique a record in this respect as that of the family of Rev. James McCrea, as noted on another page; and as the line of Daniel, begun in Somerset, developed into a number of the best known families in Hunterdon and present Warren (formerly Sussex) county, we have greatly desired to ascertain to a certainty Daniel's ancestry.

At the outset we may say that the record of 1839 in the "old family Bible" we believe to be incorrect, so far as the statement goes that "Daniel and William Van Vliet emigrated to America from Holland some twenty years before 1750." We believe both were born near Six-Mile Run and New Brunswick, and descended from one of the two immigrants of that general family name; either from Adrian Gerritsen Van Vliet (or Van Vleet), who came from Utrecht, Holland, to New Amsterdam on the ship "Trouw," June 13, 1662, with his wife Agatha Jans Spruyt and five children, and whose sons were Gerrit, Jan and Dirck, or from Dirck Jansen Van der Vliet, who came from the Waal, Holland, in 1660, and settled in Flatbush. So far as we have known of the Somerset county Vliets they were descended from Dirck Jansen, whose sons were Gerrit, Jan and Hendrick. Gerrit appears to have located near Readington, and Jan (Judge Voorhees gives it as Jan's son Jan) settled near Six-Mile Run in or before 1717. This line does not seem to give any probable parent of Daniel and William. The writer, however, has discovered, from searching in the wills filed at Trenton, that a Margaret "Vleet" was the mother of both William and Daniel. Her will of Aug. 9, 1742, probat. Nov. 5, 1742 (Trenton Wills, Book D, p. 13), states she is a widow of New Brunswick, and gives her children as John, Francis, Mary, Ann, William and Daniel, the last two being under age. A codicil of the same date expresses the desire that her sons Daniel and William shall "keep house together." The husband of this Margaret, therefore, if known, would probably indicate clearly to which of the two Holland lines William and Daniel belonged. This, however, no search has yet revealed.

Of William Vliet, the son, we think he went from near Six-Mile Run to near Readington and m. Adriaentje Wyckoff, but are not certain that the Readington William is the same man. In any event he is to be

distinguished from the William Van Fleet, of Readington, who m. Mary Middagh Aten.

As to Daniel, whose line thenceforward is traceable, and whose birth is stated to have been in 1726, it is certain he was a farmer near Six-Mile Run, having a small (16-acre) place; that he m. Charity Blackwell; that some, if not all of his children, were born there; that, at some time after 1752, he removed to near Bloomsbury in Hunterdon co., purchasing a much larger farm, and is buried there in a private cemetery. The pension papers of his fourth son, Daniel, Jr., give Six-Mile Run as the place of Daniel, Jr.'s birth; also stating that Daniel, Sr., was a Captain in 1777, and that Daniel, Jr., was in his father's Company. Captain Daniel d. in 1810, leaving a will, which shows his sons to have been Garret, John, David, Daniel, Jasper and William, and that he had a daughter Margaret. This Margaret, by the way, was the well known "Peggy Warne," the wife of Joseph Warne. After her a Chapter of the D. A. R., now existing in Warren co., was named. Of the sons of the first Daniel we have learned the following:

The first son, Garret, b. at Six-Mile Run about 1745, served in the Revolution, and afterward became known as General Garret Vliet. He was a Major-General of militia and performed escort duty at Trenton when General Lafayette visited that city in 1825. He m. Lydia Eckman, settled near Danville, Warren co., and was a prominent county official for many years, as well as Member of the Legislature in 1828 and '29. His son, Daniel, who m. Barbara Woolever, was the father of the late Hon. Joseph Vliet, Prosecutor of the Pleas and afterward Judge of Warren co. His son, Daniel, Jr., was long an honored member of the Bar of that county. A sister to this Daniel, Jr., now resides at Washington, N. J., and is the wife of Rev. E. B. England, D. D., and Regent of the Peggy Warne Chapter, D. A. R. The second son, John, b. at Six-Mile Run about 1747, also served in the Revolution. The third son, David, b. 1749, also served in the War, and was living in 1833, when eighty-four years of age. The fourth son, Daniel, b. July 9, 1752, at Six-Mile Run, served, according to his pension papers of 1833, eight and one-half months in the Revolution, during the years 1776-'78. In 1777 he served in the Company of his father, who was Captain of the Company. He resided, in 1833, in Independence twsp., Warren co., and d. in 1841. The fifth son, Jasper ("Jesper" on some records), m. "Polly" Black, of Philadelphia. He also was a Revolutionary soldier. His sons were Abram, Garret, John B. and "Jesper." † Garret moved to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., served in the War of 1812-'15, became a surveyor, prospecting as far west as St. Louis, resided for some years near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was an engineer in the construction of the Miami canal, and finally, 1837, settled

+ & son

in Milwaukee. Our correspondent, who makes the inquiry above printed, is the daughter of Garret's son William.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[166]. WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S ANCESTRY.—It is probably not generally known to our readers that this American statesman, who was so conspicuous in Lincoln's cabinet, after being Governor of New York and United States Senator, had Somerset County ancestry. His great-grandfather, Obadiah Seward, came from Wales prior to 1730 and settled somewhere along the Lamington river in Somerset. There his son, Col. John Seward, was b. May 22, 1730. Obadiah, however, later died in Morris co., in 1799, but Col. John, who m. Mary Swezy Mar. 22, 1751, settled in Hardyston twsp., Sussex co. He commanded the Second Regiment, Sussex Volunteers, in the Revolution. Col. John had a large family, the eighth child being Dr. Samuel Swezy Seward, who m., Dec. 5, 1768, Mary Jennings, and is believed to have practiced medicine in Sussex before his removal to Florida, Orange co., N. Y., where he was Judge as well as physician. His son was the statesman, William H., who was b. at Florida May 16, 1801, but, in the settlement of his father's large estate, including lands in Sussex, William H. is known to have frequently visited Sussex county.

[167]. INDIAN NAMES.—“I shall be glad to know the origin of the appellation of the village of Watchung, and, if possible, something of the history of the presiding deity (Wetumpka, the ‘Indian Princess’), of the Falls at the notch along Somerset street on the road to Washington Rock. This latter may be a tradition or a legend.” R. M. (Watchung, N. J.).

[Watchung, which is in Somerset County and is named from the Watchung mountains, is certainly derived from an Indian name. The only authority upon it we can immediately find is that of the late Mr. Nelson, of Paterson, who gave a great deal of attention to Indian names, and who states in his “Indians of New Jersey” (p. 132) that the mountain formerly known as the Garret, or First, mountain, is from Wachunk, which, in the Minisink dialect, means high mountain. Another spelling would be Wachtschu, also meaning hill or mountain. As to Wetumpka, however, we confess to be unable at present to trace the legend, which we think it is.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[168]. THE “OLD YORK ROAD.”—“The ‘Old York Road’ crossed the Delaware at Coryell's Ferry (Lambertville), ran to Mt. Airy, Ringoes, Greenville (Reaville). From this point did it run to Clover Hill, Neshanic and New Brunswick, or to Centreville, crossing the North Branch of the Raritan near its junction with the South Branch, and then follow the Raritan to New Brunswick?”

E. V. (Flemington, N. J.).

[According to the late Rev. Dr. Messler, who, in his younger days, was familiar with what was then known as the "Old York Road," the road crossed the Delaware at New Hope. According to an old map, it then proceeded northeast about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the South Branch river, but without there crossing it, and then dropped nearly south on the west side of the river to about present Woodfern. This seems like an unlikely detour, but is such on the map. Then crossing the South Branch it proceeded to Centreville, and so reached the "Big Road," as it was called seventy years ago, leading from Readington to Somerville. From this junction point of the roads it dropped to the southeast, crossing the North Branch of the Raritan a very short distance east of the junction of the North and South Branches. This brought the road close to the old Readington Dutch church, which stood on a bluff near the southeast corner of the farm of the late Mr. John Vosseller. In passing by Somerville it kept nearer to the Raritan river than the present Main street road, and so continued to Bound Brook just north of the farm houses on the bank of the river. From Bound Brook it seems not to have crossed the Raritan river, but followed it down through Piscataway twsp. This Old York Road was opened, no doubt, late in the 17th century. In a deed of 1726, for land at Ringoes, it is called "the King's Highway that is called the York Road." The Somerset portion of it was extended to a width of four rods on June 30, 1764 (see Somerset County Road Book, Vol. I, p. 62). No original surveys have been found, the road having been laid, doubtless, on the bed of an old Indian path. It is believed to have been among the first wagon roads opened in this State. Another "Old York Road" ran through Spotswood, Middlesex county, as appears by some old deeds in that county, its starting point being at New Brunswick, and went to Burlington, where it is still called by its old name.

Since writing the foregoing we have found two statements made under oath in 1720, indicating quite clearly, we think, that the "Old York Road" came into existence about 1684-'6. The statements appear in the Middlesex county record of "Roads," pp. 80, 81, 91, and are published both in Clayton's "Hist. of Union and Middlesex Counties" (p. 465) and Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Som. Counties" (p. 575), to which reference may be made for the facts. The name "Old York" does not appear therein, but it is clearly the same road. It is also stated, in what prefaces the statements, that in 1705 a road was laid from Amboy through Piscataway twsp.; that it connected with this old Somerset road, "as it was formerly laid out in the late Governor Laurie's time" (1684-'86), which fixes its date. Doubtless it was the first road ever laid out in Somerset, if not in Hunterdon. One of the affidavits, it may be noticed, was made by John Campbell (grandson of Lord Neil Campbell) who was born

in Scotland about 1762; came to New Jersey in 1784, and died in Middlesex county in (probably) 1733.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[169]. THE COPPER MINING LEASE, 1756.—“In the October, 1917, QUARTERLY (p. 310), you state that ‘It would be interesting to know more about these mines, just where they were located,’ etc., referring to mines which you presumed to be near Rocky Hill. On an 1850 map of Somerset Co., the copper mine, or mines, undoubtedly referred to is located at less than one mile from Griggstown, a little east of south, on the road to Rocky Hill. One desiring to visit the spot may take the road from Griggstown toward Ten-Mile Run, and will pass close by the locality; or, going from New Brunswick, will take the old road at Ten-Mile Run to Rocky Hill, turning to the right at the cemetery for Griggstown. The adjoining landowners in 1850 were, on the east, A. Veghte, southeast and west J. Baker, and north a Mr. Voorhees. The mine is said never to have been a paying investment.”

N. M. P. D. (Raritan, N. J.).

[170]. BLAUVELT.—“The notes on the life of the Rev. William Blauvelt, D. D., in the last QUARTERLY were very interesting. My earliest recollections of Dr. Blauvelt were as a boy, when I recall a public vendue near Lamington church. Before the sale began a gentleman addressed a number of young men in front of the barn. The speaker seemed to be the centre of attraction and the young people were paying him the closest attention. I only heard a few of his closing words. He said: ‘Young men, if you marry for money you will probably get it, and perhaps not much else. If you marry for beauty, you will no doubt have a handsome wife, and perhaps a little more.’ And then, with a sweep of his long arm, as if to impress the fact he was about to state, he remarked: ‘But I married for something more substantial and I got it, and all the good people around Lamington know it.’ The speaker was the fearless and faithful pastor of the Lamington church. Dr. Blauvelt always impressed me as the central figure around which everything revolved in the Lamington congregation for half a century.”

J. A. P. (Pluckemin, N. J.).

[171]. COLONEL ISAAC NICOLL.—Responding to a request to publish some facts concerning Colonel Nicoll, we give them herewith. He was not a Somerset, but a Bergen patriot and soldier of the Revolutionary army, who adopted New Jersey as a place of residence, and ended his days here. Colonel Isaac Nicoll was of Orange county, New York, where he was born Aug. 20, 1741. He was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Minute men, serving January 5, 1776, to June 8, 1776. He also held numerous other important offices under the Committee of Safety, of which he was a member. (See “America Archives;” N. Y. Prov.

Congress, 1775-'78; Records at Washington's Head Quarters, Newburgh, N. Y.). He was appointed sheriff of Orange co., Sept. 24, 1777, serving until Mar. 22, 1781. In 1783 he purchased a farm in Schraalenburgh, near Hackensack, N. J., and was elected a member of the General Assembly of this State at the Sessions of 1785-'86, 1788-'90 and 1793. The Colonel was an active and influential citizen during the ten or eleven years of his residence at Schraalenburgh, and a member of the Reformed Dutch church. He died October 9, 1804, and lies buried in the cemetery attached to the church, with an accompanying tombstone. He has descendants living; one of them, Juliana T. Nicolls of the third generation from the Colonel, is the wife of Mr. John Boyd Vroom, of Denver, Col., nephew of former Governor Peter D. Vroom, of Somerset County.

[172]. MOORE.—"Gershom Moore, who died in Hunterdon county in 1722, had a son Edmister, who died in Somerset county in 1780. His son, Gershom, presumably lived at Mt. Bethel, although there is no will of his on record. Have you any facts concerning these persons?"

H. E. D. (Flemington, N. J.).

[We have no special knowledge of this Moore family, although we do not doubt that the Gershom Moore first named came to New Jersey from Newtown, L. I., being the son of a Gershom Moore, who was the son of the immigrant, Rev. John Moore (as per Riker's "Annals of Newtown," p. 327). This Rev. John Moore's widow afterward married Francis Doughty, son of the Rev. Francis Doughty, a Mayflower immigrant, whom we strongly suspect heads the Doughty line of Somerset county, although one of the links of the chain of descent seem to be yet missing.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[173]. CRAIG-LANE.—"Can you find a record anywhere of the ancestry of William Craig (son of Moses, I believe)? William was my maternal grandfather; m. Elizabeth Lane about 1810. He had a brother, Joseph, whose children lived in Reading, Pa."

E. C. W. (Bloomfield, N. J.).

[William Craig was not the son of Moses Craig, but his grandson. The Craig line to which you belong runs as follows:

1. Moses, b. 1703, a Scotch-Irishman who came from the north of Ireland about 1730, and settled in Somerset Co., on a farm owned a few years ago by Simon J. Hageman, between Vliet's Mills and Pottersville. He was a pewholder at Lamington in 1754, and probably earlier. On May 2, 1757, he purchased what became the Craig homestead, in Tewksbury twsp., Hunterdon co., (1½ miles north of New Germantown) of Jacob Van Derveer. On Dec. 11, 1759, he conveyed the same to his son Robert in consideration "of love and affection." He died July 31, 1777.

in his 75th year. His will of Nov. 29, 1776, was probat. Feb. 18, 1779, and names sons Robert, Moses and Aaron; daughters Agnes Cox and Catherine Huff; and gr. children Moses Watson and John (sons of son Moses), and Moses Huff. (Trenton Wills, Book 21, p. 75).

2. Robert, son of Moses, was b. Nov. 15, 1734, in Somerset as above located, and d. 1797. He m. (1), Feb. 7, 1756, Anna —, who was b. Dec. 3, 1731, and d. Feb. 24, 1777; and (2) Elizabeth Taylor, of Monmouth co. This Robert, in 1762, was a chosen freeholder of Tewksbury twsp., and inherited his father's farm in Tewksbury. His will of Aug. 5, 1797, probat. Oct. 25, 1797, names his wife, Elizabeth; sons John (eldest), Moses, David, James, Robert, Joseph and William, and daus., Susannah (wife of William Prine, probably Perrine) and Mary. (Trenton Wills, Book 37, p. 168). Some of these sons went to Pennsylvania to reside.

3. William, son of Robert and Elizabeth Taylor, b. Mar. 9, 1784; d. Aug. 25, 1844; m., Apr. 8, 1812, Elizabeth Lane (dau. of Matthias Lane and Gertrude Sutphen), who d. Sept. 19, 1842. He inherited the Craig homestead from his father. In his will of Feb. 22, 1839, probat. Sept. 14, 1844, he names his wife Elizabeth, and children: Robert (who m. Elizabeth Field), Elizabeth (who m. Peter Conover), Gertrude (who m. Jonathan Potter), and Mary Ann, who m. Frederick H. Lane, of Bedminster twsp., Somerset Co.

The son Robert inherited the homestead, and after his death his son Robert, who now resides thereon; so that this Craig farm has been in continuous possession of the foregoing line from 1757 until the present.—
EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[174]. POST FAMILY ADDITIONS.—“January QUARTERLY, p. 65.—Under 5. Wilhelmus, who was the immediate ancestor of the Hunterdon and Somerset Posts. Before he removed to Newtown, where he died, he was a resident of the town of Hempstead. The census of Hempstead, dated May 31, 1698, gives the Post family as William (two Christian names illegible, but doubtless intended for the wife Aeltje, and eldest son William), Ananet, Barbary, Asher, Bereche and Elizabeth, which, for the most part, are bad spellings of the names correctly given in the QUARTERLY. This census list, however, indicates that Agnietje was, doubtless, deceased. The omission of Jannetje must have been an error.

“17. Willem. His wife, Eyda (Ida), Probasco, was baptized at Raritan, Nov. 2, 1711. Christoffel (bapt. 1771), d. Mar. 17, 1816. He m. Margaret Bergen, who was b. Mar. 7, 1747, and d. Sept. 10, 1821. Teunis, should be corrected in date of baptism to 1751. He d. Apr. 9, 1822, having m. Cynthia Bergen, who was b. Nov. 3, 1750, and d. Sept. 21, 1815.

"18. Johannes, who m. Altje Blauw. Their children were: (1) Charity, b. Dec. 27, 1733; (2) John, b. Mar. 26, 1736; (3) Mary, b. Apr. 1, 1739; (4) Abraham, b. Oct. 11, 1741; (5) William, b. Feb. 19, 1744-5; (6) Hendrick, b. Mar. 30, 1749. The birth date of Altje Blauw should be July 14, instead of June 14, 1714.

"29. Abraham. His m. was about 1766, instead of 1776.

"31. Hendrick (Henry). His wife, Maregreita (Margaret) Cox, was b. May 20, 1749. The full list of children follows: (1) John, b. May 20, 1769; d. Jan. 26, 1828. (2) Cornelia, b. Jan. 4, 1771. (3) Alche, b. Mar. 6, 1773; d. Apr. 30, 1862. (4) William, b. Apr. 25, 1775. (5) Henry, b. Nov. 13, 1777; d. July 29, 1780. (6) Margaret, b. Feb. 22, 1780. (7) Henry, 2nd, b. Sept. 2, 1872. (8) Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1784. (9) Gertrude, b. Dec. 14, 1786. (10) Tunis, b. Aug. 3, 1790. (11) Sarah W., b. Apr. 21, 1793.

"On p. 66 'Turex' should read Truex, and on p. 66 'Annanche' should read Annauche."

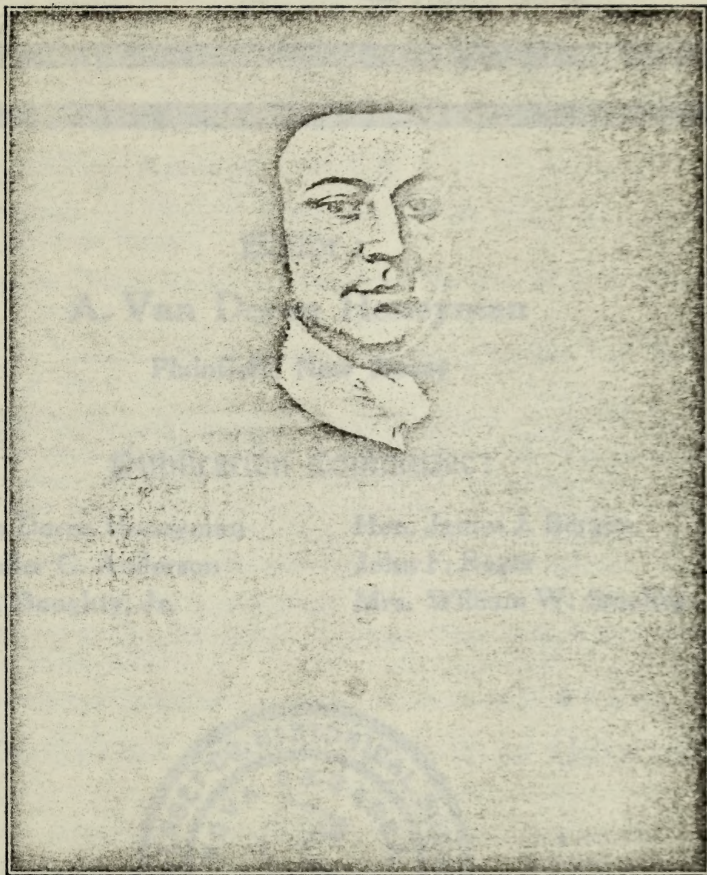
"I am indebted to Mr. H. S. F. Randolph, of New York City, for some full lists of children above given." J. N. (New York City).

[175]. NIEMCEWICZ-KEAN.—In the January QUARTERLY (p. 10), in the footnote, is the statement that Count Niemcewicz married the great-grandmother of the late U. S. Senator John Kean, but we were then unable to furnish the date. The marriage occurred July 2, 1800, a little more than two years after his close friend, Kosciuszko, left America. The Count and his wife resided at Elizabeth for seven years, when he returned to Poland, and there resided until his death in 1841. Mrs. John Kean married, Sept. 27, 1786, her first husband, Hon. John Kean (b. in South Carolina, 1756), who was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress, and who died in Philadelphia, May, 1795. "Ursino," the name of Senator Kean's home (formerly called "Liberty Hall"), was so called from Count Niemcewicz's place in Poland.

We have also learned that Shepherd Kollock, the Elizabeth printer, was a great personal friend of Kosciuszko; that the latter gave Mrs. Kollock a miniature of himself with stones in the setting, and that Mr. Kollock's son was named Stephen Kosciuszko, Jr. All little items of this nature concerning the Polish patriot are interesting in their way.

[176]. COSAD.—"Wanted, names of the parents and wife of William Cosad (or Casad) of Mt. Bethel. He had a dau., Rebecca, who m. Robert Little (Littell, Liddell), a soldier of the Revolution. Were there other children?" O. L. C. (Marion, Ohio).

Somerset County Historical Quarterly



—From Painting by Benjamin West

WILLIAM ALEXANDER (LORD STIRLING)
of Basking Ridge

Born 1726; died 1783

Somerville, New Jersey
Somerset County Historical Society
Publishers

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Editor :

A. Van Doren Honeyman

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No. 3

ORIGIN OF SOME DUTCH FAMILY NAMES

BY THE LATE HON. HENRY C. MURPHY, U. S. MINISTER TO THE
NETHERLANDS

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—The author of the following (a portion of a lengthier article) wrote it in 1859 for the "Brooklyn Eagle," dating it at "The Hague, Feb. 10, 1859." It throws light upon a subject of so much interest to many of our readers that we are pleased to insert it in the QUARTERLY. Mr. Murphy was the son of John Garrison Murphy, of Monmouth county, this State, but was born in Brooklyn, July 10, 1810, and died Dec. 1, 1882].

* * * I NOW PROCEED to some observations upon the Dutch families of our country, as regards their connection with the Fatherland, and their names and genealogy. I have received various letters from gentlemen of Dutch descent residing in and out of our county wishing information of this character. I have replied to them according to the means within my power; but, as the subject appears to be of extensive interest, I have thought that some remarks of a general tenor might not be unacceptable in this public form. Indeed, when it is recollected that the number of persons in the United States who have descended from Netherlanders, or have intermarried with them, has been estimated by good authority to approximate closely to that of those who now inhabit the mother country, and that there exists naturally, in the bosom of every one, a desire to know his lineage and the ties of kindred by which he is bound to his race, it will be admitted that the inquiry is of very extended concernment. All investigation on this subject, however, must commence with the name; for without a name a man is nobody, or if, indeed, we can imagine a family without one, we must nevertheless consign its members to utter oblivion as individuals without a character. An *incognito* has no legal as well as no moral existence, but in default of any acknowledged appellation he is incontinently dubbed John Doe or

Richard Roe. If, therefore, we would answer the question often so very significant, "Who is he?" we resort to the name of the person, or, what is the same thing, to the name of his father, or some one with whom he is connected.

As a general rule, it is impossible to trace the relationship of the Dutch settlers in America with their families here, in consequence of a combination of causes, the most important of which is the peculiar method by which the names were formed, and by which names were originated even in our country. The adage is:

"By Mac and O,
You'll always know
True Irishmen they say;
But if they lack
Both O and Mac,
No Irishmen are they;"

though this is not always true. A Dutch name may, however, be known in the same way by its own singular patronymic form or by the prefix of *Van*. These peculiarities to which I will refer presently more particularly constitute the great difficulty in tracing family genealogy. Lapse of time since the emigration has combined to render this difficulty insuperable, except in a few cases.

The early separation of New Netherlands from the Fatherland, more than a century earlier than that which took place between the colonies and Great Britain, presents us the long interval of two centuries since there was any political connection with Holland. Soon after the change of dominion, all family intercourse ceased between the two countries. There was, it is true, considerable inter-communication for a few years immediately after the English conquest, but, upon the decease of those then living, correspondence between the members of the families on the two sides of the Atlantic dropped off and finally ceased altogether. It has been occasionally revived by a few families who have either by particular researches or by accident ascertained their relationship, but, of such instances, I know of but one existing at this time, though it is possible there may be more. The American branches, therefore, constitute a body entirely severed as regards social relations from their brethren in Europe. They are like a great boulder broken off and swept away to an immense distance from the primitive rock. There are all the unmistakable marks of an identical origin between them, but the actual separation is entire and complete. The moral chasm, so to speak, is as great as the social one. The American regards Holland—and when I speak of Holland in this general sense I mean the whole of this country—the American regards Holland, it is true, with a filial, pious love. Its traditions are his own. The military achievements, the commercial enterprise, the pru-

dent thrift, the love of freedom, the spirit of religious toleration, all of which distinguished the early days of the Republic, he justly appropriates to himself as a part of his patrimonial inheritance. He regards it as the home of his ancestors.

But this attachment is not reciprocated by the Hollander. The people have no feeling of relationship with ours. They have no emotions of pride at the growth, prosperity and power of the ancient colony of New Netherland. The great mass of the population are, I fancy, entirely ignorant of its history, and those who do know it are quite indifferent about it. The outrages, lynchings, licentiousness in morals and in action which American journalism delights to parade before its readers, are reproduced in the journals of Paris, Brussels and London with abusive comments, and, thus re-dressed, form the staple of information on the United States to be found in Dutch newspapers. Hence, in fact, they have very erroneous ideas about us. This may sound odd, and be rather chilly to some; but the fact is nevertheless so, and shows how completely the family links are broken between the two countries. The attempt to reunite these links by means of names might possibly succeed in a few instances where the residence in this country of the first emigrant was known; but as a general rule they afford no assistance for that purpose for the reason, to which I have referred, relating to the manner in which they were formed.

Another circumstance must also be borne in mind. The great body of Netherlanders who settled permanently in America belonged without exception to the industrial classes. The most distinguished families amongst us, those whose ancestors filled the most important positions in the new settlement, as well as others, were from the great body of burghers. The only Governor who remained in the country, Peter Stuyvesant, was the son of a minister of Scherpenzeel in Friesland; and the only Patroon who settled upon his estates, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, was a merchant of Amsterdam. Although the Republic conferred no titles it protected the old nobility in their estates, and they and their families were content to leave the distant enterprises in the hands of the other classes and remain in the Provinces.

Returning now to the consideration of names, in order to show what difficulties the peculiar systems adopted in this country and continued by the settlers in our own have thrown in the way of tracing genealogies, it is to be observed that the first of these in point of time was the patronymic, as it is called, by which a child took, besides his own baptismal name, that of his father, with the additional of *soon* or *sen*, meaning son. To illustrate this: If a child were baptized Hendrick and the baptismal name of his father were Jan, the child would be called

Hendrick Jansen. His son, if baptized Tunis, would be called Tunis Hendricksen. The son of the latter might be William and would have the name of Willem Tunissen. And so we might have the succeeding generations called successively Garret Willemsen, Marten Garretsen, Adrian Martensen, and so on, through the whole of the calendar of Christian names; or, as more frequently happened, there would be a repetition in the second, third, or fourth generation of the name of the first; and thus as these names were common to the whole people there were in every community different lineages of identically the same name.

This custom, which had prevailed in Holland for centuries, was in full vogue at the time of the settlement of New Netherland. In writing the termination *sen* it was frequently contracted into *se* or *z* or *s*. Thus the name of William Barensteen, who commanded in the first three Arctic voyages of exploration, in 1594, 1595, and 1596, is given in the old accounts of those voyages, Barentsen, Barentse, Barentz, Barents; sometimes in one way, sometimes another, indifferently. Or, to give an example nearer home both of the patronymic custom and the contraction of the name, the father of Gerrit Martense, the founder of a family of that name in Flatbush, was Martin Adriense, and his grandfather was Adriæn Ryerse, who came from Amsterdam. The inconvenience of this practice, the confusion to which it led, and the difficulty of tracing families, led ultimately to its abandonment both in Holland and in our own country. In doing so, the patronymic which the person originating the change bore was adopted as the surname. Most of the family names thus formed and existing amongst us may be said to be of American origin, as they were first fixed in America, though the same names were adopted by others in Holland. Hence we have the names of such families of Dutch descent amongst us as Jansen (Anglice, Johnson), Garretson, Cornelisen, Williamsen or Williamson, Hendricksen or Hendrickson, Clasen, Simonsen or Simonson, Tysen (son of Mathias), Aresen (son of Arend), Hansen, Lambertsen or Lambertson, Paulisen, Remsen, Ryerson, Martense, Adriance, Rutgers, Everts, Phillips, Lefferts, and others. To trace connection between these families and persons in this country it is evident would be impossible for the reasons stated without a regular record.

Another mode of nomenclature intended to obviate the difficulty of an identity of names for the time being, but which rendered the confusion worse confounded for the future genealogist, was to add to the patronymic name the occupation or some other personal characteristic of the individual. Thus Laurens Jansen, the inventor of the art of printing, as the Dutch claim, had affixed to his name that of Coster, that is to say *sexton*, an office of which he was in possession of the emoluments. But the same addition was not transmitted to the son; and thus the son of

Hendrick Jansen Coster might be called Tunis Hendricksen Brouwer (brewer), and his grandson might be Willenm Tunissen Bleecker (Bleacher). Upon the abandonment of the old system of names this practice went with it, but it often happened that while one brother took the father's patronymic as a family name, another took that of his occupation or personal designation. Thus originated such families as Coster, Brower, Bleecker, Schoonmaker, Stryker, Schuyler, Cryger, Snediker, Hegeman, Hofmann, Dykman, Bleekman, Wortman, and Tieman. Like the others, they are not ancient family names and are not all to be traced to Holland as the place where they first became fixed. Some of them were adopted in our own country.

A third practice, evidently designed like that referred to, to obviate the confusions of the first, was to append the name of the place where the person resided; not often of a large city, but of a particular limited locality, and frequently of a particular farm or natural object. This custom is denoted in all those family names which have the prefix of *Van*, *Vander*, *Ver* (which is a contraction of *Vander*), and *Ten*, meaning respectively *of*, *of the*, and *at the*. From towns in Holland we have the families of Van Cleef, Van Wyck, Van Schaack, Van Bergen and others; from Guelderland those of Van Sinderen, Van Dyk and Van Buren; from Utrecht, Van Winkel; from Friesland, Van Ness; from Zeeland, Van Duyne. Sometimes the *Van* has been dropped, as in the name of Boerum, of the province of Friesland; of Covert of North Brabant; of Westervelt of Drenthe; of Brevoort and Wessels in Guelderland. The prefixes *vander* or *ver*, and *ten* were adopted where the name was derived from a particular spot, thus, Vanderveer, (of the ferry); Vanderberg, (of the hill); Vanderbilt, (of the bildt, that is certain elevations of ground in Guelderland and near Utrecht); Vanderbeck, (of the brook); Vandervoort, (of the ford); Vanderhoff, (of the court); Verplanck, (of the plank); Verhulst, (of the holly); Verkerk, (of the church); Ten Eyck, (at the oak), Tenbroeck, (at the marsh). Some were derived, as we have observed, from particular farms, thus Van Couwenhoven, (also written Van Cowenhoven,—cold farms). The founder of that family in America, Wolphert Gerrissen Van Cowenhoven, came from Amersfoort, in the province of Utrecht, and settled at what is now called Flatlands, in our country, but what was called by him New Amersfoort.

Some names in the classification which I have attempted have undergone a slight change in their transfer to America. Barcalow is from Borculo, a town in Guelderland; Van Anden is from Andel, in the province of Gronigen; Snediker should be Snediger; Bouton, if of Dutch origin, should be Bouten (son of Bouldwijn, or Baldwin), otherwise it is French.

Van Cott was probably Van Cat of South Holland. The Catti were the original inhabitants of the country, and hence the name.

There is one family which has defied all my etymological research. It is evidently Dutch, but has most likely undergone some change, and that is the name of Van Brunt. There is no such name now existing in Holland.

There are few names derived from a relative situation to a place, thus Voorhees is simply *before* or in front of *Hees*, a town in Guelderland, and Onderdonk is *below Donk*, which is in Brabant. There are few names more arbitrary, such as Middagh, (midday), Conrad, (bold counsel), Hagedorn (hawthorn), Bogaert, (orchard), Blauvelt, (blue field), Roosevelt, (rose field), Stuyvesant, (quicksand), Wyckoff, (parish court), Hoogland, (highland), Dorland, (arid land), Opdyke, (on the dyke), Hasbrook, (here's marsh), and afford a more ready means of identification of relationship. The names of Brinkerhoff and Schenck, the latter of which is very common here, may be either of Dutch or German origin. Martin Schenck was a somewhat celebrated General in the War of independence.

Ditmars is derived from the Danish, and Bethune is from a place in the Spanish Netherlands near Lille. Lott is a Dutch name, though it has an English sound. There is a person of that name from Guelderland, residing in the Hague. Pieter Lots was one of the schepens of Amersfoort in 1766, and I infer from the patronymic form of his name, that Lott is a baptismal name and is derived from Loderwyck or Lewis, and that Pieter Lots means Peter the son of Lodewyck or Lot, as the former is often contracted.

Some names are disguised in a Latin dress. The practice prevailed at the time of the emigration to our country of changing the names of those who had gone through the university and received a degree, from plain Dutch into sonorous Roman. The names of all our early ministers were thus altered. Johannes or Jan Mecklenburg became Johannes Megapolensis; Evert Willemse Bogaert became Everardus Bogardus; Jan Doris Polheem became Johannes Theodorus Polhemius. The last was the founder of the Polhemus family of Brooklyn. The records here show that he was a minister at Meppel in the province of Drenthe, and in 1637 went as such to Brazil under the auspices of the West India Company, whence he went to Long Island. Samuel Dries, who by the way was an Englishman, but who graduated at Leyden, was named Samuel Drisius. It may, therefore, be set down as a general rule that the names of Dutch families ending in *us* have thus been Latinized.

There were many persons who emigrated from Holland, who were of Gallic extraction. When the bloody Duke of Alva came into the

Spanish Netherlands in 1567 clothed with despotic power over the provinces by the bigoted Philip II, more than an hundred thousand of the Protestants of the Gallic provinces fled to England under the protection of Queen Elizabeth and to their brethren in Zeeland and Holland. They retained their language, and that of the ancient Gauls, and were known in England as Walloons and in Holland as Waalen from the name of their provinces, called Gaulsche, or, as the word is pronounced, Waalsshe provinces. The number of fugitives from religious persecution was increased by the flight of the Protestants of France at the same time and was further augmented five years later by the memorable massacre of St. Bartholomew. When the West India company was incorporated many of these persons and their descendants sought further homes in New Netherland. Such were the founders of the families of Rapelye, Cortelyou, Dubois, Debevoise, Duryea, Crommelin, Conselyea, Montague, Fountain and others. The Waalebocht or Walloons bay was so named because some of them settled there.

In regard to Dutch names proper, it cannot fail to have been observed that they are of the simplest origin. They partake of the character of the people, which is eminently practical. Poetry and imagination form no element in it. Their poets are not world renowned. Vondel, and Cats, and Bilderky, and Helmus, and Tollens are respectable, that is all. They are almost entirely deficient in the drama. There is fire in the people when they are once aroused, but no fancy. No nation can equal them in swearing, and in using hard names—that is those who indulge in the practice. Their painters delight in the actual scenes of life, in the every day affairs of the world, and in such pictures they excel. This disposition toward ordinary subjects leads them to the humorous and burlesque which are to be seen in every department of their arts and labor. They have particularly evinced these latter qualities in their names, of which there are very many which are too absurd to be mentioned without throwing an air of ridicule over the whole subject. The English, and in fact all the northern nations of Europe, have exhibited this tendency more or less, in the origin of family designations, but none of them has carried it to so great a degree as the Dutch.

We have in our country, both in Dutch and English, the names of White (deWitt), Black (Swart), and Brown (Bruin), but not, according to my recollection, the names of Blue, Yellow, and Red, which exist here; but I forbear, for the reason I have stated, from entering further into these eccentricities.

CAUSES OF THE DUTCH MIGRATIONS INTO AND OUT OF NEW JERSEY

BY CHARLES MAAR, M. A., ALBANY, N. Y.

WRITERS DO NOT always define clearly the motives that impelled the early migrations of the Dutch settlers in the New World. The records they left show there were as clear reasons for their movements from place to place here as there were for their crossing the Atlantic in the first instance.

Central Jersey is often spoken of as "The Paradise of the Dutch Reformed Church," and it was also from its first settlement one of the garden spots of New Netherland. But what led the colonists away from Manhattan Island, Long Island and the North River shore to the interior of East Jersey, as the northern half was called by the first Proprietors; and what impelled so many of their children in the course of time to seek distant and newer fields?

We know that the first comers from Old Netherlands were of varied antecedents and not uniformly Dutch, but they risked the ocean voyage to these wild shores for the one leading purpose of bettering their fortunes. Europe was a seething cauldron, and the Low Countries were about the only haven of refuge for independent spirits bent on thinking their own thoughts and hewing their ways to a share of the world's vastly increased good things.

Having arrived at the fort of Manhattan, these energetic adventurers for larger things located as best they were able for the time being, but were ready by use and habit to turn anywhere and to anything, and when opportunity beckoned did not hesitate to move to a more promising or more congenial location. Lands low-lying and even-surfaced, like the Lowlands of the Old World, were always an attraction, because easily cleared and tilled; but political considerations were at times dominant, for those who had forsaken autocratic rule in Great Britain, France, or the German Empire, at much material sacrifice, would not part lightly with the democratic convictions they had formed in the Low Countries before setting out for America.

The earliest immigrants in New Netherland busied themselves with Indian trade and gave themselves to the soil only as far as was needful to add to their means of sustenance. With the coming of the Patroons and the giving of land patents, from 1630, a systematic effort began for the encouragement of farming. However, the enterprising small farmer was not content to remain with a Patroon; he craved ownership, and so betrayed a basal instinct of true democracy, which did not rest con-

tent in New York until the landed aristocracy was broken up almost by force in the Anti-Rent Wars two centuries later.

On the Upper Hudson the only considerable bottom land open to the small owner was the Esopus region. So it was that Rensselaerwyck farm managers sought this section as soon as their stipulated terms with the Patroon expired. The Mohawk valley was not yet safe for occupation, and the Lower Hudson presented few spots that suited the colonists' idea of a farm.

On Manhattan Island limited patches for cultivation were found, as at Greenwich village, the Bowery and Harlem flats. The rest was poor and stony, serving in part, up to very recent time, mostly as a run for goats, until taken up by human dwellings. Of course, as matters now obtain, it is most fortunate that the great metropolis has one vast rock for its foundation; otherwise its fate might be, sometime, that of San Francisco.

Thus it happened that some of the early cultivators of the soil sought at once the Long Island and Jersey shores; although on account of the all-roaming Red men they could not penetrate the interior with safety. On Long Island the five Dutch towns sprang up one after the other in the southwestern corner after 1635, and about the same time the North Shore and the larger eastern half of the island were occupied by the eager New Englanders. Hemmed in thus from all sides, the Aborigines had to migrate or quiesce.

This was the general situation to the close of the Dutch rule in 1664. Several new influences now came into play affecting the geographical distribution of our Dutch pioneers. After the Thirty Years' War the small but steady immigration of the previous years bid fair to be augmented, as the Netherlands had enjoyed a factitious prosperity, owing to the general European disturbances and the rich returns of the buccaneers raiding the Spanish main. After the settlement of peace in 1648 everybody must needs be good and toil for an honest living, and the crowded Dutch provinces afforded less opportunity for the same.

It seems clear that a more substantial class of people left the Netherlands during the decade before and following the seizure of the Dutch colonies, and yet, falling under English rule, they soon came to realize that the one-time pioneer prospects and the hard-won rights guaranteed by the stipulations of surrender, were deftly withdrawn under the Duke's laws. In fact all the English Governors, with a few exceptions, like Nicoll and Dongan, by their mischievous meddling with matters of both State and Church that were supposedly settled, succeeded in stirring up a deep discontent. When the Duke of York became James II, the spirit of arbitrary rule increased, and the people of New York experienced a

growing necessity for their persons and property, which, during the Leisler troubles, took on a decided tinge of resentment. It really took a century of prodding (1664-1765) to start the colonists on the road to revolution.

The limited areas of cleared or bottom lands and the settled determination to maintain their political privileges were two factors that urged migration, and a third was the fact that a new generation was rising up that could find little opportunity on the contracted farms of the five Dutch towns of Long Island.

On the assessment rolls of 1675 these towns numbered 221 farms of from 11 to 48 acres, valued at \$5 per acre. The occupiers numbered 654 adult males and 631 females.

The upset of the situation came when the wise and liberal-minded Proprietors of East Jersey opened their lands to all comers on exactly the terms that were wanting in New York. Settlers were warmly welcomed and treated as fellow-citizens, not as aliens. A process of favorable selection began at once, and from 1680 on for a generation the hardiest, thriftiest and most independent shipped across the bay to the Raritan and took up the rich lands of Middlesex and Somerset counties. Not a few from Bergen and the other shore counties followed them, to share the ampler prospects where farms went, not by tens, but by hundreds of acres.

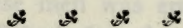
In Central Jersey all went well for two generations, when the large family circles began again to be in each other's way. Doubtless there was room for expansion in the adjoining counties, but by 1750 the interior of the Atlantic border was opening to occupation all along the way. The Aborigines were retiring toward the west. Glowing accounts of new regions were passed around, just as a century before they were carried across the water by interested parties. Besides, migration was in the blood of the much-mixed Dutch pioneers. The younger and more adventurous sons, as in European society, inherited the inclination and opportunity to "strike out."

Such, doubtless, were the uppermost motives and inducements that impelled the children of Middlesex and Somerset, together with numbers of cousins from Bergen county, to move by hundreds to Adams county, Pennsylvania. The fortunes of this Conewago colony have been fully described by the Editor in previous issues of the *QUARTERLY*.

Doubtless the Conewago location was much too high and dry for the moisture-loving Dutch cultivators, but here again account must be taken of the excitement attending the opening of newer lands in the well-watered regions of Kentucky and Central New York. The fame of these bountiful sections went abroad. The first to spy them out

returned with big eyes and bigger tales. Pamphlets were circulated giving what appeared to be accounts of disinterested travelers. However, both Kentucky and the Genesee country of New York met expectations so well that probably none of the Conewago people, who almost deserted that colony for one or the other of these regions between 1785 and 1800, ever regretted the change.

From Central New York these Dutch wanderers migrated in the next generation to Western New York, and thence to Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, where they found their own kind from the Blue Grass country, or direct from New Jersey, and joined them in forming the nucleus of more than one Reformed church in the Central West. Thus it happens that the Petersons, Posts, Wyckoffs, Vrooms, Hoaglands, Williamsons, Van Nests, Rapeljes, Probascos, Amermans, Suydams, Bogarts, Van Duyns, Bergens, Vanderbilts, Voorheeses, Brinkerhoffs, Brokaws, Bodines and others may be traced from the five Dutch towns of Long Island to New Jersey, Penn's State, Central New York and the Middle West, and are now scattered to the Pacific Coast. They were a part of that westward pressing fringe of pioneers that formed the outskirts of civilization, and were lured forward by the freer air and vague promise of the unoccupied inland. When the wave of settlement once broke against the Pacific shore the movement ceased. Something then passed out of the national life and an epoch of American history came to a close.



NESHANIC CHURCH AND ITS BUILDERS

BY JOHN J. DE MOTT, METUCHEN, N. J.

SOMERSET COUNTY has been called "the Garden of the Reformed Church." It deserves the name. There may be other counties in this and other States in which an equal number of Dutch Reformed congregations have sprung up, but there can hardly be any in which the Church has held a higher position in the affections of the rank and file of the people. In the early days it was the call to build the House of God which rallied the men of one neighborhood after another to a common task of love. And it was the ministry of God—the Domine—who led them not only to the Throne of Grace, but in the things which also made for wholesome living and temporal progress.

It is the business of a garden to be fruitful. Measured by this standard, Somerset County deserves its appellation. The Dutch churches within its borders have not only brought forth "fruits meet for repent-

ance," but their seeds have been scattered as their sons and daughters have gone forth to serve in other States and foreign lands.

The records of the building of the Neshanic church are preserved in the form of two old account books, in the handwriting of Dirck Low and Johannis DeMott, who were the committee in charge of the collection and expenditures of money throughout the building operations. Each of these men kept his own book, but there is every evidence of coöperation between them, and the committees appointed to audit their accounts certified thorough approval.

These accounts are worthy of complete publication, as they throw many sidelights upon the financial ability of various contributors, the occupations of men from whom material was purchased and the prices charged, as well as the dates and progress of the work. Such a copy is impracticable here, however, so only a summary is given.

Both the account books are yellow with age, worn with much handling. In both are inserted some data relating to personal matters. Scribbled on the outside cover of Johannes DeMott's book are the words: "King George the Third, anno domminy, 1764."

The collection of money took place chiefly in 1760, 1761 and 1762. There were a few payments in 1763. Then came a lull until 1770, with a vigorous drive again in 1771 and 1772, finishing near the end of the latter year. Most of the contributors are recorded by name, but both Low and DeMott had the assistance of other collectors, and several times the money brought in by these men was entered as a lump sum.

These records are published for their historical interest. Much rearrangement has been necessary, and in accomplishing this no attempt has been made to reconcile the whole from an accounting standpoint.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY DIRCK LOW

"Momerandim of the money received by Dirck Low concerning the Cark built at the New-Channick."

Benjamin Allegard, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	£0. 3. 6
Nicholas Amelman, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
Paul Amelman, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Elizabeth Aten, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Adam Arees (Ayres?), 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0.17. 6
Jacob Arees (Ayres?), 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Peter Beekman, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Evert Bergen, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
George Bergen, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Abraham Bodine, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 1. 0
Frederick Bodine, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Samuel Bogart, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Cornelius Bowman, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	1.10. 0

Abraham Brokaw, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Burgun Brokaw, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 2. 11
William Bruer (Brewer?), 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Edward Buna (or Bune, or Bunn, or Bunce?), 1761, 1762 and 1772	-	-	-	-	-	2. 5. 4
Henry Canida, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1.10. 0
Ephraim Carl, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 6. 0
Lewis Chamberling, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0.17. 4
Joseph Chirshon (or Chirstion or Chrishou?), 1771	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Joshua Chrishon (or Chrision or Chrishou?), 1762, 1763, 1771	-	-	-	-	-	8.10. 0
Mary Coms (Combs?), 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Benjamin Cool, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Jacob Coshow, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
John Dacker, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 2. 6
John Davits (Davis?), 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Dirck Demond, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Peter Demond, son of John, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0.14. 0
Peter Demont, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Abraham DeMott, 1760, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Isaac DeMott, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Jacob DeMott, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
John DeMott, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 0. 7
John DeMott, money of his collecting, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	10. 1. 2
" " " " " " , 1762	-	-	-	-	-	44.13. 5
" " " " " " , 1763	-	-	-	-	-	17.10. 0
" " " " " " , 1771	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Lawrence DeMott, 1759, 1771	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Michael DeMott, 1760, 1761, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	3.18. 6
Styntje DeMott, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	0.15. 0
Dowen Ditmas, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
John Dow, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0.17. 6
John Earwine, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Nicholas Eggbord (Egbert?), 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Sarah Emans	-	-	-	-	-	0.14. 0
Paul Flag, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 1. 1
Gerrit Gerritsen, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Joachim Griges, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Samuel Gulick, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 3. 4
Edward Hall, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2.10. 0
George Hall, son of George, 1762, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	2.17. 0
George Hall, son of Neltje, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
George Hall Edward (son of Edward?), 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 5. 0
Neltje Hall, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Richard Hall, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.17. 6
Thomas Hall, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
Thomas Hall, Senior, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.14. 0
Thomas Hall, Junior, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0.10
Tobias Hall, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6

William Hall, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0.17. 3
Balters Hammar, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Adrian Hegeman, 1771	-	-	-	-	-	0. 4. 4
Adrian Hegeman, Junior, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.19. 5
Joseph Hegeman, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Joseph Hegeman, Junior, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1.10. 0
Hugh Hicks, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 2. 2
Martinus Hoagland, money of his collecting, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	3. 3. 6
" " " " " " , 1761	-	-	-	-	-	17. 3. 8
" " " " " " , 1762	-	-	-	-	-	25. 1.11
Burgun Hoff, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 5. 0
Isaac Hoff, 1761, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
John Hoff, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1.10. 0
Jacob Hray, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	1. 3. 4
Andrew Jonston, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
Jacobus Jonston, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 2. 8
Andrew Lake, 1759	-	-	-	-	-	0.17. 6
Cornelius Lane, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Harmanus Lane, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2. 2. 0
Benjamin Low, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	5. 0. 0
Cornelius Low, Junior, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	1. 6. 0
Cornelius Low, Senior, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Cornelius Low, son of John, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
Dirck Low (initial subscription entered in his book), October 16, 1759	-	-	-	-	-	5. 0. 0
Dirck Low, 1763	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Dirck Low, 1771	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Gerrit Low, 1761, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Henry Low, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
John Low, 1761, 1762, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Judith Low, 1760, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 6. 0
Judith Low, widow, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Thomas Lowry, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 0
Jacob Mattencen, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	1. 3. 4
Abraham Merlet, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
George Middagh, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0. 2. 2
Peter Middagh, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2.10. 0
Teunis Middagh, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Nicholas Miscom, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0.12. 0
David M'Kinney, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Abraham Monfort, 1760	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
John Monfort, 1760, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	9. 5. 0
Peter Monfort, Junior, 1760, 1761, 1763	-	-	-	-	-	8. 3. 2
Peter Monfort, Senior, 1760, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	7. 7. 4
Frederick Mouersen, 1761, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 3
Jacobus Nevius, 1761, 1763, 1771	-	-	-	-	-	7.10. 1
John Nevius, 1761, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	5.12. 0
Luke Nevius, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1.12. 5
Peter Nevius, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 0
Tobias Nevius, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 7. 0

Annatje Petersen, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	5.17. 0
Cornelius Petersen, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7.10
Peter Petersen, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Peter Petersen, son of Cornelius, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Peter Peterson, son of Thomas, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Rulf Petersen, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	7. 0. 0
Thomas Petersen, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	10. 0. 0
Thomas Petersen, Junior, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
William Petersen, 1772,	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
John Pittenger, 1760, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	6. 0. 0
John Pittenger, Junior, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.17. 6
Daniel Polhemus, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Teunis Post, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	2. 3. 6
William Post, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Andrew Powelson, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
John Powelson, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 8
Abraham Prall, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	1. 5. 0
Peter Prall, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Francis Quick, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Jacob Quick, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 5.10
Jacobus Quick, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Jocham Quick, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	4. 1. 8
Peter Quick, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 3. 4
David Rapelye, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
Daniel Ridding, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
George Ridding, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
John Ridding, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2.12. 6
Barent Ryniersen, 1771	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Gerrit Schenck, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Rulf Schenck, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
William Schenck, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Antje Schomp, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 1. 0
Adrian Schomp, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Henry Schomp, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
Cornelius Sebring, 1771, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	5. 0. 0
Dirck Sebring, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Benjamin Speder, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Jonathan Speder, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
William Speder, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0. 5. 0
William Speder, Junior, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Henry Stevens, 1761, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	4.15. 0
Abraham Stryker, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Denise Stryker, 1762, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1.14. 5
Johannis Stryker, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
John Stryker, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	0.19. 0
Henry Stol, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
John Stol, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Albert Stothoff, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	0.17. 6
Jacob Sutphin, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	1.14. 8
John Sutphin, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 3. 4

John Sutphin, son of Jacob, 1772	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
Peter Sutphin, 1762	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Cornelius Ten Broock, 1772	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Abraham Ten Eick, 1772	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
Andrew Ten Eick, 1761	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Jacamintje Ten Eick, 1761	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
John Ten Eick, 1772	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Mathew Ten Eick, 1761	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Peter Ten Eick, 1772	-	-	-	5. 6. 0
Petrus Ten Eick, 1761	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
Abraham Titsort, son of Abraham, 1772	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Abraham Titsort, Mark (son of Mark?), 1772	-	-	-	0. 4. 0
Gertrude Titsort, 1761	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Peter Titsort Abraham (son of Abraham?), 1772	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Gerrit Van Arsdalen John (son of John?), 1772	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Jacobus Van Arsdalen, 1772	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
Simon Van Arsdalen, 1772	-	-	-	1. 3. 4
William Vanderbilt, 1760	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Harman Van Deripe, 1772	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Ury Van Deripe, 1771, 1772	-	-	-	4.10. 0
Henry Vander Veer, 1772	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Jacobus Van der Veer, 1772	-	-	-	0. 2. 2
Laurence Van der Veer, 1772	-	-	-	3. 9. 7
Henry Van Dike, 1772	-	-	-	1. 6. 2
John Van Dike, 1772	-	-	-	0.18. 8
Peter Van Dike, 1761, 1772	-	-	-	2.18. 0
Rulf Van Dike, 1772	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Christian Van Dorn, 1772	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Joseph Van Dorn, 1772	-	-	-	0.17. 4
Peter Van Dorn, 1771	-	-	-	6. 0. 0
David Van Duine, 1761	-	-	-	1. 1. 0
Rulf Van Duine, 1762, 1763	-	-	-	13.10. 0
Gerrit Van Fleet, 1772	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
William Van Fleet, 1772	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
William Van Fleet, son of Fred, 1760	-	-	-	1. 0. 3
Domine Van Harlingen, 1771	-	-	-	5. 0. 0
Elizabeth Van Nest, 1761	-	-	-	0. 9. 0
Johannis Van Nest, May, 1761	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
John Van Nest, September, 1761	-	-	-	1.15. 0
John Van Nest, son of Peter, April, 1761	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Peter Van Nest, 1761	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Peter Van Nest, son of Peter, 1762	-	-	-	1. 1. 0
Isaac Van Nuis, son of John, 1772	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Jacobus Van Nuis, 1772	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
John Van Sickle, 1761, 1771	-	-	-	0.19. 8
Rynier Van Sickle, 1772	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Rute Van Stace, 1772	-	-	-	0.14. 0
Wentje Van Stace, 1772	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Henry Van Ste, 1761	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Henry Vect (Veghte?), 1772	-	-	-	0. 5. 0

Bernardus Verbryck, 1762, 1772	-	-	-	-	8.10. 0
John Verbryck, 1772	-	-	-	-	3.18. 8
William Verbryck, 1771, 1772	-	-	-	-	10. 0. 0
Abraham Voorhees, 1772	-	-	-	-	1. 7. 2
Gerrit Voorhees, 1772	-	-	-	-	0.17. 6
Minen Voorhees, 1772	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Stephen Voorhees, 1772	-	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
Peter D. Vroom, 1772	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Samuel Waldron, 1772	-	-	-	-	7.10. 0
Cort Willisem, 1772	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Peter Winter, 1772	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
Peter Woortman, 1761	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Martha Wyckoff, 1760	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Peter Wyckoff, 1761	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Daniel York, 1761	-	-	-	-	0. 9. 0

A number of the above contributions were received by Dirck Low through other collectors. The latter were Cornelius Bogert, Joshua Chrishon, John DeMott, Laurence DeMott, Joseph Dennis, Martinus Hoagland, Daniel Hunt, Cornelius Low, Dirck Low, Jr., Henry Low, Teunis Middagh, John Monfort, Thomas Petersen, Rulf Petersen, Cornelius Sebring, Johannis Van Nest, Bernardus Verbryck, John Verbryck and William Verbryck.

Aside from the money given by the people directly interested, another list, kept separately by Dirck Low, is of special interest. All the contributions under the following heading were entered on February 8th and 9th, 1762:

"Memorandum of the money collected out of the Congregations of Six Mile Run and Brunswick. A free gift for said kark."

John Croesen	-	-	-	-	-	£o. 8. 8
Stephen Gerritsen, by Abraham Low	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Samuel Gulick	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Nicholas Johnston	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Simon Kinney	-	-	-	-	-	0. 4. 4
Peter Loop	-	-	-	-	-	0. 4. 4
Petrus Nevius	-	-	-	-	-	0.14. 0
Abraham Ouke	-	-	-	-	-	0. 2. 9
John Schureman	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 6
Petrus Slegt	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
John Symusen (Simonson?)	-	-	-	-	-	0. 4. 3
Dirck Van Alen	-	-	-	-	-	0. 4. 4
Ryck Van der Bilt	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Abraham Van Deventer	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Francois Van Dike	-	-	-	-	-	0. 4. 4
Jacob Van Dike	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Christian Van Dorn	-	-	-	-	-	0.14. 0
Cornelius Van Engelen	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0

Juryas Van Kleef	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Frederick Van Lewen	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Wyckoff Van Nostrand	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Dirck Van Veghten	-	-	-	-	-	0.14. 0
Gerrit Veghte	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Abraham Voorhees, by Stephen Gerritsen	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Gerrit Voorhees	-	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
John Voorhees	-	-	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Lucas Voorhees	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8
Petrus Vredenburg	-	-	-	-	-	0. 8. 8

In addition to the foregoing cash collections, it was necessary on December 7, 1761, to borrow £50 from Cornelius Low. This loan was taken in the names of "Johannis Demott, Dirck Low, Laurance Demott, John Monfort and Peter Monfort." The money was placed in Dirck Low's hands for disbursement. It was paid back in full, with interest, within two years.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY JOHANNIS DEMOTT

"A list of the names who have paid money to buyld the kerk at Neshanneck and also those that have a rite in it by my book in where I have kep a true account to the best of my knowledge."

Jacobus Amerman, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	£2. 0. 0
Nicholas Amerman, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2. 7. 0
Peter Beekman, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	5. 5. 0
George Bergen, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Bregon Brokaw, 1763	-	-	-	-	-	6. 7. 0
George Brokaw, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763	-	-	-	-	-	8.17. 6
John Brokaw, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
John Brokaw, Junior, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1.10. 0
Henry Cock, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Jacob Cock, 1760, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	2.10. 0
John Cock, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	2.15. 0
Samuel Cock, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Thomas Cock, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 0
William Cornell, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Jost Coushow, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Cornelius Cousyne, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Derrick Crousen (or Krousen), 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Johannis DeMott, 1760, 1770, 1772	-	-	-	-	-	8.15. 0
Laurence DeMott, 1760, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Douwe Ditmas, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	3.10. 9
Rem Ditmas, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
Gerrit Dorland, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2. 7. 8
Lambert Dorland, 1762	-	-	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
Abraham DuBois, 1760, 1762, 1770	-	-	-	-	-	13. 1. 0
George Geasser, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	1.19. 9
Joachim Gulick, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	2.10. 0

Domine Jacob R. Hardenberg, 1761	-	-	-	5. 0. 0
Adrian D. Hegeman, 1761	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Jacobus Hegeman, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	2.10. 0
John Hegeman, 1760	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Hendrick Herder, 1761	-	-	-	1.10. 0
Christoffel Hoagland, 1761	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Harmanus Hoagland, 1762	-	-	-	1.11. 6
John Hoagland, 1761	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Martines Hoagland, 1762	-	-	-	2. 0. 3
Daniel Hunt., 1760	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Henry Kennedy, 1761	-	-	-	4. 0. 0
Abraham Lott, 1761	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
Cornelius Lott, 1761	-	-	-	2.10. 0
Neltie Lott, 1761	-	-	-	1. 8. 0
Abraham Low, 1762, 1763	-	-	-	7. 6. 0
Cornelius Low, Somerset, 1762, 1763	-	-	-	7. 5. 0
Richard Parsell, 1760, 1763	-	-	-	6.11. 6
Daniel Perine, 1761	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Cornelius Peterson, 1763	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Hendrick Pittenger, 1762	-	-	-	15. 0. 0
Richard Pittenger, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	2. 9. 0
Hendrick Polhemus, 1761	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
William Post, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	9.11. 0
William Post, Junior, 1762	-	-	-	1.14. 8
Andries Powelse, 1761	-	-	-	0.10. 0
Peter Quick, 1761	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Tunis Quick, 1761	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Barent Rynierse, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	5.15. 0
Johannis Schenck, 1762	-	-	-	1.15. 0
Peter Schenck, 1760	-	-	-	7. 0. 0
John Shippey, 1761	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
William Speader, 1761	-	-	-	0. 5. 0
John Staats, 1761	-	-	-	3. 8. 3
Abraham Stryker, 1761	-	-	-	2.10. 0
Domenicus Stryker, 1761	-	-	-	3. 1. 0
Johannis Stryker, 1761	-	-	-	4. 5. 0
Garrit Terhune, 1760	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Garrit Van Arsdalen, 1761	-	-	-	1.10. 0
Garrit S. Van Arsdalen	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Hannah Van Arsdalen, 1760	-	-	-	1. 0. 0
Jacobus Van Arsdalen, 1761	-	-	-	7. 0. 0
Mary (or Maria) Van Arsdalen, 1761	-	-	-	0. 3. 6
Philip Van Arsdalen, 1760	-	-	-	9. 0. 0
Simon Van Arsdalen, 1760	-	-	-	4.13. 4
Lawrence Van Cleef, 1761	-	-	-	1.10. 0
Hendrick Van der Veer, 1761	-	-	-	2. 1. 0
Joseph Van der Veer, 1763	-	-	-	3.10. 0
Hendrick Van Dyke, 1760, 1761	-	-	-	1.15. 0
John Van Dyke, 1761	-	-	-	1.18. 8
Roelef Van Dyke, 1760	-	-	-	5. 8. 8

Frederick Van Fleet, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	-	1. 3.10
Domine Johannis Martienes Van Harlingen, 1761,					
1762	-	-	-	-	15. 0. 0
John Van Nest, 1761	-	-	-	-	5. 5. 0
Jacobus Van Nuys, 1761	-	-	-	-	2. 0. 0
Jacobus Van Nuys, Junior, 1761	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0
John Van Nuys, 1761	-	-	-	-	2. 2. 0
Jurean Van Ripen, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	-	17.11. 6
Abraham Voorhees, 1761, 1762	-	-	-	-	8. 8. 0
Zacchias Voorhees, 1761, 1763	-	-	-	-	2.12. 7
Kort Willemse, 1761	-	-	-	-	3. 2. 0
Johannis Witeknecht, 1761	-	-	-	-	0.10. 0

Johannis DeMott also received donations from the people of neighboring communities. These are all entered under date of February 9, 1762:

"Money Received in the Congregations called Six Mile Run and New Brunswick. A free gift for to buyld the Kerk at Neshanneck."

Total (names not specified)	-	-	-	-	£18.15.11
Joseph Cornell	-	-	-	-	0.14. 0
David Nevius	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 0
					<hr/>
					£19.16.11

[Concluded in Next Number]

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WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL CONTINENTAL GUARD AND ARMY UNIFORMS

EXTRACTS FROM ARTICLE IN THE "JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY"

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Washington, while in Somerset County and elsewhere during the Revolution, had a personal Guard, known as "The Continental Guard." Also that Congress was particular as to the Continental Army uniforms. The following, taken from the "Journal of American History" (Vol. I, pp. 126, et seq.), may have considerable interest for our readers, since both the Guard and the Continental soldiers were long stationed at Middlebrook and Pluckemin, and also frequently passed to and fro through the County:

WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL GUARD

The Guard, like the Continental Army, was organized and re-organized several times during the Revolutionary War. On the twenty-second day of April, 1777, the Commander-in-chief sent the following letter to Captain Gibbs:

"Morristown, April 22, 1777.

"Captain Gibbs:

"DEAR SIR:—I forgot before you left this place to desire you to provide clothing for the men that are to compose my Guard. . . . Provide for four sergeants; four corporals, a drum and fife and fifty rank and file. If blue and buff can be had, I should prefer that uniform, as it is the one I wear myself. I shall get men from five feet nine inches to five feet ten inches for the Guard; for such sized men, therefore, make your clothing. You may get a small round hat, or a cocked hat, as you please.

"I am, dear sir, your most obedient

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

In accordance with the foregoing, and on the thirtieth day of April, 1777, the General issued the following circular to the Colonels, or commanding officers, of the various regiments stationed at Morristown:

"SIRS:—I want to form a Company for my Guard. In doing this I wish to be extremely cautious, because it is more than probable that in the course of the campaign my baggage, papers and other matters of great public import may be committed to the sole care of these men. This being premised, in order to impress you with proper attention in the choice, I have to request that you will immediately furnish me with four men of your regiment; and, as it is my further wish that the Company should look well, and be nearly of a size, I desire that none of the men may exceed in stature five feet ten inches, nor fall short of five feet nine inches; sober, young, active and well made. When I recommend care in your choice, I would be understood to mean of good character in the regiment, that possesses the pride of appearing clean and soldierlike. I am satisfied that there can be no absolute security for the fidelity of this class of people; but yet I think it most likely to be found in those who have family connections in the country. You will, therefore, send me none but natives, as I do not want to create any individual distinction between them and the foreigners."

The Guard varied in numbers at different periods during the Revolutionary War. At first it consisted of one hundred and eighty men. During the Winter of 1779-1780 it was increased to two hundred and fifty men; in the Spring of 1780 it was reduced to its original number, and in 1783, the last year of the War, it consisted of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates. It was the duty of the infantry portion of the Guard to guard the headquarters and insure the safekeeping of the papers and effects of the Commander-in-chief, as well as the safety of his person. The mounted portion accompanied the Commander-in-chief on his marches and in reconnoitering, and were also employed as patrols, videttes and bearers of the Commander-in-chief's orders to various military posts.

UNIFORMS OF SOLDIERS OF CONTINENTAL ARMY IN 1776

The Continental Congress on the eighth day of October, 1776, "Resolved, that for the further encouragement of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall engage in the service during the War, a suit of clothes be annually given to each of said officers and soldiers, to consist for the present year of two linen hunting shirts, two pair of overalls, a leathern or woollen waistcoat with sleeves, one pair of breeches, a hat or leather cap, two shirts, two pair of hose and two pair of shoes." On the twenty-fifth day of November, 1779, Congress further resolved, that the following articles be delivered as a suit of clothes for the current and every succeeding year of their service to the officers of the line and staff, entitled by any resolution of Congress to receive the same, viz.: "one hat, one watch coat, one body coat, four vests, one for winter and three for summer; four pair of breeches, two for winter and two for summer; four shirts, six pair of stockings, three pair thereof worsted and three of thread and four pair of shoes."

On the twenty-third day of March, 1779, Congress by resolution "authorized and directed the Commander-in-chief, according to the circumstances of supplies of clothing, to fix and prescribe the uniform, as well with regard to color and facing, as also as to cut and fashion of the clothes to be worn by the troops of the respective states and regiments—woolen overalls for winter and linen for summer."

In accordance with the above resolution, the following general order, dated Headquarters, Moore House, October 2, 1779, was issued by General Washington: "The following are the uniforms that have been determined for the troops of these States respectively, so soon as the state of the public supplies will permit of their being furnished accordingly; and, in the meantime, it is recommended to the officers to endeavor to accommodate their uniforms to the standard, that when the men come to be supplied, there may be a proper uniformity."

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:

Blue faced with white,
Buttons and linings white.

New York and New Jersey:

Blue faced with buff,
Buttons and linings white.

Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia:

Blue faced with red,
Buttons and linings white.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia:

Blue faced with blue,
Button holes edged with narrow white lace or tape,
Buttons and linings white.

Artillery and Artillery Artificers:

Blue faced with scarlet,
Scarlet linings,
Yellow buttons,
Yellow bound hats,
Coats edged with narrow lace or tape and button holes bound
with same.

Light Dragoons:

The whole blue,
Laced with white,
White buttons and linings.

Orders from Headquarters at "Short Hills, June 18, 1780," were as to officers:

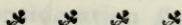
"The colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors, the uniforms of their regiments and two epaulettes.

"The captains, the uniform of their regiment and an epaulette on the left shoulder.

"All officers as will warrant, as commissioned, to wear a cockade and side arms, a sword or a genteel bayonet."

A subsequent order at Headquarters, "Newburgh, May 14, 1782," reads:

"The clothier is, if practicable, to obtain worsted shoulder knots for the non-commissioned, to wear a cockade and side arms, distinguished by one on each shoulder, and the corporals by one on the right shoulder, and in the meantime it is proposed that a piece of white cloth should be substituted by way of distinction."



SOME UNRECORDED SOMERSET DEEDS

IN THE HANDS of the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*, or of the Somerset County Historical Society, are some unrecorded deeds, ranging in date from 1714 to 1822. A statement of these deeds may prove important in the future to those interested in titles.

1713-4, Mar. 4. Cornelius Wyckoff, "of the Township of Flatbush in Kings County and the Island Nassau, at a place called the New Lotts," to John Wyckoff "of the Raritans in the County of Middlesex." Consideration £75. Conveys by warranty deed the one-half of a tract in the County of Middlesex at the Raritans next to the heirs of Hendrick Lott, and adjoins the Millstone river, lands of Theodorus Polhemus, said Cornelius Wyckoff and heirs of Hendrick Lott. While quantity of land is not stated, the indorsement states it is "for one-half of the plot of 600 acres running from the 'middle line'

in Franklin township to the Millstone river." Grantor signs his name "Corneles Wycof." Witnessed by Koert Van Voorhys and Sam'll Gerritson.

1722, Feb. 24. Cornelius Wyckoff, "of Flatbosch in Kings County or Nassau Ysland, farmer," to Pieter Wyckof, of Six-Mile Run, Somerset Co., farmer. Consideration £75. Conveys by warranty deed 300 acres in Somerset Co., "bounded south by a line called middle line, west by a lot of land of Teodories Polhemus, deceased, north by a river called Millstone river, east by John Wyckof." Grantor's name signed "Corneles Wycof." Witnessed by Johannes and Ouke Reyniersen (who signs by mark).

1749, May 8. Wilhelmus Stoothof, of Kings co., Island of Nasseway (Nassau), Colony of New York, and Sarah his wife, to David Nevius, of Somerset co., N. J. Consideration £500. Conveys by warranty deed 150 acres in Somerset co., bounded S. by Cornelious Stoothof, E. by the King's road, N. by Peter Nevius, and W. by Millstone river. Witnesses: Wilhelmus Stoothoft and Johannis Nevius. On back receipt of consideration endorsed, "Witnessed by John Stoothof and Abraham Hogelandt."

1754, Mar. 7. Peter Schenk, of Somerset, to Johannes Neffyes (Nevius), son of Martin, of same county. Consideration £325. Warranty deed. Conveys tract in Somerset adjoining John Shippey, Powel Amerman and Jost Resshow, containing 70 acres. Witnesses: Nicholas Veghte, Stoffel Vanaersdalen.

1755, Sept. 17. Lucas Covers, of "borough of Elizabeth township," Essex Co., and Teunis Reyniersen, of Somerset Co., to Petrus Wyckoff of Somerset Co. Consideration £50. Conveys by warranty deed a grist mill and land, partly in Somerset and partly in Essex, in the borough aforesaid, containing $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres and "22 links." Beginning point is on northwest side of Green brook, at a corner tree between Cornelius Vermeulen and James Peat. Adjoins land of said Covers and Lawrence Ruth. First grantor signs his name "Luycas Coivert;" the second by mark "T. R." Witnessed by Benjamin Taylor and John Dalley.

1758, Jan. 17. Cornelius Wyckof, of New Brunswick, to Peter Wyckof, of Somerset Co. Consideration £19.19.2. Conveys by warranty deed 20 acres "lying within the liberties of the said New Brunswick," and "to be laid out along the northermost end of the said Cornelius Wyckof his tract of timber land," and bounded easterly by Brunswick road, westerly by timber land of John Feavell and northerly by the outside line of the whole tract. Witnessed by Mattis Vanderipe and Ste'n Warne.

1758, Apr. 28. John Wyckoff and Mary, his wife, of Millstone, Somerset Co., to Cornelius Wyckoff of Middlebush. Consideration £218.15. Conveys by warranty deed 50 acres in Somerset Co., "being part of a lot of land that said John Wyckoff purchased from Johannis Lott," and adjoins said John Wyckoff, also Johannis Hogelandt, heirs of Frederik Van Leuwen and Johannis Lott. Grantor signs his name "Yan Wyckof," (wife makes mark). Witnessed by Peter Brewer and John Brokaw.

1760, Apr. 10. John Kroesen, of Middlebush, to Peter Wyckoff of same place. Consideration £4.4. Conveys by warranty deed "1 acre and something better than one-third part of an acre" of land adjoining land of said Peter Wyckoff and John Kroesen. Grantor signs "Jan Kroesen." Witnessed by John Van Der Veer and John Brokaw.

1765, June 14. Richard Gibbs and Andrew McDowall, of Middlesex co., to David Nefis (Nevius), of Somerset co. Consideration £52.10. Lot in New Brunswick, Middlesex co. Warranty deed. Conveys 15 acres, bounded by Joseph Gifford, Henderick Cortelys (Cortel-you), ——— Hoogland, said Gibbs and McDowall, and John Denniston (deceased); being part of the tract conveyed to the grantor June 12, 1765. Witnesses: John Lyle, John Lyle, Jun'r, and acknowledged before Jas. Neilson.

1766, July 1. Jacob Sudam, of Middlebush, to Peter Wicoff of same place. Consideration £488.8. Conveys by warranty deed two tracts at Middlebush, being part of land purchased by Jacob Sudam from Garret Terhune; first tract adjoining land of Hendrick Van Lewen, Varnandes Schureman, Ram Garrison and Middlebush road, containing 78.4 acres; the second adjoining tract containing 3 acres. Grantor's name signed "Jacob Suidam." Witnessed by John Probasco and Cornelius Wyckoff, Jr.

1770, June 1. Fulkert Vannordstrant and Johannah, his wife, of Middlebush, Somerset co., to Peter Wikcoff of same place. Consideration £140.14.4. Conveys by warranty deed 21 acres and $2\frac{1}{2}$ tenths at Middlebush, adjoining lands of said Peter Wikcoff "which he purchased from Jacob Suydam," Rem Garrison and land formerly of Jacob Wikcoff, deceased. There are excepted from above lot 7 acres described in a deed from Fernaundus Schurman to Peter Wikcoff, dated April 20, 1767. The grantor's wife, "Johannah," signs her name "Annettye." Witnessed by Jacob Wicoff and Samuel Gerretsen.

1778, Apr. 28. Captain Henry O'Hara, "formerly of the State of New York," to John Schuurman, of Middlesex co., N. J. Consideration £1,580. Conveys by warranty deed 158 acres in Eastern Precinct

of Somerset co., bounded by Christian Van Doren, John Probasco, the Aimwell (Amwell) road. Witnesses: John Probasco and Hendrick Probasco.

1784, May 1. Cornelius Wickoff, Aaron Wickoff and John Wickoff, executors of Peter Wickoff, late of Middlebush, to Simon Wickoff of Middlebush. Recites that Peter Wickoff, by will of November 16, 1776, directed his executors to sell his land, and for consideration of £15.2.3 the conveyance is made to Simon Wickoff of 278.6 acres at Middlebush, adjoining the Middlebush road, Cornelius Wickoff, a small brook, John Wickoff, John Vander Veer. Grantors sign as follows: "Cornelius Wyckoff," "Art Wyckoff," and "John Wikoff." Witnessed by Lucas Voorhees and Jaques Voorheese.

1788, Jan. 1. John Stothoff, of Somerset co., and Else, his wife, to Peterus Nevius, of the same county. Short warranty deed. Recites that whereas Gerret Stothoff, of the same county, died in 1771 intestate, leaving John as his sole heir at law, and said John desired to apportion the land descending to him by exercising "justice and equity toward his three sisters," therefore he conveyed to said Nevius, his brother-in-law, three lots in the city of New Brunswick; one on "Old Dutch Church Street," where Gerrett formerly lived (then possessed by the heirs of Benjamin Foster), adjoining lots of John Wyckoff, Dirck Van Veghten, and children of Abraham De Reamer, deceased; another on same street adjoining said John Stothoff, Widow Ann Hageman and John M. Voorhees; another on the south side of the road leading to Henry Guest, adjoining Widow Ann Hageman, William Van Deursen, etc. Witnesses: Garrit Wickoff and Abby Collins.

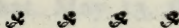
1794, May 1. Peter Nevius, of Franklin township, Somerset co., to David Nevius of same place. Recites that whereas Peter Nevius, deceased, father of the grantor and grantee, in his lifetime was possessed of the tracts mentioned, and by his will of July 7, 1790, bequeathed said tracts to his said two sons, and whereas they have made partition of the same, therefore, the grantor, Peter Nevius, assigned, released, etc., the one-half of said two tracts in Franklin township, one containing 225 acres, bounded by lands of said David Nevius, Jaques Voorhees, the Middlebush road, lands of said Peter Nevius and the Millstone river; the other, in Middlesex co., being northeast of the former tract, containing 10 acres, bounded by Peter Pumyea, "the Jury Line," and others. Witnessed by Peter Bogart and Elbert Nevius.

1798, Dec. 31. Hendrick Van Liew, Jaques Van Liew, Frederick Van Liew, John Van Liew and Peter Van Liew to Jeremiah Van Liew and Roeloff Van Liew. Recites that Frederick Van Liew, late of

Middlebush, father of above-named parties, by his will dated Oct. 24; 1796, devised lands to his seven sons and that they having made division of the premises, the parties of the first part conveyed to the parties of the second part 154.9 acres adjoining the Middlebush road, John Wickoff, Ram Garrison, Harmanis Cortelyou. Witnessed by Peter Voorhees and Nicholas Bordine.

1814, Apr. 26. Cornelius Van Doren, of Bridgewater township, Somerset co., to Simon Wyckoff of Franklin township. Consideration £60. Conveyance by bargain and sale deed of land in Franklin township containing about 4 acres, adjoining lands of Simon Wyckoff, John Simson and John Bennit. Witnessed by William Verbryck and Martin Schenck, and acknowledged by latter as Judge of Somerset Common Pleas.

1822, Apr. 22. Ralph Van Liew, of Middlebush, to Jeremiah Van Liew of same place. Recites that both parties, being equally entitled to an undivided half part of certain land at Middlebush, and having made partition between themselves, the grantor quitclaims to the grantee two tracts, one of 58.65 acres, the other of 18.6 acres. Witnessed by William Letson and John Terhune. Acknowledged by John Terhune, commissioner of deeds.



EARLY RECORDED WILLS IN SOMERSET—FROM 1804

FROM RECORDS IN SURROGATE'S OFFICE

[Continued from Page 141]

DOW, MARY, of Bridgewater twsp. Dated Dec. 28, 1807. Probat. Jan. 9, 1808. Names sisters—Betsey (widow of Folkard Dow, dec'd) and Juda Bodine. Executors: Same, and Goin Talmage. Witnesses: Abraham Van Neste, Margaret Van Arsdalen. (A, p. 160).

SMITH, JEREMIAH, of Rocky Hill. Dated May 7, 1782. Recorded but not probat. Names sons—Joseph, Samuel, Gabriel and John J.; daus. Abigail, Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah. Executors: friends John Rule and Samuel Smith. Witnesses: John Berrian, Martin Armstrong, Nehemiah Smith. (A, p. 161).

LEFERTY, RUTH, of Somerset co. Dated Oct. 27, 1803. Probat. Apr. 14, 1808. Names negro girl, Phillis; daus. Catherine and Maria; children of Catherine. John Annin and Joseph Boyle to be trustees as to Catherine. Executors: Joseph Annin, and daus. Catherine and Maria. Witnesses: Christian Eoff, Thomas Lewis, John Craft. (A, p. 162).

PITTENGER, JOSEPH J., of Somerset co. Dated May 2, 1808. Pro-

bat. May. 26, 1808. Names wife, Margarett; slave, James; children (not named). Executors: Rev. Peter Studdiford and Peter Quick, of Readington twsp. Witnesses: Abraham Huff, Lena DeMott, Elizabeth Pittenger. (A, p. 164).

BROKAW, JOHN, of Hillsborough twsp. Dated May 12, 1808. Probat. June 18, 1808. Mentions wife (not named); son, Bergen I., and two other sons (not named); also daughters (not named). Executors: son Bergen I., and John Van Nuys, of Ricefield. Witnesses: Bergun S. Brokaw, Thomas Davis, Isaac Voorhees. (A, p. 165).

ROSS, JOHN, of Middlebrook. Dated Feb. 6, 1808. Probat. Mar. 28, 1808. Names wife, Martha; sons John, Joseph, Peter, James and William; daus. Sarah, Martha Anderson and Ester. Executors: brother, Joseph Ross, and friend George McDonald. Witnesses: Samuel Vail, John Ross, Ambrose Cook. (A, p. 167).

PERIGEN, ELIZABETH, of Somerset co. Dated Sept. 30, 1806. Probat. Apr. 2, 1808. Names "Low Dutch ch. at Bedminster" (£5); "remainder, if any, at disposal of my executor." Executor: John Annin. Witnesses: Thos. Bangham, Evan Prosser, Calvin McKidder. (A, p. 168).

VAN VOORHEES, ABRAHAM, of North Branch, Bridgewater twsp. Dated Mar. 18, 1807. Probat. May 13, 1808. Names wife, Jannetje; "second wife, Nelly, who died without issue;" brothers and sisters (not named) of said Nelly; children, Folkard, Nelly (wife of Simon Addis), Mary (wife of Jacobus Richtmeyer), and Elizabeth (wife of William Thompson). Executors: son Folkard and friend John J. Sebring. Witnesses: Johannah Stoothoff, Caty Stoothoff, Peter D. Vroom. (A, p. 169).

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, of Somerset co. Dated May 7, 1808. Probat. May 27, 1808. Names wife, Sarah; daus. Elizabeth Doty, Phebe Morton, Nancy Guerin; sons Abner, David, Joseph, Samuel, James, Job and John. Executors: friends Daniel Doty and John Hill. Witnesses: Uriah Sutton, Samuel Woodard, Hezekiah Norris. (A, p. 171).

BLOOM, RACHEL, of Somerset co. Dated May 10, 1808. Probat. June 10, 1808. Names Mary Comton (dau. of Reuben Comton), Mary Comton (dau. of Samuel Comton), and Mary Comton (dau. of Joshua Comton). Executor: friend, Samuel Compton. Witnesses: Isaac Smally, Benjamin Mor, Isaac Mor. (A, p. 173).

SCOTT, JOHN, of Somerset co. Dated Apr. 5, 1808. Probat. June 21, 1808. Names Moses and Job Scott (sons of Benjamin Scott, my nephew), both of Bucks co., Pa.; John Scott Price (a minor and son of Mary Stiff, "my granddaughter"); dau. Susannah Stiff. Executor:

William Duryee. Witnesses: John Hutchinson, Job Anderson, Henry Van Dike. (A, p. 174).

ELLISON, EZEKIEL, of Hillsborough twsp. Dated June 16, 1807. Probat. Aug. 22, 1808. Names wife, Adriyeantie; daus. Rhoda, Polly, Lydie, Jane; Polly Brewer (wife of Peter Thompson); sons James and other sons (not named); Nancy (dau. of Lydie). Executors: son, James, and dau., Rhoda. Witnesses: Martin Schenck, Adrian Merrel, William Merrell. (A, p. 175).

LONGSTREET, AARON, of Somerset co. Dated Dec. 28, 1802. Probat. Sept. 2, 1808. Names dau., Ellomen; wife (not named). Executrix: wife. Witnesses: Fredrick Cruser, Matthew Bergen, Caty Cruser. (A, p. 177).

DRAKE, JAMES, of New Brunswick. Dated June 22, 1808. Probat. Sept. 15, 1808. Names wife, Jane; sons, Henry, James; daus., Keziah, Lydie (wife of Elijah Phillips), Nancy; friend, Andrew Kirkpatrick; negro slaves, Piero, Nicholas, Moses, Jude, Andrie. Executors: son Henry, and friend, Andrew Kirkpatrick. Witnesses: Wm. Dunham, Abm. De Graw, John Post. (A, p. 178). (Foregoing a lengthy will, devising much real estate).

SCHENCK, JACOB, of Montgomery twsp. Dated Oct. 22, 1808. Probat. Nov. 7, 1808. Names wife, Anne; sons Ralph and John (both minors); Jacob Collings (son of William Collings); slave, Cuffee. Executors: brother-in-law William Covenhoven and John Stout, Esq. Witnesses: Reuben Van Kirk, Isaac Hunt, Ralph Laney (Lane?). (A, p. 185).

BEEKMAN, SAMUEL, of Hillsborough twsp. Dated Mar. 19, 1803. Probat. Dec. 6, 1808. Names wife, Elizabeth; children, Samuel, Martin, Cornelia and Anne. Executors: son, Samuel, and nephew, Benjamin Beekman. Witnesses: Benjamin Beekman, Willet Taylor, A. Ten Braeck. (A, p. 189).

DUMONT, PETER, of Bridgewater twsp. Dated Apr. 26, 1807. Probat. Dec. 13, 1808. Names son, John Baptist; "three sons and four daus. of my son Peter, lately deceased;" grandson, Hendrick; negro man, Pompey; daus. Jesyntje, Brachje, Jannetje, Margaret and Mary. Executors: son, John Baptist, and nephews, Peter P. and Peter D. Vroom. Witnesses: Jannetie Stout, Tunis A. Ten Eick, Andrew A. Ten Eick. (A, p. 191).

KIRKPATRICK, THOMAS, of Somerset co., "old and well stricken in years." Dated Mar. 25, 1806. Probat. Jan. 24, 1809. Names son, John; daus., Jane and Mary Heath; sister, Mary (not stated to be living). Executors: son, John, son-in-law, John Heath, and friend,

John Annin. Witnesses: Peter Corriell, William C. Annin and Stephen Lyon. (A, p. 193).

COVENHOVEN (CONOVER), BENJAMIN, of Somerset co. Dated Jan. 26, 1809. Probat. Feb. 9, 1809. Names wife, Jamin. Executrix: wife, Jamin. (Signed his surname "Conover"). Witnesses: William Dur-ye, Thomas Solter, Dinah Lambert. (A, p. 195).

CROSS, JOSEPH, of Somerset co. Witnessed Dec. 25, 1808. Probat. Feb. 17, 1809. Names wife, Polly; "little children," John, James, Harriet and Caroline. Executors: wife, Polly, brother, James Cross, and John G. Cooper. Witnesses: Robert Cross, Catherine Cross, Eliza C. Cooper. (A, p. 196).

TODD, JAMIME, of Bernardstown. Dated July 4, 1803. Probat. Mar. 4, 1809. Names dau., Elenor. Executors: dau., Elenor, and John Hill. Witnesses: Jacob Rickey, Moses McCollum, Malichi McCollum. (A, p. 197).

MELICK, AARON, of Bedminster. Dated Apr. 22, 1803. Probat. May 8, 1809. Names son, Daniel; slave, Nance; dau. Catherine, deceased (late wife of Peter Perrine); son, John; daus. Margaret (wife of Joseph Gaston), Mary (wife of Solomon Patterson). Executors: sons John and Daniel, and friend, John Kline, Esq., of Hunterdon co. Witnesses: Sam'l Swan, John Irvine, Nicholas Arrosmith. (A, p. 198).

ROSEGRANT, ALEXANDER, of Hillsborough twsp. Dated May 24, 1809. Probat. June 6, 1809. Names grandson, John Rosegrant (son of son Alexander); children, John, William, Alexander, Elizabeth Hicks, son-in-law, Fredrick Van Lew; Sarah Prine. Executor: son-in-law, Fredrick Van Lew. Witnesses: Mary Servey, John Stout, Ralph Elberson. (A, p. 201).

DITMARS, ABRAHAM, of Montgomery twsp. Dated Apr. 27, 1809. Probat. July 1, 1809. Names sons William, Abraham, John, Peter, Nicholas, Joseph and Isaac; wife, Catherine; dau., Magdalen. Executors: wife, Catherine, sons Abraham and John, and friend, Rem Stryker. Witnesses: James Stryker, Isaac Skillman, Thomas Skillman. Codicil (no date), witnessed by Joseph Hageman, Garr't Van Fleet. (A, p. 202).

WHITE, WILLIAM, of Bernards twsp. Dated May 15, 1809. Probat. July 12, 1809. Mentions wife (not named); Jane White Van Pelt (dau. of Ruliph Van Pelt); Matthew Woodard (son of Oliver Woodard). Executor: friend, John Annin. Witnesses: Peter Corriell, Richard Holl, Wm. C. Annin. (A, p. 206).

VAN NORDSTRAND, ADDRIAAN, SR., of Three-Mile Run. Dated Feb. 25, 1806. Probat. Aug. 1, 1809. Names wife, Lanah; sons John, Jacob, Aaron (deceased), Abraham and Isaac; dau., Lanah Gulick.

Executors: wife, Lanah, son, John, and son-in-law, William Gulick. Witnesses: James Rightmire, David Fine, Ephraim Van Tine. (A, p. 208).

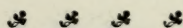
POWELSON, ABRAHAM, of Bedminster twsp. Dated Jan. 23, 1808. Probat. June 3, 1809. Names wife, Lamechy; children, John, Mary, Abraham, Cornelius, Sarah, Peter, Laney and Ann. Executors: wife, Lamechy, son, John, and friend, William McEowen. Witnesses: John Mehelm, Abraham J. Van Arsdale, Paul Voorhees. (A, p. 210).

HOOGELAND, MARGARET (widow of George), of Griggstown. Dated Sept. 3, 1799. Probat. Aug. 9, 1809. Names daus., Margaret, Olsie, Sarah; sons Abraham and Henry; negro man, Sam; granddau. Margaret ("dau. of my late son Dirik, dec'd"). Executors: son, Jacob Probasco, and neighbor, Cornelius Simonson. Witnesses: Peter Stryker, Abraham Staats. (A, p. 212).

BERGEN, MARY, widow, of Hillsborough. Dated Mar. 26, 1799. Probat. Aug. 22, 1809. Names sons Cornelius and Abraham Van Arsdalen; dau. Mary Van Arsdalen; grandchildren, Abrm. Aumerman and Nelly Waldron. Executor: son Abr'm Van Arsdalen. Witnesses: Jacobus Van Nuys, Caty Polhemus.

NAVILL, ELIZABETH, widow, of town of Bernards. Dated Aug. 4, 1809. Probat. Sept. 4, 1809. Names daus., Sarah, Fanny and Elizabeth. Executors: brothers, Joseph Annin and John Annin. Witnesses: John Llill (Ibill, Hill ?), Levi Dayton, Alexander Finley. (A, p. 215).

[To be Continued]



SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Page 149]

RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER M (CONTINUED)

McVickon, Daniel and Mary Reed, March 30, 1820 (Brownlee).
 McWilliams, Andrew and Harriet N. Lewis, Jan. 22, 1855 (Rankin).
 McWilliams, George and Betsey Hover, Oct. 24, 1822 (Galpin).
 Meader, Edward L. and Sarah L. Brown, Feby. 10, 1875 (Messler).
 Meeker, David and Fanny Van Derveer, Aug. 7, 1814 (Hardenbergh).
 Meeker, Francis A. and Abby Louisa Vanderveer, May 5, 1846 (Messler).
 Meeker, Job and Martha Pangborn, Jan. 21, 1830 (Cole).
 Meeker, Job and Mary Ann Vermule, Dec. 17, 1854 (Bond).
 Melick, Anthony and Joanna M. Brown, March 3, 1868 (Pool).
 Melick, Baltis P. and Nancy McCord, Nov. 9, 1843 (Messler).
 Melick, Cyrus Henry and Sarah Flomerfelt, Jan. 3, 1866 (Thompson).
 Melick, Gilbert C. and Emma Bunn, Oct. 24, 1867 (Messler).

- Melick, Isaac C. and Sarah Elizabeth Moore, Jan. 12, 1856 (Messler).
Melick, John and Mariah Auble, March 7, 1818 (Galpin).
Melick, Peter and Elizabeth Post, Oct. 29, 1838 (Blauvelt).
Melick, Tunison D. and Sarah M. Studiford, Feby. 22, 1872 (Pitcher).
Melick, William and Mariah Sedam, Dec. 3, 1823 (Galpin).
Melick, William and Rebecca Hunt, July —, 1827 (Blauvelt).
Melrick, John F. and Maggie E. Annin, Jan. 12, 1867 (Rankin).
Melone, George and Elizabeth Brokaw, May 13, 1827 (Labagh).
Mengal, Henry and Jane McGuan, April 23, 1853 (Brush).
Mengel, Isaac N. and Lucinda Probasco, June 4, 1856 (Carrell).
Mepler, Jonathan and Fanny Cammon, Sept. 7, 1825 (Brownlee).
Mercer, William F. and Gertrude Frelinghuysen, July 7, 1835 (Messler).
Merceran, Peter and Hannah Higgins, July 30, 1796 (Snowden).
Mericle, John and Frances Freeman, Jan. 21, 1843 (Van Doren).
Merlett, Ephriam and Hannah Ann Perrine, Nov. 17, 1846 (Rodgers).
Merlett, Peter and Lurana Hall, Feb. 19, 1835 (Rodgers).
Merrell, Adrian and Mary Ann Staats, Jan. 28, 1830 (Zabriskie).
Merrell, John and Maria Staats, Feby. 10, 1842 (Zabriskie).
Merrell, John A. and Catharine Amelia Smith, Nov. 1, 1865 (Messler).
Merrell, William W. and Lerunie Hulick, Jan. 14, 1864 (Corwin).
Merrick, Michael and Adelaide Cramer, June 13, 1876 (Rowland).
Merril, William and Mary Van Artsdalen, March 15, 1797 (Harlingen).
Merrill, Jerome and Elizabeth Packer, Jan. 14, 1853 (Ludlow).
Merrill, John and Frances Joseline, June 25, 1834 (Eastburn).
Merrill, Peter G. and Margaret Delia Sorter, Jan. 25, 1855 (Romeyn).
Mershon, John S. and Annie M. Rowland, Dec. 17, 1862 (Callen).
Merzner, David and Jane Smith, March 29, 1823 (Fisher).
Mesick, William P. and Sarah Hutchinson Kay, Dec. 13, 1866 (Mesick).
Messenger, John and Josie Smith, Oct. 29, 1873 (Messler).
Messerole, Aaron D. and Maria Van Nuys, Jan. 2, 1875 (Gardner).
Messerole, John and Caroline O. Maple, May 9, 1863 (Romeyn).
Messler, Chas. B. and Lydia J. Biggs, Jan. 25, 1871 (Pool).
Messler, Cornelius and Susan T. Dunham, Dec. 10, 1862 (English).
Messler, Cornelius G. and Matilda S. Bailey, Dec. 10, 1865 (Rankin).
Messler, Henry M. and Olivia D. Michaels, Nov. 10, 1858 (Messler).
Messler, John and Ann Bergen, June 21, 1816 (Galpin).
Messler, Peter and Esther Smith, Dec. 19, 1822 (Fisher).
Messler, Thomas D. and Maria Remsen Varick, June 3, 1857 (Messler).
Metler, Joseph L. and Carrie E. Emmons, May 23, 1866 (Thompson).
Metler, Levi B. and Georgianna Taylor, Feby. 8, 1855 (Messler).
Middlesworth, Thomas L. and Martha Ann Leckley, March 2, 1868 (Fouscoat).
Milford, Enoch and Elizabeth Tayler, Dec. 1, 1866 (Blauvelt).
Millburn, H. P. and Catharine Hoagland, March 9, 1864 (Pitcher).
Miller, Abraham C. and Jane C. Winne, May 6, 1858 (Rankin).
Miller, Alexander and Eliza Ludwig, Jan. 1, 1861 (LeFevre).

- Miller, Andrew and Margaret Furgason, March 25, 1861 (Ryder).
 Miller, Charles and Susan Ann Hamilton, March 31, 1824 (Brownlee).
 Miller, Cornelius W. and Mary Whitenack, Feby. 14, 1867 (Voorhees).
 Miller, Daniel and Eliza Ann Schureman, April 24, 1817 (Fonde).
 Miller, David and Betsey Mullen, Nov. 16, 1806 (Finley).
 Miller, David and Phebe Swan, June 15, 1825 (Boggs).
 Miller, David and Caroline Ayres, Sept. 12, 1849 (Rodgers).
 Miller, Frederick and Harriet Van Orden, May 25, 1827 (Boggs).
 Miller, Frederick, Jr., and Catherine A. Hart, Aug. 6, 1869 (Dutcher).
 Miller, Frederick H. and Mary Fosselman, Sept. 1, 1852 (Cornell).
 Miller, George H. and Ellen McAllester, Jan. 16, 1867 (Voorhees).
 Miller, John and Rebecca Williamson, Dec. 9, 1818 (Vredenburg).
 Miller, John B. and Eliza Smith, Nov. 4, 1874 (Rodgers).
 Miller, John S. and Phebe S. Brokaw, Dec. 26, 1855 (Messler).
 Miller, Jonathan and Gertrude Williamson, Aug. 25, 1827 (Ludlow).
 Miller, Newe and Mary Pennington, Jan. 11, 1834 (Cox).
 Miller, Samuel and Nancy Bertan, Aug. 25, 1806 (Studdiford).
 Miller, Samuel and Polly Fields, Jan. 14, 1815 (Galpin).
 Miller, Thomas P. and Kate M. Saums, March 23, 1860 (Ludlow).
 Miller, William and Ann Sergeant, July 1, 1827 (Zabriskie).
 Mills, Alfred and Sally Kinnan, Feby. 5, 1824 (Brownlee).
 Mills, David and Harriet E. Smith, Feby. 26, 1862 (Thompson).
 Miner, Christopher and Rachel Kline, Nov. 14, 1807 (Studdiford).
 Minor, Richard and Mary Lane, Dec. 25, 1876 (Blauvelt).
 Minor, Wilhelmus and Altie Voorhees, Feb. 7, 1797 (Studdiford).
 Minor, William V. and Deborah Christopher, Nov. 15, 1838 (Messler).
 Mirex, Squire and Rachel Wilson, April 15, 1840 (Cox).
 Mitchel, John and Annie M. Bergen, Nov. 11, 1868 (LeFevre).
 Mitchell, Eleazer and Abbe S. Mitchell Conger, Nov. 21, 1824 (Brownlee).
 Mitchell, George and Sarah Probasco, July 20, 1837 (Rodgers).
 Mitchell, John and Amy Flagg, March 17, 1813 (Zabriskie).
 Mitchell, Peter S. and Anna Collyer, June 12, 1872 (Pool).
 Mitchell, Reading D. and Rachel S. Green, April 15, 1835 (Lowery).
 Mitchell, Roderic A. and Susan Ann McVicker, Oct. 14, 1840 (Harris).
 Mitchell, Thomas S. and Persilla Hendershot, Feby. 4, 1860 (Campbell).
 Moffatt, Clarkson B. and Mary C. Elson, Dec. 24, 1863 (Rankin).
 Moffatt, David R. and Elizabeth Elsen, Sept. 27, 1861 (Rankin).
 Moffit, Amos and Sophia Thomas, March 9, 1822 (Watson).
 Moffit, John and Susan Stites, Sept. 30, 1829 (Cox).
 Moffit, John and Harriet Wilson, Jan. 30, 1830 (Cox).
 Moffitt, William and Ann Stryker, March 4, 1840 (Rodgers).
 Moller, William and Elizabeth Rennemann, Feby. 6, 1860 (Neef).
 Mollison, A. C. and Elizabeth Lane, April 28, 1842 (Rodgers).
 Mond, Thomas and Lydia Ann Larzelier, April 19, 1847 (Blauvelt).
 Mone, John and Joannah Kershow, May 17, 1834 (Ludlow).
 Monger, Joseph and Miss Lane, Oct. 10, 1804 (Studdiford).
 Montford, Garret P. and Flemy Sharp, March 10, 1821 (Vredenburg).

- Montgomery, Austin and Julia Ann Robson, July 28, 1850 (Van Doren).
- Montgomery, Samuel G. and Annie Van Duyn, Dec. 17, 1874 (Scofield).
- Montz, Andrew and Elizabeth Burgler, August 29, 1860 (Cammann).
- Mooney, John and Mary Heath, Dec. 20, 1806 (Finley).
- Mooney, Nicholas and Charlotte Hagaman, Jan. 12, 1860 (Blauvelt).
- Mooney, Nicholas and Thirsa Squier, Nov. 25, 1868 (Messler).
- Moore, Alexander and Cornelia Brokaw, April 30, 1814 (Vredenburg).
- Moore, Benjamin and Harriet Scofield, Sept. 10, 1845 (English).
- Moore, Charles and Catharine Ann Pope, Dec. 16, 1837 (Cox).
- Moore, Eugene and Georgiana Irvin, May 8, 1861 (English).
- Moore, Francis and Margaret Bogart, May 31, 1840 (Birch).
- Moore, George and Elizabeth Chapman, Oct. 19, 1805 (Schureman).
- Moore, Isaac and Jane Allen, Feby. 5, 1829 (Ludlow).
- Moore, Isaac J. and Rhoda Titus, July 3, 1845 (Cox).
- Moore, Israel and Susan Goltra, April 18, 1838 (English).
- Moore, James and Ann Ralph, Dec. 4, 1813 (Riggs).
- Moore, James and Doretha Van Nordon, Aug. 9, 1821 (Boggs).
- Moore, James and Mary Boylan, July 4, 1832 (Cox).
- Moore, Jeremiah and Charlotte Perniston, Sept. 4, 1830 (Rodgers).
- Moore, Jeremiah and Charlotte Armstrong, Oct. 20, 1830 (Rodgers).
- Moore, John and Eliza Frazee, May 26, 1838 (Cox).
- Moore, John and Elizabeth Taynor, Aug. 24, 1839 (Cox).
- Moore, John I. and Sarah Lowe, Nov. 24, 1863 (Ludlow).
- Moore, Peter and Rebecca Ann Bird, Oct. 6, 1832 (Cox).
- Moore, Squire and Hannah Compton, Jan. 18, 1823 (Watson).
- Moore, States N. and Elizabeth Hall, Oct. 13, 1842 (Ludlow).
- Moore, Stephen B. and Sarah Ann Whitenack, Jan. 26, 1848 (Ludlow).
- Moore, William R. and Henrietta Humble, Dec. 3, 1864 (Rodgers).
- Moore, Thomas A. and Julia A. Hedden, Sept. 4, 1868 (Thompson).
- Moran, Theodore T. and Sarah D. Cornell, Sept. 17, 1857 (Stubbs).
- More, Daniel and Margaret Stevens, May 25, 1856 (Cammann).
- Morehead, John and Sarah Van Syckle, March 26, 1799 (Studdiford).
- Morehouse, Caleb and Osee Brieze, Aug. 29, 1818 (Hardenbergh).
- Morehouse, James and Else Boll, Sept. 5, 1802 (Vredenburg).
- Morehouse, William and Margaretta Johnson, April 2, 1859 (Doolittle).
- Morford, William P. and Mariah Maggee, Oct. 6, 1823 (Ludlow).
- Morgan, Aaron and Jane Montfort, July 17, 1813 (Labagh).
- Morgan, Asher C. and Elizabeth Kinturn, July 12, 1842 (Ludlow).
- Morgan, John and Hannah Van Liew, May 29, 1802 (Stryker).
- Morrell, Elijah and Ellen Waldron, Jan. 26, 1828 (Ludlow).
- Morris, Charles L. and Cythia H. Voorhees, Sept. 20, 1842 (Van Doren).
- Morris, Dr. N. C. and Cataline Whitenack, Oct. 22, 1868 (Messler).
- Morris, Nixon and Elizabeth Webster, March 21, 1867 (Rodgers).
- Morrison, John W. and Elizabeth Casterline, March 30, 1816 (Hardenbergh).

- Morrow, Alexander and Mariah Nesbit, Sept. 1, 1821 (Brownlee).
Morse, Alvin and Sarah Mitchell, March 16, 1816 (Boggs).
Morse, Joseph A. and Emma E. Gloeser, Feby. 28, 1876 (Doolittle).
Mortin, Caleb J. and Harriet Willcox, Dec. 23, 1858 (Rankin).
Morton, Caleb and Hannah Voorhees, Oct. 7, 1820 (Boggs).
Morton, James V. and Martha Homans, Dec. 26, 1855 (Snyder).
Morton, William B. and Harriet Elizabeth Backer, Nov. 10, 1866 (Thompson).
Moulton, Benjamin F. and Jane N. Quick, Nov. 1, 1837 (Sears).
Mount, Augustus and Cornelia Sillcocks, May 24, 1855 (Romeyn).
Mount, John and Matilda Veghte, Sept. 29, 1838 (Sears).
Mount, Samuel and Sarah Jane Leton, Sept. 8, 1866 (Carter).
Muckel, Abraham and Amy Ralph, March 23, 1843 (Cox).
Moval, John and Sarah Auten, July 21, 1850 (Campbell).
Muckey, John and Elizabeth Voorhees, Feby. 23, 1826 (Ludlow).
Muidian, Michael and Elizabeth Wiles, April 8, 1848 (Campbell).
Mulett, John and Margaret Parsell, Nov. 8, 1848 (Rodgers).
Mulford, Eleazer H. and Eliza Campbell, Dec. 9, 1833 (Wilmer).
Mulford, Elisha and Catharine Bonnell, March 15, 1834 (Blauvelt).
Mulford, James C. and Ann Elizabeth Savage, April 27, 1850 (Harris).
Mullen, James C. and Matilda Y. Winn, Sept. 23, 1862 (Rankin).
Mullen, John and Mary Lewis, Jan. 15, 1851 (Harris).
Mullen, Neilson and Rebecca Cole, May 17, 1834 (Fisher).
Mullen, William and Hannah Swasey, Jan. 4, 1823 (Fisher).
Mulliner, John and Katy Teeple, Dec. 17, 1814 (Hardenbergh).
Mulliner, William Ferdinand and Mary Moxlow, Dec. 21, 1843 (Campbell).
Munday, George and Jane Field, Nov. 16, 1822 (Boggs).
Munday, Henry F. and Margaret Voorhees, June 16, 1832 (Blauvelt).
Mundy, Abram V. T. and Catharine S. Hoagland, April 26, 1876 (Mesick).
Mundy, Charles and Elenor Bird, May 19, 1810 (Bent).
Mundy, D. S. and Sarah R. Richard, Nov. 15, 1849 (English).
Mundy, George W. and Gulletta Pennington, Oct. 8, 1845 (Badgley).
Mundy, Henry H. and Alletta Van Triyne, Apr. 10, 1834 (Messler).
Mundy, Ira and Mary Coddington, Sept. 15, 1850 (English).
Mundy, Ira and Hannah M. Winans, July 4, 1863 (Belles).
Mundy, Isaac and Catharine Jobs, Oct. 8, 1831 (Cox).
Mundy, Israel and Catharine Linberger, Dec. 14, 1838 (Cox).
Mundy, John B. and Margaret A. Laute, Sept. 8, 1858 (Lockwood).
Mundy, John H. and Terrissa Mathews, Dec. 11, 1873 (Perry).
Mundy, Peter and Mary Ann Moore, May 15, 1847 (Cox).
Mundy, Stephen and Ann Suydam, Sept. 26, 1811 (Vredenberg).
Mundy, Talbot C. and Elizabeth E. Auten, Oct. 21, 1874 (Mesick).
Mundy, William and Ann Eliza Sebring, April 27, 1843 (English).
Munn, Moses R. and Rebecca Bennet, Oct. 24, 1839 (Harris).
Munstan, Benjamin and Jane Dearwell, Aug. 27, 1820 (Boggs).
Murphy, Benjamin F. and Amanda Skillman, Sept. 5, 1855 (Sears).
Murphy, John and Catharine Ann Brown, June 30, 1855 (Blauvelt).
Murphy, Primus and Rachel V. Kirk, Dec. 11, 1841 (Zabriskie).

Murphy, Thomas C. and Benon ———, Dec. 22, 1858 (Schenck).
 Murphy, Titus and Betty Pepenger, Feb. 13, 1842 (Zabriskie).
 Murphy, William H. and Mary E. McCord, Aug. 28, 1851 (English).
 Musterer, Charles O. and Annie K. Fisher, Aug. 5, 1875 (Baldwin).
 Muxlow, Francis and Thirsa Benbrook, ——— (Cornell).
 Myer, Bartley and Elizabeth Hollingshead, Nov. 22, 1857 (Schenck).
 Myers, Edward and Ann Drost, Oct. 12, 1854 (Ludlow).
 Myers, George F. and Annie R. French, Oct. 11, 1876 (Pool).
 Myers, John and Eliza D. Mock, June 6, 1841 (Birch).
 Myers, John and Aliady Coryell, Feby. 14, 1856 (Mathis).
 Myers, John B. D. and Mary L. Vossler, March 13, 1866 (Pitcher).
 Myers, Joshua B. and Kittie M. Conover, June 7, 1876 (Mesick).
 Myers, William and Catharine Margretta Drost, Dec. 2, 1848 (Ludlow).

LETTER N

Natta, Aaron P. and Phebe Brokaw, Jan. 16, 1806 (Vredenburg).
 Nailor, Jacob N. and Sarah Ann Laird, Nov. 8, 1876 (Williams).
 Naylor, David and Hannah Schenck, Jan. 25, 1852 (Messler).
 Naylor, Joseph and Bridget Aroy, Sept. 3, 1864 (Hill).
 Naylor, Samuel and Elizabeth Taylor, Dec. 25, 1834 (Messler).
 Neary, Edward and Hannah L. Phillips, May 7, 1863 (Ludlow).
 Neary, Thomas P. and Julia H. Wyckoff, Mar. 1, 1877 (Scofield).
 Neefus, Peter I. and Jane Polhemus, Apr. 3, 1851 (Van Doren).
 Neff, Abm. and Matilda Staats, Oct. 12, 1871 (Ludlow).
 Neff, David and Margaret Huff, Oct. 4, 1865 (Pitcher).
 Neff, Jacob and Jemima Anderson, Jan. 12, 1805 (Studdiford).
 Nelson, Abraham Voorhees and Theresa S. Ayres, Sept. 19, 1865 (Romaine).
 Nelson, John and Electa Sergeant, July 2, 1825 (Boggs).
 Nelson, John and Martha Olden, Feb. 23, 1835 (Rice).
 Nelson, Walter C. and Mary Hasel, May 18, 1844 (Anderson).
 Nesbit, John and Ann Todd, Nov. 15, 1834 (Cox).
 Nesler, David B. and Fannie Williamson, Oct. 22, 1874 (Messler).
 Nevius, Abraham Voorhees and Anna Maria Staats, Feb. 10, 1864 (Doolittle).
 Nevius, Christian I. and Martha Ellen Gano, Feb. 12, 1852 (Ludlow).
 Nevius, Christopher and Sarah Stryker, July 31, 1813 (Zabriskie).
 Nevius, Cornelius and Mariah Van Doren, May 12, 1824 (Zabriskie).
 Nevius, Cornelius and Maria Kershaw, Mar. 7, 1849 (Ludlow).
 Nevius, David and Martha Dunham, Mar. 1, 1823 (Galpin).
 Nevius, David and Jemima Ten Brock, Mar. 21, 1833 (Wilson).
 Nevius, David and Rachel Ryan, Feb. 26, 1851 (Campbell).
 Nevius, David and Sarah Ten Eyck, Dec. 20, 1865 (Voorhees).
 Nevius, David D. and Martha Ann Jelliff, Mar. 4, 1857 (English).
 Nevius, Frederick and Jane M. Kershow, Oct. 29, 1856 (Ludlow).
 Nevius, Frederick and Jane Ann Quick, Jan. 28, 1865 (LeFevre).
 Nevius, Garret and Getty Quick, Oct. 3, 1818 (Labagh).
 Nevius, Garret and Margaret Schenck, Sept. 17, 1845 (Sears).
 Nevius, George L. (Col'd) and Emma J. Kingsland (Col'd.), Aug. 29, 1875 (Johnson, Col'd.).

- Nevius, Hannibal and Hagar Cruser (or Nevius), Sept. 19, 1829 (Ludlow).
- Nevius, Henry and Becetia Williamson, Sept. 13, 1845 (Chambers).
- Nevius, Jacob S. and Ida S. Vlerebome, Nov. 27, 1861 (Gardner).
- Nevius, Jacob W. and Catharine Schomp, Oct. 25, 1843 (Ludlow).
- Nevius, James and Jane Brokaw, Mar. 14, 1840 (Zabriskie).
- Nevius, James S. and Catharine Polhemus, May 2, 1820 (Zabriskie).
- Nevius, John and Mariah Ann Brokaw, Aug. 1, 1846 (Campbell).
- Nevius, John and Cornelia Stryker, Oct. 2, 1855 (Gardiner).
- Nevius, John F. and Mary E. White, Aug. 15, 1857 (Conins).
- Nevius, John S. and Ann Voorhees, Nov. 7, 1844 (Sears).
- Nevius, Joseph D. and Mary Harriet Kline, Dec. 18, 1851 (Messler).
- Nevius, Martin and Rachel Ann Andrew, Nov. 18, 1829 (Labagh).
- Nevius, Michael R. and Phebe Davis, Feb. 24, 1836 (Sears).
- Nevius, Peter and Gerretye Vroom, May 10, 1798 (Studdiford).
- Nevius, Peter and Catharine Lane, Nov. 5, 1804 (Schureman).
- Nevius, Peter and Jane Van Derveer, Oct. 25, 1826 (Zabriskie).
- Nevius, Peter and Ann Deats, Jan. 10, 1829 (Ludlow).
- Nevius, Peter G. and Margaret Hagaman, Feb. 15, 1827 (Zabriskie).
- Nevius, Robert B. and Deborah Layton, Dec. 20, 1866 (Pool).
- Nevius, S. P. and Ellen Cruser, Jan. 10, 1849 (Gardiner).
- Nevius, Simon and Rachel Simonson, Sept. 11, 1817 (Vredenburg).
- Nevius, Thomas and Mary Emmons, Nov. 18, 1835 (Blauvelt).
- Nevius, Zenas L. and Hannah Van Doren, Jan. 14, 1840 (Ludlow).
- Nevius, Zenas L. and Elizabeth L. Lowe, Dec. 25, 1860 (Ludlow).
- Nevil, John and Ann Van Nest, Oct. 21, 1817 (Hardenbergh).
- Newman, Dorfish J. and Mary Ann Acker, Oct. 20, 1844 (Van Doren).
- Newmiller, Peter John and Gertrude Friday, Apr. 29, 1860 (Neef).
- Neymaster, John and Phebe Smith, Dec. 31, 1807 (Studdiford).
- Nice, Thomas D. and Adalaide U. Murdock, Nov. 29, 1851 (Nice).
- Nicholas, ——— and Susan ———, Sept. 9, 1815 (Fonde).
- Nicholas, William and Emiline Coddington, May 16, 1847 (Cox).
- Nichols, Sylvester and Sarah Manning, Feb. 29, 1816 (Hardenbergh).
- Nixon, James and Hannah Powel, Sept. 12, 1815 (Fonde).
- Nolen, Edward and Maria C. Ayres, July 7, 1858 (Rankin).
- Noll, David and Sophia F. Dushanek, Aug. 18, 1872 (Mesick).
- Norman, John P. and Jane V. Stout, Feb. 18, 1850 (English).
- Norris, Hezikiah and Phebe Sutton, Dec. 19, 1807 (Finley).
- Norris, John and Lydia Gray, Feb. 22, 1824 (Hodge).
- Nott, Frederick and Susan Requa, June 30, 1866 (Gesner).
- Nouza, Wenzel and Frances Hurt, Nov. 26, 1874 (Rowland).
- Nutt, Isaac M. and Mary Ann McMurtry, Mar. 5, 1850 (Harris).

LETTER O

- Oaks, William R. and Phebe Ann Todd, Oct. 24, 1860 (Brush).
- Obert, Elijah W. and Cornelia Ann Brokaw, Feb. 11, 1860 (Rodgers).
- O'Brien, Michael and Sarah Prond, Aug. 18, 1842 (Rodgers).
- O'Donald, Cornelius and Catharine Garretson, July 4, 1824 (Stout).
- Ogden, Isaac and Johanna Stoothoff, Oct. 19, 1795 (Harlingen).

- Ogilby, John D. and Cornelia D. Scott, Apr. 15, 1834 (Onderdunk).
 Olden, Benjamin and Mary Worth, June 5, 1823 (Cruser).
 Olden, Charles and Phebe Ann Smith, Oct. 29, 1832 (Lowrey).
 Oliver, Cornelius C. and Kate Schenck, Dec. 18, 1872 (Oliver).
 Oliver, William and Nancy Parsells, Feb. 18, 1843 (Cox).
 Oller, George and Phebe Catharine Swick, Apr. 24, 1856 (Craig).
 Olmstead, Garrick M. and Virginia Shaddle, Dec. 25, 1856 (Van Doren).
 Olssen, Edward Jones and Mary Slater, Feb. 28, 1871 (Olssen).
 O'Neil, Michael N. and Mary Hall, Oct. 10, 1852 (Dater).
 Ongnal, Samuel and Mary Schenck, Jan. 4, 1856 (Romeyn).
 Opie, Abraham and Ann Maria Brokaw, Feb. 12, 1834 (Sears).
 Opie, Abraham and Mary Ellen Bellis, Sept. 5, 1857 (Brush).
 Opie, Benjamin and Mary F. Opie, Oct. 15, 1862 (Brush).
 Opie, James and Martha Beekman, Sept. 28, 1867 (Gardner).
 Opie, Peter and Rachel Garmsay, Dec. 9, 1868 (LeFevre).
 Opie, Samuel D. and Mary E. Hughes, Nov. 8, 1871 (Gardner).
 Opie, William and Rebecca Thompson, Nov. 15, 1860 (LeFevre).
 Oppe, Jacob and Susan Leonards, Jan. 5, 1874 (Vosseller, Justice).
 Oppie, Abraham Skillman and Ellen V. Garretson, Sept. 13, 1858 (Messler).
 Oppie, Benjamin and Elizabeth Voorhees, May 8, 1814 (Zabriskie).
 Oppie, Benjamin and Anna Silvens, Oct. 13, 1847 (Talmage).
 Oppie, James and Martha Gano, Oct. 19, 1844 (Ludlow).
 Oppie, John and Ann Van Arsdalen, Nov. 20, 1822 (Labagh).
 Oppie, William and Sarah Hegeman, Oct. 25, 1817 (Labagh).
 Oppie, William and Josephine G. Naiens, Sept. 24, 1873 (Gardner).
 Ore, William and Jane Wyckoff, May 25, 1797 (Studdiford).
 Orque, Joseph and Catharine Bidley, Apr. 22, 1798 (Snowden).
 Osborn, John W. and Nelly Tunison, Jan. 25, 1810 (Studdiford).
 Osborne, Silas and Nancy Coon, Oct. 14, 1837 (Cox).
 Osmun, Charles and Elizabeth Moffit, July 9, 1827 (Cox).
 Ostrand, Richard V. and Sarah Van Arsdalen, Dec. 20, 1810 (Hardenbergh).
 Otis, Charles J. and Emiline Vanderbeek, Feb. 5, 1857 (Mesick).
 Ove, Robert and Mary Jane Anderson, Sept. 9, 1859 (LeFevre).
 Owens, Timothy and Martha Waldron, May 10, 1849 (Rodgers).
 Owens, William Johnston and Ellen Ann Runk, Mar. 26, 1844 (Campbell).

[To be Continued]

HILLSBOROUGH (MILLSTONE) REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMS

BY THE PASTOR, REV. ANDREW HANSEN

[NOTE.—This church was organized August 11, 1766, as the church of "New Millstone." On April 6, 1775, it was incorporated under the name of "Hillsborough" (the name of the township), to distinguish it from the Harlingen church, then called "Millstone," that is, "the church op de Millstone." The pastors have been: 1766-'74, supplies; 1774-9, Christian F. Foering; 1780-'6, Solomon Froeligh; 1787-'95, J. M. Van Harlingen; 1797-1807, James S. Cannon; 1807-'09, John Schureman; 1811-'50, John L. Zabriskie; 1850-'63, John DeWitt; 1863-'88, Edw. Tanjore Corwin; 1889-1904, Theodore Shafer; 1904-1912, Floris Ferwarda; 1913-present, Andrew Hansen.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

1767.

- Apr. 3. Vanbeuren, Abraham and Eva—Eva.
Dec. 27. Van Lewe, Cornelis and Antye—Deneys.

1768.

- Jan. 10. Smit, Eldert and Elschie—Deyna.
Hogelandt, Willem and Marigrityi—Marityi.
June 19. Smack, Jan and Neelyi—Cornelis.
Lott, Corneles and Hendrico—Benyemen.
Cool, Symon and Mariya—Sara.
Wilson, Peter and Annatye—Eeva.
Probasco, Hendrick and Antye—Jacob.
July 10. Smack, Teys and Gertyi—Jan.

1769.

- Feb. 26. Kroesen, Dirreck and Elisabeth—Cornelis.
Pouwelson, Pouwel and Leya—Eva.
Van Aersdalen, Crisstoffel, Junr., and Catrina—Cristoffel.
Apr. 30. Bennet, Johanis and Mariya—Piter.
July 2. Rynierse, Ouke and Elschie—Crisstoffel.
Stryker, Jacobus and Gertyi—Antye.
Aug. 20. Sekely, Jan—Johan, and Adolphus Wiewor and his wife
(compeer and godmother for this child).
Nov. 17. Van Harlengen, Ernestus and Maria—Maria.
Weler, James and Lena—Antje.
Stryker, Jan and Laah—Jacobus.

1770.

- Jan. 22. Garrison, Barnardus and Sarah—Janatah.
Feb. 18. Garrison, Jacobus and Lena—Rem.
Mar. 18. Wyckoff, Piter and Jacamayntye—Hendrick.
Van Cleef, Isack and Derkis—Janitye.
Stryker, Piter and Mariya—Piter.
May 6. Gerritson, Steven and Femitye—Petrus.
July 8. Lott, Cornelis and Hendrikye—Nelli.
Aug. 5. Van Noonstrant, Johanis and Antye—Piter.
Van Leuwe, Cornelis and Antyi—Johanis.
Van Doorn, Jacob and Janitye—Teunis.
Covert, Johannis, Junior, and ————Eldert.
Leshlee, James and Marigritye—Willem.

- Sept. 2. Smack, Teys and Gertye—Leya.
 Dec. 31. Stryker, Peter and Famaya—Famaya.
- 1771.
- Feb. 21. Coverts, Brogun and Femmetie—Katriena.
 Apr. 7. Covert, Teunes and Lena—Ryneir.
 Hogelandt, William and Maregritje—Jan.
 Bennet, Johannes and Maria—William.
 May 5. Buyse, Folkert and Henderschen—Henderieke.
 Blouw, Peter and Marieya—Peterus.
 July 26. Hegelen, Ouke V. and Elsie—Jochom.
 28. Krosen, Derrick and Elasabet—Jacob.
 Van Arsdalen, Hendrick and Ketrina—Isaac.
 Van Arsdalen, Christophel and Catrina—Maria.
 Sept. 22. Stryker, John—Eva (Eva Perrine, wife of Peter Perrine
 godmother).
 Oct. 27. Stryker, Baerant and Elesabet—Elesabet.
 Hageman, Elesabet—Maria.
 Dec. 1. Probasco, Hendrick and Antie—Cristujaannes.
 Hoff, Isaac and (name omitted)—Francintie.
 22. Stryker, Peter and Maria—Simon.
 26. Addes, Simon and Noullie—Maria.
- 1772.
- Feb. 2. Van Arsdalen, Ouke and Maria—Isaac.
 Staats, Pieter and Susanna—Nellie.
 Gerritson, Jacobus and Lana—Sara.
 Mar. 1. Arrosmith, Joseph and Gertie—Lowra.
 June 7. Lot, Cornelius and Hendrica—Gertie.
 Gerritsen, Rem and Maria—Annie.
 July 5. Van Norstand, John and Annie—William.
 Aug. 1. Van Lewe, Cornelius and Annie—Helena.
 Sept. 6. Bergen, Johannis and Altie—Mariea.
- 1773.
- Jan. 3. Weler, James and Lana—Abraham.
 Feb. 7. Staats, Riniere and Sitie—Jan.
 Apr. 4. Covert, Tunis and Magdalena—Jannitie.
 Bennit, Johannis and Maria—Maria.
 July 4. Hogelandt, William and Margrietie—Marigrietie.
 Oct. 2. Stryker, Peter and Maria—Annie.
 3. Probasco, Jacob and Dina—Johannis.
 Nov. 7. Rinerson, Rinere and Marta—Ouke.
- 1774.
- Apr. 3. Gerritson, Jacobus and Lena—Helena.
 Van Doren, Abraham and Elezabet—Jan.
 Van Arsdalen, Christopher and Catrina—Cornelius.
 May 1. Lott, Cornelius and Hendrikca—Pieter.
 June 5. Stryker, John and Lediea—Antje.
 Covert, Abraham and Beletie—Beletie.
 Willson, Pieter—Margrita (about 17 mos. old).
 12. Christopher, John and Maria—Joseph.

16. Powelson, Powel and Lena—Elsie and Charles (Elsie about 5 yrs.).
- Oct. 9. Wycoff, Pieter and Catrina—Elezabeth.
- Nov. 27. Detmers, Abraham and Catrina—Helena.
- Dec. 25. Wycoff, Jacob and Catlina—Jacob.
Van Clefe, Isaac and Dorcuss—Peter.
- 1775.
- Feb. 19. Van Englen, Ouke and Elsie—Geertie.
Stryker, Simon and Altie—Jacobus.
- Mar. 5. Blauw, Pieter and Maria—Abraham.
- Apr. 2. Stryker, Pieter and Maria—Maria.
16. Bennit, John and Maria—Gerrit.
Merrill, Adriyaan and Jane—William.
- May 17. Folkerson, Fillip and Maria—Maria.
- June 2. Dynah, negro woman of John Stryker.
9. Brokaw, Benjamen and Sarah—Eva.
16. Van Devere, Gerrit—John.
- Aug. 20. Covert, Tunis and Lana—Brogun.
Weler, James and Lana—Lana.
- Oct. 27. Jack, negro of Lana Detmars.
29. Rynerson, Rynere and Marta—John.
- Nov. 19. Schank, Pieter and Sara—Nellie.
- Dec. 16. Bennit, Hendrick and Betsie—Williem.
24. Covert, Lucas and Cornelia—Magdalena.
- 1776.
- Feb. 11. Terhunah, Gerrit Jur. and Williamtie—Catrina.
- Mar. 10. Staats, Peter and Susannah—Marilantie.
31. Gerritsen, Jacobus and Leentie—Samuel.
Van Doren, Abraham and Bedtjie—Abraham.
- Apr. 28. Stryker, John and Liedea—Liedea.
Mercer, Archibald and Maria—[name not given], b. Mar. 2.
- June 16. Lott, Cornelius and Hendrica—Sara.
Van Nuyse, Isaac and Neltie—Peterus.
21. Mescas, Archeble and Maria—Pieter Schenk.
- July 14. Anderson, Annatie, wife of William Anderson—Charritie.
28. Vorheese, Cort and Margretie—Lacries.
- Aug. 4. Stryker, Pieter and Femmetie—Gerrit.
18. Smock, John and Nellie—Rynier, b. Aug. 1.
Bennit, Hendrick and Ennie—Hendrick.
- Sept. 15. Faring, Cristayaan Fredrick and Margrietie—Fredrick.
- Oct. 6. Blaw, John and Catrina—Catrina.
Ditmars, Abraham and Catrina—(Name of child not given)
20. Low, Cornelius and Catrina—John.
27. Vaghte, Rynier and Catrintie—Paternelly.
- 1777.
- Nov. 25. Beekemen, James I. and Sarah—John Coch.
- 1778.
- Feb. 3. Brokaw, David and Annache—Magdalena.
17. Schenck, Abraham and Eva—Hendrick.
25. Van Cleef, Garrit and Blandena—Urias.

- Aug. 2. Lott, Cornelius and Hendrica—Banjame.
 Sept. 22. Thompson, Cyrenius and Rebecca—Garret.

1779.

- Feb. 1. Mercer, Archibald and Maria—Archibald, b. Dec. 1, 1778.
 Mar. 28. Faring, Cristiyen Fradrick and Margrietie—Abraham P.
 July —. Mercer, Archibald and Maria—Eliza., b. June 14, 1777.
 Oct. 10. Nevius, Albert and Nelly—Joseph.
 Nov. 10. Probasco, Jacob and Sarah—Johanes Stryker.

1780.

- Apr. 9. Thompson, Cyrenius and Rebeckah—Ellener.
 June 25. Van Der Veer, Garrit and ———, —Elizabeth.
 July 2. Ryneerson, Ryneer and Marta—Charles.
 Anderson, Amatie, wife of William—Peter.
 16. Garritson, Garrit R. and Anne—Garrit.
 Aug. 6. Ross, Levi and Sarah—Nehlche.
 Oct. 19. Elmendorf, John and Margaret Zabriskie—Maria, b. Sept.
 24.
 29. Van Brunt, Nicholas and Katrinche—Gerrit.
 Nov. 19. Stryker, John and Ledea—James.
 Van Doren, John and Catryneha—Jan.
 Ryneerson, Gerret and Janache—Ouke.
 24. Wyckoff, Peter and Jacominiche—Sara.
 Dec. 10. Van Cleef, Gerret and Blandina—Anche.

1781.

- Feb. 18. Veighte, Ryneer and Caty—Paternelly.
 Cock, William and Tuneke—Elezebeth.
 Jan. 14. Stryker, Peter and Maria—John.
 Mar. 11. Lott, Cornelius and Hendricka—Hendrick.
 Davis, Samuel and Caty—Mary.
 Stryker, Simon and Aliche—Elsey.
 18. Magell, John and Mary—Sarah.
 Hoagland, John and Feben—Cornelius Hatfield.
 Bennet, John and Maria—Jacob.
 Apr. 16. Nevius, Martinus and Gertche—Cornelius.
 May 13. Gerretsen, Jacobus and Magdalena—Stephanus.
 June 10. Covert, Brogun and Feben—Jacob. *Jemmye Coshun*
 Cornell, Joseph and Elezebeth—Joseph.
 Nov. 18. Waldron, Benjamin and Helen—Samuel.
 25. Garritson, Garret R. and Anna—Court.
 Dec. 16. Staats, Peter and Susanna—Hendricks.
 Blaw, John and Cattlyna—Abraham.
 Mercer, Archabal and Maria—Gertrude.

1782.

- Jan. 13. Terhune, Garret and Willimche—Magdalena.
 Thompson, Cyrenius and Rebecca—Mary.
 27. Willson, Jan Joseph and Catrina—Isaac.
 Williamson, Annache—Annache Ten Eyck.
 Feb. 17. Van Zant, John and Rachel—Catrina.
 24. Probasco, Jacobus and Sara—Margritta.

- Mar. 10. Waldron, William and Maria—Samuel.
 Van Zant, Janache—Teunis Covert.
 17. Hoagland, Abraham and Maria—Henery.
 — 31. Dun, Nelechi and Van Jonaton—Marea.
 Brocaw, Joses and Janyche—Sara.
 Dumont, Albert and Cernela—Peter.
 Nortewick, John and Elezebeth—Philip.
 Apr. 25. Van Norstrand, Marea and Jan—John Decamps.
 June 16. Van Cleef, Michal and Tanache—Marea.
 30. Schenk, Hennery and Nelly—Hendrick.
 Van Nest, Abraham and Sara—Johanes.
 Van Dine, William and Dina—Jacobus.
 July 14. Runnion, Mary—Lennice.
 Aug. 4. Van Der Veer, John and Tanache—Teunis.
 Nevius, Martines and Anche—Lucas.
 Oct. 6. Veighte, Reynear and Caty—Jan Van Medleswart.
 Rynearson, Reynear and Margretta—Elsey.
 13. Freleigh, the Rev. Domini Solomon and Rachel—Peter
 Ditmars.
 24. Stryker, John and Feben—Janneche.
 27. Thompson, Cyrenius—(baptized).
 Dec. 8. Dumont, Peter A. and Sara—Peter.
 Nov. 24. Powelson, Abraham and Lanache—Maria.
 Van Doren, In. and Teyne—Gerret.
 Dec. 15. Welson, Catrena and Van Joseph—Maria.
 29. Williamson, Nicholus and Arayche—Arayanche.
 Van Nest, Abraham and Catrina—Jacob and Sara.
- 1783.
- Jan. 12. Covert, Jacob and Lutuche—Anna.
 Post, Abraham and Catrina—Hendrick.
 Dumont, Peter P. and Susana—Maria.
 26. Middleswart, Andrees and Sara—Hendrick.
 Feb. 2. Davis, Isaac and Tanache—Elezebeth.
 23. Wyckoff, Peter and Janchamyneche—Jacob Deryea.
 Mar. 30. Van Nuyse, Isaac and Nilche—Nileche.
 Lane, John and Lena—Catrynche.
 Apr. 6. Van Doren, Abraham and Elezebeth—Edmund.
 20. Voorhees, Lucas and Hanna—Lucas.
 June 9. Van Norstrand, Jan and Maria—John.
 Aug. 3. Garretson, Jacobus and Lena—Peter.
 Willson, William and Catrena—Myndort.
 10. Garretson, Gerret R. and Anna—Anna.
 Bennet, Johanes and Janaca—John.
 24. Billson, William and ————Peter.
 31. Stryker, John and Ledea—Daniel Perrine.
 31. Brocaw, John and Adrayana—Sara.
 Sept. 14. Terhune, William and Maria—Jan.
 Van Brunt, Nicholus and Catrynche—Isaac.
 Hoagland, Abraham and (Name of wife not given)—Gorge
 Oct. 26. Voor, Abraham L. and Elsey—Conorate Ten Eyck.

- Nov. 24. Thompson, Cyrenius and Rebecka—Caty.
 Dec. 7. Staats, Peter and Susana—Peter.
 Nov. 24. Van Derbett, John and Janache—Janache.
 Dec. 11. Van Der Veer, Cornelius—Tyche and Garret.
 25. Davis, Samuel and Caty—Jacobus.
1784.
 Feb. 1. Van Lewen, Johannes and Madalenche—Schyche.
 Apr. 12. Mercer, Archabald and Maria—Charlott.
 Arrowsmith, Benjamin and Maria—Edward.
 May 2. Davis, Isaac and Janache—Isaac.
 Van Der Beek, Andreas and Allche—Maria.
 31. Hoagland, John and Feben—Elezebeth Miller.
 June 6. Bergen, Johannes and Allche—Schyche.
 Veighte, Rynear and Caty—Allche.
 July 11. Powelson, Abraham and Janache—Magdalen.
 18. Suydam, Hendrick and Allche—Adrayanche.
 Brocaw, Wert and Cornelia—Peter.
 Aug. 8. Monfort, Peter and Marea—Johannes, b. June 11, 1784.
 Oct. 10. Hoagland, Abraham and Marea—Johanes.
 Van Doren, Peter and Frenche—Peter and Abraham.
 Nov. 21. Van Cleef, Garret and Dyna—Maria.
 Dec. 5. Voorhees, Garret and Mareche—Garret.
 Quick, Garret and Anche—Jehoacem.
1785.
 Jan. 9. Stoothuff, Cornelius and Gerche—Cattlynche.
 30. Van Zant, John and Rachel—Johanas.
 Feb. 27. Van Der Veer, Cornelius and Sara—Jacobus.
 Williamson, Nicholus and Adrayanche—Gertche.
 Voor, Isaac and Altche—Joseph.
 Apr. 29. Cornell, Joseph and Elezebeth—Catrina.
 Ditmars, Abraham and Catrina—Peter.
 May 15. Northwick, Hendrick and Nancy—John.
 29. Van Doren, John and Cattlynche—Abraham.
 Hoagland, Johannes and Sara—Marea.
 July 10. Van Nuyse, Isaac and Niliche—Katrynche.
 17. Van Lewe, Peter and Syteche—Maria.
 Aug. 7. Van Cleef, Isaac and Darkes—Abraham.
 Freleigh, the Rev. Domine Solomon and Rachel—Isaac
 Van Der Beeck.
 21. Stryker, Peter and Maria—Margreta.
 Probasco, Peter and (Name of wife not given)—Hendrick.
 Bennet, Johannes and Janache—Neleche.
 23. Van Zant, Barnardus and Maria—Catrina Wortman.
 Sept. 18. Smith, Benjamin and Begel—Anna.
 Nov. 11. Wyckoff, Peter and Jacamynche—Reynear Veighte.
 Blaw, Gerret and Catrina—Maria.
 13. Spader, Johannes and Janache—Peter.
 Voor, Abraham and Else—Nielche.
 Bennet, Hendrick and Jannache—John.

- Dec. 11. Ditmars, Peter and Margreta—Cornelius.
 Ten Eyck, Cunarate and Elezebeth—William Thompson.
 26. Frulenhuyzen, Fredrick and Gertrude—Hendrick Schenk.

1786.

- Jan. 8. Thompson, Cyrenius and Rebecca—Peter Brower.
 22. Lott, Cornelius and Hendrica—Femmitie.
 29. Van Nuyse, Cornelius and Maria—Isaac.

Feb. 19. Davis, Isaac and Janache—Peter Brocaw.

Mar. 12. Terhune, Stephen and Althe—Hendrick Stryker.

July 30. Davis, Samuel and Caty—Katrina Wever.

Dec. 3. Terhune, William and Maria—William.
 McKinney, Cornelius and Madalena Covert—Anna.
 Waler, Simon and Mattys—Maghdalena.

24. Van Cleef, Isaac and Durkas—John.

Bennet, Abraham and Maria—John.

Hoagland, Johanis and Sara—Charles Van Tyne.

1787.

Feb. 4. Staats, Peter and Susana—Maria.

Mar. 4. Cornell, Barant and Katrina—Albert.

Omnfort, Peter and Maria—Peter, b. Feb. 5.

Van Zant, John and Rachel—Adam Jobs.

11. Christopher, John and Maria—Maria.

Sept. 16. Voorhees, Lucas and Jahanna—Adrayana.

Nov. 11. Brocaw, Simon and Maria—Metche.

Brocaw, John and Adrayana—Brogun.

25. Stryker, John and Feben—Sara Martinse, b. Oct. 23, 1787.

Dec. 9. Wyckoff, Peter and Jacamimethe—Jan Van Medelleswart.

1788.

July 20. Cornell, Barant and Catrina—Peter Stotehuff.

Apr. —. Davis, Samuel and Caty—Abraham.

Aug. 17. Ditmars, Peter and Margreta—Fredrick.

Oct. 11. Stryker, John A. and Lamithe—Hendrick.

Nov. 9. Bennet, Abraham and Maria—Joseph Arrosmith.

Garretson, Jacobus. (Nothing more given).

1789.

Jan. 18. Rynearson, Rynear and Marta—Gerthe.

Feb. 15. Terhune, William and Maria—Matche.

Mar. 15. Smylie, Robert and Annie—Gennie.

May 10. Staats, Peter and Susana—Abraham, b. Mar. 19.

Monfort, Peter and Maria—Cornelius, b. Mar. 30.

July 19. Ditmars, Abraham and Catrina—Nicholus William.

Aug. 2. Van Lew, Peter and Sythe—Dynah, b. July 1.

30. Cornell, Joseph and Elezebeth—Joseph, b. July 22.

Sept. 27. Nevius, Peter and Maria—Metje, b. Sept. 5.

Oct. 11. Van Arsdalen, Myndert and Caty—Sarah, b. Sept. 6.

Dec. 6. Wyckoff, Peter and Jacmeintie—Abraham Duryee, b. Nov.

12.

1790.

Jan. 17. Meserol, Charles and Caty—Helena, b. Oct. 26, 1789.

31. Garretson, Garret R. and Anna—Derick Heagaman, b.

Dec. 27, 1789.

- Feb. 27. Wilson, Hendrick and Nelly—John, b. Jan. 7.
 28. Bennet, Johnes and Janche—Neleche.
- Apr. 25. Davis, Samuel and Caty—Elezebeth, b. Mar. 13, 1790.
- July 4. Clark, Andrew and Betsy Elezebeth—Andrew, b. Apr. 1, 1788; and Elezebeth, b. Feb. 24, 1790.
 16. Mercer, Archabald and Maria—John Richard, b. May 9. Terhune, Gerret and Willemphe—Rachel.
- Aug. 15. Frelinghuysen, Fredrick and Gertrude—Gertrude, b. July 16.
 Willson, Minedert and Janache—William, b. July 11.
 Wyckoff's, Peter—Servant named Prince.
 Cortelyou's, William—Servant named Peg.
 Cornell's, Cornelius—Servant named Jude.
 Cornell's, Joseph—Servant named Lyna.
 Hoff's, Peter—Servant named Nelly.
- Aug. 1. Thompson, Cyrenius and Rebecca—Cyrenius, b. July 1.
- Sept. 26. Van Lewe, Johannes and Leanche—Gertche, b. Aug. 22.
 Nelly (servant maid to Peter Huff)—James and Dina.
- Dec. 5. Bainbledge, John and Adrayaha—Mary, b. Nov. 4.
 19. Wheeler, Simon and Martha—Martha, b. Nov. 10.
 25. Brocaw, Isaac and Lena—Mary.
- 1791.
- Jan. 16. Gulick, Joakim and Jenny—Peter, b. Oct. 29, 1790.
 Gordon, Charles and Nelly—Christopher, b. Nov. 7, 1790.
 30. Van Doren, William and Lea—John, b. Dec. 25, 1790.
- Feb. 13. Stryker, Peter and Maria—Magdalen and Sarah, b. Jan. 4, 1791.
 27. Meserol, Charles and Catrina—Jenny, b. Jan. 21.
- Mar. 13. Jude (servant of Cornelius Cornell)—Thomas, b. Feb. 12.
 Gano, Abraham and Jenny—Jenny, b. Jan. 7.
- Apr. 10. Hoagland, Johanes and Sara—Johannas, b. Feb. 15.
- May 8. Sutphen, John and Alche—Ann, b. Mar. 21.
 Totten, Joseph and Anna—Levy, b. Feb. 1.
- June 5. Hoagland, Teunis and Alche—Cornelius, b. Apr. 13.
 13. Garretson, Jacobus and Lena—Dyna, b. May 10.
 Stryker, Peter J. and Magdalena—Allche, b. May 10.
- July 1. Quick, Jacobus and Maria—Catrina, b. June 12.
 Stryker, John and Maria—John, b. June 14.
 17. Probasco, Jacob and Sara—Peter.
- Aug. 14. Stryker, John A. and Lameche—Abraham.
- Oct. 22. Voorhees, Reoluf ? and Gertrude—Teunis, b. Sept. 4.
 Garritson, Garret R. and Anna—Garret Remson, b. Sept. 2.
- Nov. 6. Stryker, John and Feben—Peter, b. Oct. 5.
 20. Stryker, Peter and Elezebeth—Hendrick Van Northwick, b. Oct. 5.
 Brocaw, David and (Name of wife not given)—Stynche, b. Oct. 14.
- Dec. 8. Terhune, Cornelius and Jenney—Margaret, b. Nov. 15.
- 1792.
- Jan. 15. Monfort, Peter and Maria—Abraham Hoagland, b. Dec. 10, 1791.

- Feb. 12. Garretson, Garret and Elezabeth—Jeremiah, b. Jan. 5.
 Probasco, Peter. (Name of wife and child not given).
 26. Van Lewen, John and Cornelia—Dorraty, b. Jan. 4.
 Nelly, servant maid to Peter Huff—Polly.
 Mar. 11. Frelenhuysen, Fredrick and Gertrude—Catharine, b. Feb. 1.
 Apr. 22. Van Lewen, Peter and Sythe—Fredrick, b. Mar. 13.

(Record here begins in English)

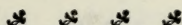
- May 6. Doty, Joseph and Anna—Jonathan.
 Van Doren, William and Leah—Maria.
 18. Ditmars, Peter and Maria—Garret, b. Apr. 5.
 July 1. Van Doren, John (Name of wife not given)—Minne, b.
 Apr. 25.
 Van Cleef, Isaac and Dorcas—Van Martera.
 Davis, Samuel and Caty—Ellanor, b. May 25.
 Aug. 12. Van Arsdalen, Mynedert and Caty—John, b. July 14.
 Bainbridge, John and Adrayanche—Nicholas William, b.
 July 19.
 Gorden, Barnardus and Mary—Peter, b. May 24.
 22. Lott, Isaac and Anna—Abraham, b. July 22.
 Sekly, John and Sarah—James Alley, b. July 21.
 Sept. 9. Thompson, Cyrenius and Rebecca—Lowara, b. July 27.
 23. Garritson, Jacobus and Martha—Hendrick Veighte, b.
 Aug. 8.
 Oct. 21. Wyckoff, Peter and Jakeminete—Isaac, b. Aug. 29.
 Cornell, Barent and Catrina—Anche, b. Sept. 21.
 Nov. 4. Sarah, servant to Garret Terhune—Sarah.
 Sarah, servant to John Wyckoff (baptized).
 18. Ditmars, Abraham and Catrina—Joseph, b. Oct. 4.
 Willson, Minedert and Janache—Douwe, b. Oct. 23.
 Dec. 2. Bennet, John and Jenny—John, b. Oct. 28.
 16. Lewe, John and Polly—Lanah, b. Nov. 16.
 Brocaw, Isaac and Lenah—Caleb, b. Oct. 12.
 Schenk, Martin and Margaret—Garret Cowenhoven, b.
 Nov. 16.
 30. Wortman, Abraham and Anna—Mary, b. Nov. 8.
 1793.
 Jan. 27. Christopher, John and Maria—Cornelius, b. Dec. 1792.
 Feb. 10. Wheeler, Simon and Martha—James, b. Jan. 1.
 Van Cleef, Garret and Blandyna—Jacob Suydam, b. Dec.
 31, 1792.
 27. Broach, David and Anna—Gartrude, b. Sept. 26.
 Apr. 7. Stryker, Peter and Magdalen—John, b. Jan. 30.
 Sarah (servant to John Wyckoff)—Mary.
 May 19. Simon Stryker and Maria—Elezebeth, b. Feb. 7.
 June 16. Sutphen, John and Alatty—Jahannah, b. May 24.
 Stryker, John J. and Polly—Dorcas.
 July 28. Reynearson, Catrina, wife of Isaac—Oke, b. June 1.
 Harris, Israel and Alatty (Schenk)—Margaret Pearson, b.
 May 3.

- Sept. 22. Terhune, Cornelius and Jenny—Susannah, b. Aug. 26.
 Garretson, Jacobus and Lena—Idah, b. Sept. 1.
 Probasco, Geoge and Jahannah—Jacob, b. Aug. 3.
 Probasco, Peter and Martha—Simon.
 Meserol, Charles and Catrina—Elizabeth, b. July 24.
- Oct. 7. Van Doren, William and Leyah—Janache, b. Sept. 5.
 20. Wilson, Hendrick and Nelly—Nelly, b. Aug. 23.
 Reyneerson, Jehoakim and Tyne—Oke, b. Sept. 8.
- Nov. 3. Garretson, Garret R. and Anna—Maria, b. Sept. 26.
1794.
 Jan. 27. Parrish, William and Elezabeth—John Waldron, b. Sept. 25.
- Mar. 9. Cornell, Barant and Catrina—Wilhelmus Stoothuff, b. Mar. 24.
24. Nell, servant to John Van Doren, Jr.—Rachel, b. Feb. —.
- Apr. 20. Sekly, John and Sarah—John, b. Mar. 15.
 Stryker, Peter and Elezebeth—Elezebeth, b. Feb. 26.
- May 4. Garretson, Jacobus Jr. and Martah—Jawbus, b. Apr. 4.
 Schenk, Abraham and Eve—Abraham Van Buren, b. Apr. 8.
- July 20. Van Leuwen, John and Mary—Sarah, b. June 29.
 Sarah, late servant to John Wyckoff—Jane, b. May 22.
- Aug. 17. Stryker, Peter and Maria—Ledia, b. July 12.
 Davis, Samuel and Caty—Cathelina, b. July 19.
- Sept. 28. Nortwick, Johanas and Nancy—Nicholas Bodine, b. July 28.
 Bainbridge, John and Adrayanche—Jahannah, b. Aug. 27.
- Nov. 9. Stryker, Simon and Mary—Maria, b. Aug. 14.
- Dec. 7. Bennett, John and Jeny—Febe.
 25. Van derbilt, John and Jenny—Ida.
1795.
 Jan. 16. Bennett, Abraham and Maria—Abraham Hall.
 Mar. 1. Quick, Hennery and Nelly—Abraham, b. Jan. 15.
- Apr. 6. Van Doren, William and Leah—Jacob, b. Mar. 1.
 26. McDonald, George and Peggy—Maria, b. Mar. 10.
 Willson, Hendrick and Nelly—Sally, b. Jan. 11.
- May 4. Sarah, late servant to John Wyckoff—Jude.
- July 12. Covenhoven, Cornelius and Dinah—Cornelius, b. May 19.
 26. Schenk, Martin and Margaret—Sarah, b. July 8.
- Sept. 20. Brocaw, Abraham and Mary—Peter, b. Aug. 6.
 Monfort, Peter and Maria—Garret Probasco, b. July 7.
 Sutphen, John and Allatty—Reoluf, b. Aug. 15.
 Probasco, Peter and Martha—Maria, b. Aug. 6.
 Doty, Joseph and Anna—Jonathan, b. July.
 Ditmars, Peter and Maria—Margaret, b. Aug. 1.
 Schenk, Abraham and Eve—Catharine, b. July 20.
 Sarah, late servant to John Wyckoff—Dyne, b. June 25.
- Nov. 1. Voorhees, Garadus and Maria—Ann, b. Sept. 30.
- Dec. 20. Bell, William and (Name of wife not given)—William.
1796.
 May 13. Van Der Veer, Garret and Deborah—John.

- Sept. 14. Garretson, Jacobus Jr. and Doraty—Doraty, b. Aug. 8.
Stryker, Dr. Peter and Magdalen—Maria Magdalen.
- Oct. 16. Nevius, John and Febe—Charity, b. Aug. 25.
Van Doren, John Jr. and Nelly—Peter Voorhees, b. Sept. 11.
Frelinghuysen, Fredrick and Ann—Sarah, b. June 19.
21. Van Brunt, Reoluf and Betsey—Sarah, b. Sept. 23.
- Nov. 20. Suckley, John and Sarah—Archabald, b. Sept. 26.
Bainbridge, John and Adrancha—Margaret Schenk, b. Nov. 5.
- 1797.
- Mar. 19. Stryker, Peter and Maria—Ann Williamson, b. Dec. 29, 1796.
Willson, Hendrick and Nelly—Jacob, b. Oct. 6, 1796.
Dumont, Rynear and Jane—Catarin, b. Dec. 15, 1796.
- June 18. Van Doren, William and Leah—Cornelius, b. Dec. 10, 1796.
- July 2. Davis, Samuel and Caty—Magdalen, b. May 22.
30. Lowe, Jacob and Martha—Rebecah, b. July 12.
- Sept. 10. Covenhoven, Cornelius and Dinah—Denise.
- 1798.
- Jan. 14. Fulkerson, Derrick and Caty—Reoluf Van Dorne, b. Dec. 20, 1797.
- Feb. 11. Merrill, William and Maria—Liza Reed, b. Jan. 8.
Stryker, Simeon and Mary—Jeremiah Van Devener, b. Dec. 21, 1797.
20. Stryker, Dr. Peter and Magdalen—Lidia Cornell, b. Jan. 18.
- Mar. 11. Brocaw, Abraham and Maria—Caleb, b. Dec. 8, 1798 (1797?).
- Apr. 7. Schenk, Abraham and Eva—Abraham Van Buren, b. Jan. 25.
Wyckoff, Cornelius and Cathrin—Cornelia, b. Jan. 22.
Davis, Mary, dau. of Samuel Davis—John Newman, b. Feb. 7.
- May 6. Voorhees, Garadus and (Name not given of wife)—James Quick, b. Mar. 27.
Sutphen, John and Alatty—John, b. Mar. 21.
20. Ditmars, Abraham and Maria—Ellener, b. May 5.
- June 3. Smock, Cornelius and Maria—Nelly Wyckoff, b. Mar. 5. —
Lott, Isaac and Anna—Nelly, b. Apr. 19.
Bennet, John and Dinah—John, b. Mar. 18.
17. Frelinghuysen, Fredrick and Anna—Elizabeth Yard, b. Aug. 12.
- Aug. 12. Terhune, Cornelius and Jeny—Allaty.
Bainbridge, John and Adrayana—Elezibeth, b. July 31.
- Sept. 22. Sarah, late servant of John Wyckoff—Francis, b. Aug. 4.
- Dec. 2. Schenk, Martin and Margaret—Ellenor, b. Oct. 22.
16. Baraclow, Farington and Hannah—James Bennet, b. Oct. 6.
Stryker, Peter and Maria—Hendrick Cornell, b. Nov. 16.
Van Doren, John and Nelly—Caty, b. Nov. 19.
Van Doren, William and Leah—Isaac, b. Nov. 17.

- 1799.
- Jan. 13. Quick, Hennery and Nelly—Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1798.
- Feb. 10. Probasco, Geoge and Anna—Phebe, b. Jan. 12.
24. Garretson, Jacobus and Martha—Magdalen, b. Jan. 13.
- Apr. 21. Cornell, Barant and Catrin—Jane P. Quick, b. Jan. 6.
- Covenhoven, Cornelius and Dinah—Nicholas, b. Feb. 8.
- Bogert, Jacob and Maria—John b. Mar. 23.
- Wyckoff, Cornelius and Caty—Elizabeth Krosen, b. Mar. 24.
- Metler, Samuel and Rebecca—Rachel, b. Nov. 3.
- Prawl, Samuel and Jane—John, b. Mar. 13.
- June 2. Blow, Jacob and Martha—Jacob, b. Mar. 21.
- Sarah, late servant to John Wyckoff, Sr.—Else, b. May 6.
30. Schenk, Josiah and Allaty—Josiah.
- July 23. Cornell, John and Maria—Margaret Schenk, b. June 21.
- Aug. 11. Merrell, William and Maria—Ryneear Smock, b. July 12.
25. Fulkerson, Derrick and Jane—John Brown, b. Jan. 5.
- Sept. 22. Christopher, John and Mary—Lanah, b. July 28.
- Nevius, John and Phebe—Cornelius Cornell, b. July 8.
- Oct. 6. Fulkerson, Derrick and Caty—Richard, b. Sept. 12.
- Dec. 1. Wyckoff, Peter and Febe—Peter, b. Nov. 4.
15. Stryker, Simon and Mary Van Deventer—Cornelia, b. Oct. 19.
- Sarah, dau. of Black Woman, b. Nov. 10.

[To be Continued]



READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[Continued from Page 145]

- 1804.
- July 29. Wyckoff, Martin and Mary Voorhees—Jacob Williamson. (B. July 2).
- Tomson, John and Hannah Van Sickle—Sarah. (B. June 6).
- Cole, Ezekiel and Mary Wyckoff—Henry. (B. May 13).
- Ditmas, Abraham and Gitty Voorhees—Catharine. (B. Feb. 3).
- Strimple, Andrew and Tune Emmans—Rachel. (B. Jan. 13, 1803).
1. Cace, Joseph and Elizabeth—Joseph Hall. (B. May 6).
- Wyckoff, Cornelius and Elizabeth Cornell—Peter. (B. June 7).
- Aug. 31. Van Doren, Abraham A. and Mary Bruner—William. (B. May 8).
- Sept. 2. Johnson, Andrew and Elizabeth Johnson—Catharine. (B. May 9).
23. Mitchel, Andrew and Anca Scott—John. (B. Aug. 20).

- Oct. 7. Vescelius, Andrew and Helena Van Sickle—Helina. (B. Oct. 21, 1803).
 Dayly, John and Jane Davis—George Davis and Catharine, twins. (B. Sept. 1).
 Van Derbarch, Peter and Phebe Dumont—John Sutfin. (B. June 17).
 Stephens, Henry and Sarah Van Derbilt—John Van Derbilt. (B. Aug. 6).
 Cole, Isaiah and Jane Biggs—Mary. (B. July 19).
- Oct. 28. Bloom, Peter and Mary Bowman—Peter. (B. Apr. 1).
- Nov. 4. Van Fleet, John and Susannah Berger—Aaron. (B. Sept. 25).
 11. Low, Abraham and Phebe Bodine—Catharine. (B. May 15).
- Dec. 16. Ten Eyke, Cornelius and Elizabeth Johnson—Maryah. (B. Nov. 3).
- 1805.
- Jan. 4. Baker, John and Charity Cole—Deborah. (B. Sept. 18, 1804).
- Mar. 24. Mitchel, John and Catharine Pippenger—Mary. (B. Dec. 30, 1804).
- Apr. 7. Case, Philip and Lenah Cole—Sarah. (B. Mar. 10).
 Yorks, Benjamin and Lenah Hall—Henry. (B. Jan. 23).
 Pittenger, John and Catharine Stephens—Gorge. (B. July 21, 1804).
 Huff, Dennis and Elizabeth Prine—Abraham. (B. Dec. 26, 1804).
- Apr. 4. Hammer, Cornelius and Mary Vail—John. (B. Feb. 9).
 Cole, John and Elizabeth Skinner—John Emmans. (B. Dec. 27, 1804).
 Cole, Benjamin and Lenah Cole—Hannah. (B. Dec. 5, 1804).
- May 26. Ray, Jacob and ———, —James. (B. Dec. 23, 1804).
- June 16. Vosseller, Luke and Anna Smith—Elizabeth. (B. May 10).
 Egbert, Nicholas, Jr., and Elizabeth Lane—Peter Melick. (B. Feb. 18).
- Sutphin, John and Catharine Vroom—Jamima and Catharine, twins. (B. Feb. 16).
 Lane, Cornelius G. and Judy Van Fleet—Mary. (B. Feb. 11).
30. Cummons, William and Mary Johnson—John. (B. May 30).
- Aug. 18. Johnson, Peter, Jr., and Hannah Newell—Peter. (B. Mar. 1).
 Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Schamp—John. (B. July 12).
 Hogland, John and Phebe Simonson—John Simonson. (B. July 8).
 Aumack, Thomas and Elizabeth McCarrin—John Decker. (B. June 1).
- Sept. 1. V: Fleet, Abraham and Rebecca Voorhees—Elenor. (B. June 29).
 V: Hise, James and Nelly Hardenbrook—Henry. (B. Dec. 24, 1803).
 8. Kinney, Albert and Hannah Anderson—Elizabeth. (B. Aug. 13, 1804).

- Wyckoff, John, Sr., and Elizabeth Bowman—Catharine. (B. May 13).
15. Hixson, George and Hannah Kelly—James. (B. Aug. 1).
22. Pittinger, Peter and Elizabeth Lane—Abraham Lane. (B. Jan. 11).
- Oct. 13. Garrabrant, Cornelius and Sarah Smith—Jane. (B. May 13).
Van Fleet, Peter and Catharine Van Fleet—Abram. (B. Aug. 25).
- Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Smith—Peter. (B. Aug. 20).
- Bowman, Cornelius T. and Sarah Hammer—Margaret. (B. July 27).
20. Hall, Richard and Catharine Kline—John. (B. Aug. 27).
Taylor, Nathaniel K. and Mary Cool—Lydia Ker. (B. Jan. 22).
- Latourette, Cornelius and Elizabeth Wyckoff—Martin; Peter. (Martin, b. Sept. 11, 1803; Peter, b. Oct. 3, 1805).
- Nov. 17. Van Fleet, Henry and ———, —John. (B. Aug. 26).
- Dec. 1. Ditmas, John and Catharine Van Fleet—Ann. (B. Oct. 29).
Frelingburg, Peter and Mary Van Dorn—Peter. (B. Oct. 30).
8. Van Fleet, Adrian and Elizabeth Switzer—Mary. (B. Nov. 12).
- 1806.
- Jan. 26. Schamp, John and Mary Morehead—Peter. (B. Dec. 1, 1805).
Cole, Jacob and Sarah Case—Ezekiel. (B. Nov. 22, 1805).
- Feb. 23. Lane, John and Nelly Berger—Peter. (B. Dec. 28, 1805).
Van Sickle, Andrew and Rebecca Lane—Peter. (B. Jan. 4).
- Mar. 16. Van Fleet, John and Catharine Emmans—John. (B. Dec. 1, 1805).
- Apr. 14. Hall, Edward G. and Elizabeth Cox—Jacob Cock. (B. Dec. 12, 1805).
27. Vlrebome, George and Margaret Van Fleet—Peter. (B. Dec. 9, 1805).
Emmans, Abraham and Margaret Vlrebome—Richard. (B. Dec. 3, 1805).
- May 3. Hall, William G. and Mary Cock—Margaret. (B. Nov. 22, 1805).
Demott, Richard and Elizabeth Smith—Richard. (B. Sept. 13, 1805).
- Cole, Josiah and Margaret Low—Sarah. (B. Mar. 13).
- Lefever, Adam and ———, —John. (B. Sept. 5, 1805).
- May 4. Schamp, John D. and Elizabeth Spader—Sarah Doty. (B. Mar. 31).
Cole, Abraham and Lenah Schomp—David Schomp. (B. Jan. 23).
17. Van Fleet, Joseph and Getty Vlrebome—George. (B. Apr. 18).
Cozine, Peter and Elizabeth Augustine—Abr'm Voorhees. (B. Apr. 10).
- Voorhees, Abraham, Jr., and Margaret Wyckoff—Sarah Van Cleaf Wyckoff. (B. Feb. 4).

- June 15. Ten Eyke, James and Easter Crodis—James. (B. May 2).
 22. Thomson, John (widower)—Mary. (B. May 18).
 Van Horn, Cornelius and Nelly Covenhoven—James Van Horn. (B. June 8).
 26. Striker, Aaron and Sarah Pittenger—Aaron. (B. June 17).
 Liddle, Samuel and Catharine Ammerman—John. (B. June 14).
 Aug. 16. Kinney, William and Phebe Vandevanter—William. (B. Apr. 13).
 Williams, James and Margaret Vandevanter—George. (B. July 16).
 Van Fleet, Abraham and Mary Tenbrook—Samuel Tinbrook. (B. July 25).
 31. Ray, Isaac, Jr., and Mary Mackentire—Sarah Lefever. (B. May 30).
 Ray, James and ———, —Abraham. (B. Feb. 28).
 Sept. 14. Cole, Ezekiel and Mary Wyckoff—John. (B. July 28).
 Huffman, David and Catharine Wyckoff—Peter Wyckoff. (B. July 7).
 Cole, Obidiah and Rebecca Huffman—Obidiah. (B. July 18).
 Egbert, Nicholas and Elizabeth Lane—Jeremiah. (B. Aug. 1).
 Cole, Isaiah and Jane Biggs—Benjamin. (B. Aug. 17).
 28. Stephens, Henry and Sarah Vanderbilt—Eliza. (B. Aug. 15).
 Oct. 12. Johnson, Cornelius and Rachel Johnson—Elizabeth; John Ten Eyke. (Elizabeth, b. July 17, 1804; John Ten Eyke, b. Jan. 20, 1806).
 Pittenger, Joseph and Margaret Lane—Mary Ann; Magdalin. (Mary Ann, b. July 9, 1802; Magdalin, b. Oct. 22, 1804).
 Ditmas, Abraham and Gitty Voorhees—Idea. (B. Aug. 10).
 Drats, Cornelius and Jane Middlesworth—Tunis. (B. Sept. 2).
 Nov. 9. Ray, Jacob and ———, —Asher. (B. Sept. 23).
 Perbasco, George and Hannah Vlerbome—John Cool. (B. Oct. 20).
 30. Ten Eyke, Andrew and Mary Ten Eyke—Ann Mary. (B. Oct. 4).
 Dec. 21. Berger, Jesper and Gitty Wyckoff—Gitty. (B. Feb. 8).
 1807.
 Mar. 16. Dayly, Edward and Catharin Davis—William. (B. Dec. 4, 1806).
 Stephens, John and Rebecca McKinney—Joseph. (B. Jan. 22).
 May 10. Wyckoff, Cornelius and Elizabeth Cornell—Jane Quick. (B. Mar. 6).
 Biggs, David and Catharine Schomp—George; John. (George, b. Aug. 8, 1805; John, b. Jan. 10, 1807).
 ——— and Mary French—Henry. (B. Oct. 25, 1806).

17. Ten Eyke, Cornelius and Elizabeth Johnson—Elenor. (B. Mar. 18).
 24. Dayley, John and Jane Davis—John. (B. Feb.).
Anderson, John and Elizabeth Johnson—John. (B. Oct. 30, 1806).
 30. Van Camp, Cornelius and Leah Smock—Peter Stedeford. (B. Jan. 28).
Vannice, James and Nelly Hardenbrook—George. (B. Oct. 19, 1806).
 - June 7. Smock, Abraham and Jane Van Camp—Ann Van Dine; Mary Ditmas. (Ann Van Dine, b. Dec. 20, 1803; Mary Ditmas, b. Aug. 7, 1806).
Kinney, Albert and ———, —Mary Ann. (B. Nov. 8, 1805).
 21. Cole, John and Elizabeth Skinner—Ruth. (B. Feb. 1).
Cole, Benjamin and Lenah Cole—Ann McVicker. (B. Mar. 31).
 - July 5. Van Camp, John and Jane Lane—Gilbert Lane. (B. Mar. 9).
 12. Lane, Cornelius and Judy Van Fleet—John. (B. June 15).
Post, Henry and Elizabeth Wyckoff—John Demott. (B. June 17).
Van Camp, Tunis and Elizabeth Smith—Phebe. (B. Dec. 13, 1806).
 26. Mitchel, Andrew and Axey Scott—George Washington Scott. (B. May 24).
 - Aug. 23. Berger, Jesper and Gitty Wyckoff—Ann. (B. July 19).
Kershow, Jacob and Margaret Bercaw—Rachel. (B. July 11).
Wyckoff, John and Elizabeth Bowman—Daniel. (B. Mar. 10).
 - Sept. 13. Yorks, Benjamin and Leah Hall—John. (B. May 5).
Bercaw, John E. and Catharine Minor—Cornelius Striker. (B. June 28).
Low, Isaac and Elizabeth Hall—Else. (B. Aug. 1).
 20. Kinney, Andrew and Auriaunchy Bennet—Leah. (B. Aug. 17).
 27. Wyckoff, Henry and Jane Kline—Mary Ann. (B. Aug. 10).
 - Oct. 4. Huff, Dennis and Elizabeth Prine—Sarah. (B. Feb. 28).
 16. Hall, John and Ann Striker—Eliza. (B. Mar. 21).
Cummons, William and Mary Johnson—Mary Wyckoff. (B. September).
 18. Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Schamp—Ezekiel. (B. Aug. 22).
 - Dec. 20. Hall, Richard and Catharine Kline—Lyda Ann. (B. Aug. 19).
 25. Mitchel, John and Catharine Pittenger—Sarah Wyckoff. (B. Oct. 24).
- 1808.
- Jan. 10. Schamp, George and Elizabeth Anderson—Jacob. (B. Oct. 10, 1807).
Berger, Aaron and Mary Smith—Ann. (B. Nov. 8, 1807).
 - Apr. 3. Van Fleet, Abraham and Rebecca Voorhees—Eliza. (B. Jan. 14).

- Van Norstrand, Clarkson F. and Gitty Ditmas—Suffi Ditmas. (B. Jan. 28).
 Gaddis, Andrew and Margaret Bergen—Ann. (B. Aug. 22, 1807).
 Van Fleet, Henry and ———, —Mary Ann. (B. Aug. 19, 1807).
 Bowman, Cornelius T. and ———, —Mary Magdalene. (B. Oct. 17, 1807).
 May 1. Lane, Aaron and Catharine Demott—Cornelius. (B. Mar. 18).
 Hagerman, Andrew and Anna Hogeland—James. (B. Feb. 24).
 Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Smith—Christianna. (B. Nov. 20, 1807).
 Cole, Abraham and Lenah Schamp—Sarah. (B. Dec. 3, 1807).
 7. Clickinger, Abraham and Margaret Bertron—Catharine Aumerman. (B. Feb. 1).
 June 5. Sutphin, John and Catherine Vroom—Henry Vroom; Cornelius Bodine. (Henry Vroom, b. Apr. 6).
 Striker, John D. and Mary Hogeland—Alche Quick. (B. Mar. 11).
 26. Van Fleet, William and Cnearcha Vlerebome—Sarah. (B. Feb. 19).
 Johnson, Andrew and Elizabeth Johnson—Ann Anderson. (B. Mar. 8).
 Prine, Tobias and Sarah Huff—Nelly. (B. May 12).
 Aug. 8. Emmans, Abraham and Margaret Vlerebome—Silvester.
 Sept. 11. Stephens, John and Rebecca M. Kinney—John. (B. July 10).
 Pittinger, Peter and Elizabeth Lane—Phebe. (B. May 29, 1807).
 ——— and Leah Demott—John Ten Eyke. (B. July 5).
 18. Tunison, Tunis and Margaret Covenhoven—Sarah. (B. Mar. 24).
 Covenhoven, John and Lydia Emmans—Hiram. (B. Feb. 18).
 Berger, Peter and Rachel Kershow—Rachal. (B. June 16).
 25. Hall, Edward T. and Elizabeth Cock—Margaret. (B. July 24).
 Oct. 2. Lane, Margaret (widow of Joseph Pittenger)—Eliza. (B. July 6, 1807).
 Nov. —. Striker, Peter and Sarah Low—Alettah. (B. Dec. 4, 1795);
 Dennis (b. Mar. 12, 1802); Cor's J. Van Camp (b. Feb. 15, 1804); Isaac D. Low (b. Feb. 7, 1808).
 12. Cole, Jacob and Elizabeth Voorhees—Abraham Voorhees.
 1809.
 Jan. 8. Thomson, John and Elizabeth Morehead—Joseph. (B. Sept. 30, 1808).
 Ten Eyke, James and Easter Crodes—Peter. (B. Aug. 28, 1808).

28. Cole, Josiah and Margaret Low—Elizabeth. (B. Oct. 27, 1808).
- Apr. 23. Van Camp. Tunis and Catharine Smith—John. (B. July 28, 1808).
30. Kershow, Jacob and Margaret Bercaw—Isaac Bercaw. (B. Nov. 12, 1808).
Stephens, Henry and Sarah Vanderbilt—Mary Ann. (B. Jan. 30).
- May 14. Striker, Aaron and Sarah Pittenger—Caty Ann. (B. Feb. 27).
Dumon, Rinear and Bailche Bogart—Jane. (B. Jan. 14).
27. Anderson, John and Elizabeth Johnson—Benjamin. (B. Jan. 27).
Davis, Bergun and Sarah Schamp—George. (B. Feb. 26).
Cole, Ezekiel and Mary Wyckoff—Peter Wyckoff. (B. Jan. 1).
- Ray, Jacob and Berthina West—Harriet. (B. Mar. 15).
- June 10. Schamp, John and Elizabeth Spader (both deceased)—Their child. (Brought to be baptized by their father and mother).
Schamp, David and Lenah Huffman—John Spader. (B. Nov. 5, 1808).
11. Orr, William and Jane Wyckoff—William. (B. Feb. 26).
Cole, Isaias and Jane Biggs—Nancy. (B. Nov. 22, 1808).
25. Fisher, John and Anne Tunison—Ann Barkelow. (B. Dec. 27, 1808).
- July 9. Ten Eyke, Cornelius and Elizabeth Johnson—John. (B. May 10).
30. Van Fleet, Peter and Catharine Van Fleet—Andrew. (B. Apr. 21).
Voorhees, Rulif and Mary Patterson—John Hankerson. (B. May 25).
- Sept. 1. Hardenbrook, George and Anne Kline—Richard. (B. May 26).
Huffman, David and Caty Wyckoff—David. (B. May 3).
- Oct. 22. Le fever, Add and ———, —Sally Ann. (B. Apr. 7).
- Nov. —. Cole, Abraham and Lenah Schamp—Rebecca. (B. Aug. 6).
26. Dayley, John and Jane Davis—Judy Ann. (B. July 27).
- Dec. 3. Dayley, Edward and Catharine Davis—George Davis. (B. Aug. 13).
24. Lane, John and Nelly Berger—Cornelius. (B. Sept. 27).
- 1810.
- Jan. 7. Wyckoff, Martin and Mary Voorhees—Henry. (B. Oct. 31, 1809).
Kinney, Andrew and Auriaunchy Bennett—Margaret. (B. Nov. 19, 1809).
27. Schamp, George and Elizabeth Anderson—Simon. (B. Nov. 2, 1809).
Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Schamp—George Schamp. (B. Nov. 4, 1809).

- Vlereboam, George and Margaret Van Fleet—John V: Fleet.
(B. Oct. 3, 1809).
- Van Fleet, Joseph and Charity Vlerebome—John. (B. Oct.
16, 1809).
- Apr. 8. Post, Henry and Martha Anderson—Abraham. (B. Feb.
11).
Smock, Abraham and Jane Van Camp—Cornelius V: Camp.
(B. Jan. 25, 1809).
15. Hall, John and Ann Stryker—Samuel. (B. Dec. 14, 1809).
Wyckoff, Cornelius and Elizabeth Cornell—Eliza; Cornelius
(twins). (B. Feb. 5).
22. Striker, John D. and Mary Hogland—Mary Hogland. (B.
Mar. 20).
Cummons, Williams and Mary Johnson—Aaron. (B. Mar.
2).
- Williams, James and Margaret Vandevanter—John Vandev-
anter. (B. Dec. 10, 1809).
- May 5. Hagerman, Andrew and Anne Hogeland—Herman. (B. Jan.
10).
Stephens, John and Rebecca McKinney—Henry. (B. Apr.
3).
- June 17. Clickenger, George and Anne Cosner—Jacob. (B. Sept. 11,
1809).
Wyckoff, Henry and Jane Kline—Aaron Kline. (B. Nov. 23,
1809).
- July 22. Lane, Cornelius and Judy Van Fleet—Cornelius. (B. Jan.
29).
Ditmas, Abraham and Gitty Voorhees—Abraham. (B. Apr.
18).
- Aug. 12. Stephens, Henry and Sarah Van Derbilt—George. (B. May
29).
Mitchel, John and Catherine Pittenger—Elizabeth Ten Eyke.
(B. June 20).
19. Foster, James and Martha Hogland—William Hogland. (B.
Nov. 23, 1809).
26. Perbasco, George and Hannah Vlerebome—Joseph. (B. July
2).
- Sept. 16. Johnson, Cornelius and Rachel Johnson—Andrew. (B. Apr.
28).
- Dec. 2. Smith, Jacob and Catharine Voorhies—Jemima. (B. Sept.
14).
14. Aumerman, Daniel and Hannah Vansickle—Daniel. (B. Sept.
2).
30. Davis, Bergan and Sarah Schamp—Peter Schamp. (B. Sept.
30).
- 1811.
- Jan. 27. Schamp, John and Mary Morehead—Margaret. (B. Sept.
28, 1810).
- Apr. 14. Vroom, Peter and Suffy Ditmas—Hendrick. (B. Feb. 2).
Ten Eyke, James and Easter Crodis—Mary Ann. (B. Feb.
14).

- Yorks, Benjamin and Leah Hall—Nicholas Hall. (B. July 4, 1810).
- Emmans, Abraham and Margaret Vlerebome—Catharine V: Camp. (B. Dec. 28, 1810).
- Kershow, Jacob and Margaret Bercaw—Jacob. (B. Nov. 28, 1810).
28. Striker, Isaac and Cornelia Striker—Jane Ann. (B. Feb. 1).
- Stephens, Henry and Eliza Vanderbilt—Abraham Hendrickson. (B. Mar. 3).
- Hagan, Jesse and Catharine Mattis—John Mattis.
- May 11. Wyckoff, Henry and Phebe Decker—Michael Decker. (B. Oct. 26, 1810).
- Shirts, Henry and Mary Kinney—Rebecca. (B. Jan. 6).
19. Hogland, John and Phebe Simonson—Lucas. (B. Dec. 9, 1810).
- June 23. Van Fleet, William and Cnearche Vlerebome—David. (B. May 8).
- Labourtaux, Abraham and ———, —Sarah Ann. (B. May 2).
- July 1. Prine, Tobias and Sarah Huff—Elizabeth Huff. (B. Mar. 7).
- Van Camp, Tunis and Catharine Smith—Catharine Van Mid-
dlesworth. (B. Feb., 1810).
- Stout, Caleb and Margaret Ten Eyke—Andrew Ten Eyke. (B. Jan. 18).
- Johnson, Isaac and Margaret Puce—Agness. (B. May 4).
- Pittenger, Peter and Elizabeth Lane—Jacob Lane. (B. Aug. 6, 1810).
14. Rinearson, Barnard and Mary Brewer—John. (B. May 20).
- Aug. 4. Dayley, John and Jane Davis—Isaac. (B. May 18).
- Nighmaster, John and Phebe Smith—Mary. (B. June 26).
- Bond, David and Mary Van Horn—Eleanor. (B. Apr. 30).
19. Cole, Ezekiel and Mary Wyckoff—David. (B. June 4).
- Sept. 14. Ten Eyke, Cornelius and Elizabeth Johnson—Elizabeth. (B. Aug. 4).
- Orr, William and Jane Wyckoff—Peter Wyckoff. (B. Aug. 21).
21. Matthews, John and Catharine Flagg—Christian. (B. July 31, 1808); John. (B. Apr. 16, 1811).
- Berger, Jesper and Gitty Wyckoff—John. (B. Aug. 1, 1809; Matty. (B. July 31, 1811).
28. Cole, Abraham and Lenah Schamp—John. (B. Aug. 2).
- Cole, John and Elizabeth Skinner—Sarah. (B. June 15).
- Oct. 5. Demott, Lawrance and Sarah Lane—Catharine. (B. June 20).
- Nov. 24. Voorhess, Rulif and Mary Patterson—Seborn. (B. July 30).
- Hixson, George and Hanah Kelly—Henry Low. (B. Sept. 4).
- Dec. 22. Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Schamp—Margaret. (B. Nov. 5).
- 1812.
- Jan. 23. Post, Henry and Matty Anderson—Anne. (B. Nov. 15, 1811).

- Feb. 23. Dayley, Edward and Catharine Davis—John. (B. Oct. 26, 1811).
- Apr. 19. Thomson, John and Elizabeth Morehead—William. (B. Mar. 8).
- May 3. Van Camp, John and Jane Lane—Tunis. (B. Nov. 19, 1811).
Mitchel, John and Catharine Pittenger—Jacob Wyckoff. (B. Jan. 31).
10. Van Camp, Cornelius and Leah Smöck—Catharine. (B. Feb. 19).
Hall, Henry and Sarah Hall—Sarah. (B. Jan. 17, 1803);
Leah. (B. July 15, 1811).
24. Hall, Edward and Elizabeth Cock—Mary Cock. (B. Apr. 22).
- July 5. Wyckoff, Henry and Phebe Decker—Elmira.
Cummons, William and Mary Johnson—William. (B. May 5).
19. Schamp, George and Elizabeth Anderson—John. (B. June 5).
- Aug. 2. Carkhuff, Jacob Quick and Catharine Cole—Mary Ann. (B. Dec. 8, 1811).
Wyckoff, Henry and Jane Kline—Leah. (B. Apr. 14).
9. Brokaw, John and Elizabeth Lane—Sarah. (B. July 8).
23. Striker, John and Mary Hogland—Margaret Quick. (B. July 25).
Hageman, Andrew and Anna Hoagland—Jane. (B. June 18).
- Sept. 13. Van Fleet, Adrian and Elizabeth Switzer—Michael Kinney. (B. Aug. 2).
Dayley, William and Elizabeth Latourette—Catharine Mariah. (B. June 30).
Lane, Andrew and Margaret Van Sickie—Jane. (B. July 24).
20. Stephens, Henry and Sarah Vanderbilt—Cornelius Covenhoven. (B. July 21).
- Oct. 18. Schamp, John and Mary Morehead—Joseph. (B. Sept. 17).
- Nov. 22. Vlrebome, George and Margaret Van Fleet—Elizabeth. (B. Oct. 21).
Labautaux, Abraham and ———, —Mariah V: Fleet. (B. Oct. 16).
- Dec. 20. Davis, Bergun and Sarah Schamp—John. (B. Oct. 25).
Williams, James and Margaret Vandevanter—Mariah. (B. Oct. 23).
Hagan, Jesse and Catharine Mattis—Henry Schamp. (B. Oct. 15).
13. Baker, Francis and Sarah Bogart—Elijah Baker. (B. Oct. 1).
- 1813.
- Jan. 18. Sutphin, Peter and Mary Fusler (Vosseller)—Gilbert. (B. Nov. 26, 1812).
- Feb. 14. Hall, Richard T. and Catharine Kline—Martha. (B. Jan. 3, 1812).
- Apr. 11. Hogland, John and Phebe Simonson—Edward Bun.
- May 9. Stevens, John and Rebecca Kinney—Elizabeth. (B. Dec. 23, 1812).

15. Hogland, Harman and Lane Striker—Tine Striker. (B. Mar. 2).
- Aumerman, Henry and Mary Sutphin—Abraham. (B. Feb. 14).
16. Mitchel, Andrew and Axe Scott—Axe. (B. Mar. 4).
30. Sutphin, John and Catharine Vroom—Jane Ann. (B. Dec. 12, 1812).
- Clickenger, Ab'm and Margaret Bertrom—Mene Nevius.
- June 6. Smith, Jacob and Catharine Voorhess—Jamima. (B. Sept. 14, 1810); Margaret. (B. Feb. 28, 1813).
- Emmans, Abraham and Margaret Vlerebome—Jeremiah. (B. Dec. 27, 1812).
27. Van Fleet, Joseph and Charity Vlerebome—Hannah. (B. May 28).
- Kline, Peter and Mary Bowman—Catharine. (B. Feb. 13).
- July 18. Nimaster, John and Phebe Smith—Ab'm Van Dorn. (B. Apr. 11).
- Fisher, Peter and Catharine Ammerman—Helen Ann. (B. Apr. 23).
25. Van Fleet, Abraham and Rebecca Voorhess—Rebecca. (B. June 15).
- Aug. 1. Johnson, Isaac and Margaret Pruce—Sarah. (B. Feb. 2).
- Sharp, John and Rachel Smith—Eliza Schamp. (B. Nov. 24, 1812).
- Cole, Ezekiel and Mary Wyckoff—Mary. (B. June 21).
- Huffman, David and Catharine Wyckoff—Henry. (B. Sept. 26, 1812).
- Cole, Ezekiel O. and Elizabeth Hall—Isaac. (B. Apr. 10).
15. Shirts, Henry and Mary Kinney—Margaret Ann. (B. Apr. 23).
- Sept. 5. Van Nordstrand, Clarkson F. and Gitty Ditmass—Mariah Ditmass. (B. Aug. 2).
9. ——— and ———, —Jane Cruser. (B. Nov. 3, 1800).
(Witness, Sarah Ten Eyck, her grandmother).
26. Ten Eyke, John and Jane Bercaw—Sarah. (B. July 9).
- Berger, Peter and Rachal Kershow—Jesper.
- Oct. 16. Vrome, Michael D. and Leah Ten Eyck—Elizabeth. (B. Sept. 11).
- Nov. 7. Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Schamp—Lenah. (B. Oct. 10).
- 1814.
- Jan. 30. Van Fleet, John and Catharine Emmans—Jeremiah. (B. Nov. 23, 1813).
- Tenbrook, Peter and Catharine Emmans—John. (B. Aug. 1, 1813).
- Mar. 6. Stephens, Henry and Sarah Van Derbilt—Sarah. (B. Nov. 27, 1813).
- Apr. 3. De mott, Lawrence and Sarah Lane—George Hall. (B. Oct. 18, 1813).
17. Low, Isaac and Jane Waldron—Peter. (B. Jan. 13).
24. Voorhess, Elias and Mary Wyckoff—Peter Schamp. (B. Mar. 18).

- Emery, Peter and Anne Rockefeller—Eliza Ann. (B. Nov. 26, 1813).
- May 15. Ten Eycke, James and Easter Crodis—John. (B. Sept. 28, 1813).
Carkhuff, Jacob Q. and Catharine Cole—Gabrial. (B. Jan. 12).
26. Mitchel, John and Catharine Pittenger—, ———. (B. Dec. 6, 1813).
- June 26. Lane, Andrew and Margaret Vansickle—Cornelius. (B. May 14).
Biggs, David and Catharine Schamp—Peter. (B. June 14, 1809); Maran. (B. Aug. 21, 1811).
- July 24. Wyckoff, Cornelius and Elizabeth Cornell—Lydia Marya. (B. June 3).
30. Cole, Josiah and Margaret Low—Jacob. (B. Apr. 12).
Brokaw, John and Elizabeth Lane—Judy. (B. July 3).
- Aug. 20. Emans, James (dec'd) and ———, —Tunechy. (B. Feb. 18, 1806).
(Witness and grandmother: Rebecca Emmans).
27. Van Camp, Cornelius and Leah Smock—Gitty Mariah. (B. May 23).
Baker, Francis and Sarah Bogart—John Bogart. (B. June 16).
Stephens, Henry.
- Sept. 11. Stout, John and Rebecca Stewart—Jane Ann. (B. Sept. 26, 1811); John. (B. July 6, 1814).
Emmans, Jacob (son of Isaac) and ———, —Elizabeth Brewer. (B. Oct. 25, 1812).
25. Schamp, George and Elizabeth Anderson—David. (B. Aug. 22).
- Oct. 30. Hagerman, Andrew and Anna Hogland—Peter Voorhess. (B. Aug. 8).
Clickenger, George and Anne Castner—Tunis Ten Eycke.
Sutphin, Peter and Mary Vusler—Luke Vusler.
- Dec. 25. Davis, Bun and Sarah Schamp—David. (B. Oct. 11).
Mattis, John and Martha Demott—Fred'k Simonson. (B. Sept. 5).
28. Sherman, Eli and Margaret Lane—Amelia. (B. Nov. 25).
- 1815.
- Jan. 1. Thompson, John and Elizabeth Morehead—Aaron. (B. Sept. 16, 1814).
- Apr. 13. Wyckoff, Martin and Mary Voorhees—Rebecca. (B. Feb. 5).
30. Vroom, Peter and Suffy Ditmass—John Ditmass. (B. Jan. 3).
- May 14. Dayly, Wm. and Elizabeth Latouratte—Margaret Ann. (B. Dec. 26, 1814).
——— and Mary Vroom—Harriet. (B. Jan. 25).
27. Dayly, Edward and Catharine Davis—Abraham. (B. Apr. 17, 1814).
Van Fleet, Adrian and Elizabeth Switzer—Peter. (B. Feb. 14).
Cole, Ezekiel, Jr., and Mary Wyckoff—Charity. (B. Jan. 14).

- Covert, Henry and Rebecca Van Fleet—Sarah Ann. (B. Feb. 14).
- Van Fleet, William H. and ———, —Elizabeth. (B. Jan. 13).
27. Shirts, Henry and Mary Kinney—Andrew Kinney. (B. Mar. 6).
- Smith, Amos and Lydia Stuart—Jacob Stuart. (B. Aug. 20, 1814).
- Hogland, Harmon and Helana Striker—Suffia Spader Dittmass. (B. Mar. 2).
- June 11. Pittinger, Peter and Elizabeth Lane—Elizabeth. (B. Apr. 24, 1813).
- Van Camp, John and Jane Lane—Catharine Susan Dumon; Rebecca Elizabeth Ludlow. (B. Jan. 19).
18. Gearhart, David and Elizabeth Kline—Catharine Ann. (B. Nov. 10, 1814).
- Aumerman, Henry and Mariah Sutphin—Gilbert Sutphin. (B. May 4).
- Schamp, Peter and Williamps Voorhess—Peter. (B. Mar. 1).
- Kline, Peter and Mary Bowman—Mary. (B. Sept. 10, 1814).
15. Hall, William W. and Maria Bellis—Isaac. (B. Oct. 18, 1810); John. (B. Mar. 12, 1813).
- Hall, Thomas and Rachel Hixson—William Thomas. (B. Jan. 30). Godfather: Wm. Hall, Sr.
25. Ten Eycke, John and Jane Bercaw—Eliza. (B. May 7).
- Swackhamer, Rulif and Mary Schamp—John. (B. May 10).
- July 16. Van Camp, Tunis and Catharine Smith—Abraham Smith. (B. Feb. 21).
22. Demott, John and Anne Mattis—Martha Snadeker. (B. May 22).
- Wyckoff, Henry and Phebe Decker—David Comfort. (B. June 6).
- Aug. 12. Hogland, John and Phebe Simonson—Dennis. (B. Mar. 18).
- Sept. 30. Van Horn, William C. and Elizabeth Van Fleet—John Demott. (B. June 18).
- Mitchel, John and Catharine Pittinger—William Pittinger. (B. Aug. 12).
- Oct. 14. Cummons, William and Mary Johnson—Jane Berger. Sutphin, John and Catharine Vroom—Elon. (B. July 20).
- Williams, James and Margaret Vandeventer—David. (B. July 5).
28. Vroom, Michael D. and Leah Ten Eyck—Cornelius T: Eycke. (B. Oct. 4).
- Smock, Abraham and Jane Van Camp—Ebenezer K. Sherwood. (B. Feb. 25, 1813).
- Nov. 4. Nevines (Nevius), Peter and Mariah Stotehuff—Garret Voorhess. (B. Sept. 27).
25. Hagan, Jesper and Catharine Mattis—Elizabeth Van Fleet. (B. Oct. 5).
- Dec. 24. Kershow, Jacob and Margaret Bercaw—Jane Ann. (B. Aug. 12).

1816.

- Jan. 7. Brocaw, William and Lenah Ditmass—Abraham. (B. Nov. 6, 1815).
- Apr. 7. Emmans, Jacob and ———, —John Smith. (B. Mar. 13, 1815).
14. Post, Henry and Matte Anderson—Henry. (B. Mar. 12).
- Anderson, Jno. and Elizabeth Johnson—Elizabeth Ann. (B. Dec. 18, 1815).
21. Low, Isaac and Jane Sutphin—Isaac. (B. Mar. 12, 1816).
- May 5. Quick, Joacim G. and Jane Middlesworth—Garret. (B. Mar. 22).
- Daws, Jan and Sarah Van Sickel—John. (B. Sept. 19, 1815).
- Apr. 26. Cole, David and Agness Cutter—Ezekiel. (B. Oct. 29, 1815).
- May 18. Ten Eyke, Cornelius and Elizabeth Johnson—Peter Johnson. (B. Mar. 4).
- Hall, Richard and Catharine Kline—Peter. (B. Apr. 4).
- June 2. Huls, James and Mary Hogland—Albert. (B. Oct. 6, 1815).
- Smith, Jacob and Catharine Voorhess—Elenor Addes. (B. Oct. 10, 1815).
24. Stephens, Henry and Sarah Van Derbilt—Abra'm Bockoven. (B. Dec. 6, 1815).
30. Stout, John and Rebecca Stewart—Garret. (B. Apr. 4).
- Harl, William and Mary Vanallen—John. (B. Dec. 10, 1815).
- Aug. 4. Ditmass, Abraham and ———, —Sarah Ann. (B. Dec. 18, 1815).
- More, Abraham and Grace Van Dorn—John. (B. June 8).
- July 13. Rockafeller, Abraham and Mary McKinney—John McKinney. (B. Sept. 12, 1814); Hannah Maria. (B. June 30, 1816).
31. Vlerebome, George and Margaret Van Fleet—Sylvester. (B. July 22).
- Oct. 5. Stephens, Henry and Elizabeth Van Derbilt—Dennis Striker. (B. Aug. 27).
- Carkhuff, Jacob Quick and Catharine Cole—Ezekiel. (B. Aug. 3).
- Dayly, John and Jane Davis—John.
- Nov. 3. Brokaw, John and Elizabeth Lane—James Vanderveer. (B. Sept. 25).
1. Ammerman, Abraham and ———, —Cornelius Sudam. (B. Sept. 21).
10. Jennings, Isaac and Mary Johnson—Elizabeth Van Fleet. (B. July 22).
- Dec. 1. Schamp, George P. and Elizabeth Anderson—Cornelius Wyckoff. (B. Oct. 20).
- Mattis, John and Martha Demott—Mari Ann. (B. Oct. 17).
- Lane, Andrew and Margaret Vansickle—Lydia. (B. Sept. 22).
20. Cole, Abraham and Helena Schamp—Jacob Schamp. (B. Oct. 12, 1813); Helena. (B. Dec. 25, 1815).
27. Neveius, Menah and Johannah Stotehoff—Cornelius Vanderveer. (B. Nov. 18).

1817.

- Jan. 26. Van Fleet, John and Catharine Emmans—Sarah^h Mariah. (B. Nov. 6, 1816).
- Feb. 16. Kline, Peter and Mary Bowman—Aaron. (B. Apr. 12, 1816).
Ditmass, Abraham and Cornelia Striker—Henry Striker. (B. Oct. 15, 1816).
Hagerman, Andrew and Anne Hogland—John. (B. Sept. 10, 1816).
- Mar. 2. Vroom, Peter and Suffiah Ditmass—Jane. (B. Dec. 5, 1816).
Johnson, Isaac and Margaret Pruce—Mary Ann. (B. Sept. 19, 1816).
- Apr. 6. Shereman, Eli and Margaret Lane—Eli. (B. Sept. 26, 1816).
20. Wyckoff, James and ———, —Peter Quick. (B. Sept. 26, 1816).
- May 24. Dayley, Will'm and Elizabeth Latouratte—Peter. (B. Jan. 25).
Kline, Jacob and Effy Kinney—Eliza. (B. Feb. 13).
Tomson, Andrew and Susan Lane—Hannah. (B. Mar. 29).
Sutphin, John G. and Phebe Fusler (Vosseller)—Anne. (B. Apr. 12).
Ammerman, Henry and Mary Sutphin—George Van Nest. (B. Mar. 26).
- June 1. Huls, James and Mary Hogland—William. (B. Apr. 25).
8. Van Nostrand, Clark and Gitty Ditmass—Ann. (B. Mar. 9).
Swackhamer, Rulif and Mary Schamp—Margaret Huffman. (B. Apr. 18).
- July 7. Berkaw, Bergun and Ann Van Fleet—John. (B. Feb. 8).
Stephens, John and Rebecca McKinney—Letty Ann Van Middlesworth. (B. May 18).
Low, Jacob and Phebe Kershow—Jacob Kershow. (B. May 23).
Mitchel, John and Catharine Pittinger—Edward. (B. May 12).
Van Camp, Tunis and Catharine Smith—Rachal Ann. (B. Mar. 13).
Smith, Amos and Lydia Stuart—Alexander Burnet Reading. (B. June 30, 1816).
Vroom, Michael and Leah Ten Eycke—Mary. (B. June 9).
13. Voorhess, John and Mary Miller—David Miller. (B. May 26).
Cole, Josiah and Margaret Low—Hannah Mariah. (B. Mar. 23).
Ten Eycke, Abraham and Mary Schank—Hannah Mariah. (B. Mar. 19).
- Aug. 3. Hogland, Harmon and Helana Striker—Mary Van Horn. (B. Apr. 12).
31. Davis, Bergun and Sarah Schamp—Isaac. (B. July 7).
Covert, Henry and Rebecca Van Fleet—Mariah. (B. July 28).
Josiah Dawes. (B. Aug. 31, 1817).
- Sept. 6. Voorhess, Elias and Mariah Wyckoff—Williampe Ann. (B. July 31).

NOTES ON VARIOUS OLD SOMERSET FAMILIES

FROM COMPILATIONS BY THE EDITOR

TUNISON FAMILIES—LINE OF DR. GARRET, OF SOMERVILLE

THE TUNISON FAMILIES in Somerset have long puzzled the writer, partially on the question of whether there were two distinct Holland lines, and partially on the particular family to which Cornelius, the innkeeper in Revolutionary days, ancestor of Dr. Garret of Somerville, belonged.

According to Bergen's "Early Settlers," (p. 94), which has been followed by later writers upon the family, including Snell, in his "History of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties" (p. 655), Mr. John B. Dumont, of Plainfield, in an article on the Dumont family in the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. I, p. 111), and others, the Somerset families originated from Tunis DeNyse (or Nyssen), who came from Binninck, Netherlands, in 1638, and who died in Brooklyn in 1663, he having been a magistrate there. He is said to have had some nine and perhaps twelve children, the sons, as given by Bergen, being Denys (bap. 1654), Jan (also bap. 1654), Cornelis, and perhaps Teunis, James and Joris. (See, also, Teunis Bergen's "The Bergen Family," pp. 74, 75).

A Dutch Bible, formerly owned by a Mary Ten Eyck (she being, as we think, an aunt, certainly a relative, of Dr. Garret Tunison), which Bible later came into the possession of Gov. Peter D. Vroom, contains certain entries, a copy of which is now in possession of one of Dr. Garret's descendants. These entries begin with the statement that Dirck and Jan Teunisse were born in the Sticht between Utrecht and Vechten, in, respectively, Feb., 1634, and Dec., 1637. They evidently emigrated with their parents when very young, as the following brothers and sisters were born "in the Colony of Rensselaerwick" on the dates stated: Jannetie, Feb. 16, 1639; Cornelis, Sept., 1640; Pietertie, July, 1644; and Gerrit, Sept. 17, 1647. Jannetie is stated to have been born at Fort Orange, and presumably those following her were also born there. The "Colony of Rensselaerwick" and "Fort Orange" indicate that the parents of Dirck and Jan, whoever they were, settled near Albany. Dirck is stated to have died Nov. 25, 1702, and Garret to have died March, 1704. Jannetie is stated to have died Aug. 15, 1706, and is named as the wife of Pieter Dumont.

In the Dumont family record, as previously referred to, Femmetje Teunise (Van Middleswart), dau. of Jan. Teunise (Van Middleswart), is stated to have been the first wife of Peter Dumont. That this Femmetje died about 1706 is evident from the Dumont record, and this agrees with the Bible date of death of "Jannetie," as above stated. If all the brothers and sisters named above, viz., Dirck, Jan, Jannetie, Cornelis, Pietertie and Garret, were the children of Jan Teunise, who was the son of Teunis

DeNyse (or Nyssen), the problem might seem to be solved, in part, but this cannot be the case.

The late Andrew D. Melick, Jr., in one of his MSS. journals, as copied by the writer, gives this statement concerning the "Tunissen family," as coming from Holland: "Teunis Dirckse, alias Poentie, came out in 1638 with wife, child and two servants in the 'Arms of Norway,' settling at Greenbush [now Brooklyn], and, in 1700, had children living: Dirk, Cornelis, Gerrit and Pieterje." This agrees, to some extent, with the Bible record of Teunis DeNyse, as it is evident that Dirck and Jan Teunisse must have come over with their parents in 1638, and Dirck and Garret were certainly living in 1700, and presumably Cornelis and Pietertje. But where the name "Teunis Dirckse, alias Poentie" came from we do not know. He further states that Dirck settled at the Catskills and at Cox-sackie, but, later, settled "on the Raritan river, near Somerville." This adds to the confusion.

Referring again to Bergen, he indicates that the following sons of Tunis DeNyse were early settlers in Somerset county, or at least "along the Raritan:" Teunis, Cornelis, Denys, Jan and Joris, and he names Cornelis and Jan as taking the surname of Tunison, and the others as that of Van Middleswout, or Van Middleswart.

A search of all Tunison and Van Middleswart wills and deeds at Trenton would probably solve most of the problems concerning these families. In lieu of this the best we can do at present is to assume that the statement by Bergen is substantially correct, at least as leading to the Dr. Garret Tunison line but without certainty. In such case the record from the emigrant to Dr. Garret would run as follows:

I. TEUNIS DENYSE, emigrant in 1638; d. in Brooklyn, 1663; m. Femmetje Felix, widow, dau. of John Seals, the latter an Englishman who came from Devonshire, England. His sons Jan (b. 1654), Cornelius (b. about 1657) and Tunis settled at or near Somerville about 1687. Jan was an Elder at the organization of the First Reformed church of Raritan (Somerville) in 1699, and afterward was a member of the legislative House of Assembly. He took, later, the surname of Van Middleswart. Teunis also became a Van Middleswart.

II. CORNELIUS TEUNISON (above), b. about 1657; d. about 1713; m., Aug. 28, 1687, Neeltje (dau. of Teunis Gysbertse Bogart). His known children were: Teunis, bapt. in New York, 1688; Abraham, bapt. (at the Somerville church), 1699; Abraham, 2nd, 1700; Jan, 1704; Sara, 1706; Denyse, 1708. It will be observed that between 1688 and 1699 no other baptisms have been found on the record, but this is not surprising, as they probably took place in or near Brooklyn, where only imperfect records are now existing. Certainly other children must have been born between those

dates, and we suspect that one of them must have been a Cornelius, named after his father. If so, this is most likely the Cornelius who was the father of Cornelius, the innkeeper. This Cornelius is said to have owned part of the James Graham tract from 1689 to 1704 embracing much of present Somerville.

III. CORNELIUS TUNESSON (sup.; surname so spelled in his will), b. about 1690, or a little later; d. 1775. We know of him through his will, dated Mar. 18, 1775, and probated Aug. 29, of that year. (Trenton Wills, Book L, p. 312). In this will he states he is a farmer "of Raritan," and names these as his then living children: Philip, Cornelius, Abraham, Folkert, Rebecca Compton, Anne (wife of another "Cornelius Tunesson"), and Femmetie (wife of Johannes Smack). He names also his grandchildren: Peter, "oldest son of daughter Anne," and Richard, "son of daughter Rebecca." The witnesses were Phillip Van Arsdalen, Derrick Mid-dagh and John Brocaw. The son Abraham, named above, is believed to have been the father of Philip A., who was the father of the late George A. Tunison, of Somerville.

IV. CORNELIUS TUNISON (sup. son of Cornelius III above), the innkeeper, b. perhaps about 1728; m. (license dated) Apr. 29, 1749, Yannica (Jane) Brower, said to be a descendant of Adam Brower, emigrant in 1642, from Cologne. We have not ascertained when this Cornelius died, but probably in 1794.

Cornelius may have lived before being innkeeper on the homestead of his father, which is said to have been the farm at Somerville, owned in recent years by the late Judge John C. Garretson, and previously owned (in 1799) by John Whitenack. The old house, built of oak one hundred years or more before, was still standing on the bank of the Raritan river in 1799. On the farm is the Tunison family burying-ground.

We know that Cornelius was an innkeeper in 1770, when a Bridge-water township meeting was ordered to be held at his tavern "on the Great Road," and that it was kept by him until about 1794; also that, about 1784, he donated property on which the First Reformed church was then built and still stands, for building the church. Much has been printed of him heretofore, including an article in the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. V, p. 108, et seq.), which states that his tavern was located about where the "Somerset House" now stands, on the corner of Grove and Main streets, Somerville. (See much, also, about him in Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Somerset," supra).

Cornelius had three children: Cornelius, Garret and Arietta. Cornelius m. Eliza White, and had a son Garret and daughter Agnes. Arietta m. John Beekman, and had three sons: Abraham, John and Garret, all of whom removed to New York City, and became wealthy.

V. DR. GARRET TUNISON (son of Cornelius above) was b. at Somer-

ville 1751; d. there 1837; m. Sarah Ten Eyck (dau. of Col. Matthew Ten Eyck). He studied medicine and served as a surgeon practically during the whole of the Revolution, being a surgeon of the Second Regiment of Artillery (Col. Lamb's Artillery). He was not discharged from the service until the end of the War. It is said he was subsequently granted, as a pension, 600 acres of land in Virginia and 2,600 acres in the State of New York. His residence was what has recently been known as the Lozier farm in East Somerville.

Dr. Garret had three sons, Cornelius, Matthias and Garret, and two daughters, Jane and Mary Magdalene. Matthias m. Eliza Herbert. Garret graduated from Queen's College, October, 1815, became a physician and removed to Texas. Cornelius m. Judith Ten Eyck, and had six children: Dr. Peter T., who m. Eliza Ten Eyck; Mary Ann, who m. John Van Derveer; Sarah, who m. Albert Cammann; Ellen, second wife of same; Abigail, who m. Henry P. Hoagland; and Jane, who m. James Bergen, formerly sheriff of Somerset. These families have been well known in Somerville. Dr. Peter T. had a number of children, including Mary A., who m. the late Surrogate William H. Long, father of Dr. William H. Long.

THE SOMERSET VAN HORNES—COL. PHILIP'S LINE

It has long been an interesting question as to who Col. Philip Van Horne, of Middlebrook and Revolutionary memory, was; where he came from and who were his parents. An important man in his day, as were other Somerset Van Hornes, the subject long ago attracted our attention, and has now been solved.

The Van Hornes (Van Horns, as now generally spelled) of New Jersey and elsewhere in this country descend from three different Van Hoorns, all of whom came from Holland, but without their relationship to each other, if any, being known. They were not brothers. One was Christian Barentsen, who arrived before 1653, and resided in New Amsterdam, but d. in 1658 at Wilmington, Del. One was Joris Jansen, who arrived in 1658. He was a builder and architect in New York City. The earliest to come, however, was Jan Cornelissen, who was in New Amsterdam by 1645. He was the ancestor of Col. Philip Van Horne, the line being as follows:

I. JAN CORNELISSEN VAN HOORN. His sons were: 1. Cornelis Jansen (see below). 2. Abraham, b. Aug. 8, 1647. 3. Abraham (2nd), b. Oct. 24, 1649.

II. CORNELIS JANSEN VAN HOORN, above named, b. Aug. 3, 1642; d. 1692; m. Anna Maria Jans. He lived in New York City, and had sons: 1. Johannes (see below). 2. Gerrit, bapt. Nov. 17, 1671; m., 1693, Altje

Provoost. 3. Abraham, bapt. Jan. 20, 1675; d. 1741; m., Sept. 6, 1700, Maria Provoost (see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 79).

III. JOHANNES VAN HORNE (as he signed his name), bapt. Jan. 17, 1663; d. 1735; m., 1693, Catharine (dau. of Jan Dircksen Meyer, or perhaps Andries Jansen Meyer). He is probably the same who owned and, on Oct. 9, 1711, sold 450 acres of land near Readington to Adriaen Lane (see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 117). Johannes was a merchant in New York City, but early became a large landowner in New Jersey, his purchases here being as early as 1700. His will, probated in 1735, has heretofore been given in full in the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. IV, p. 245). By reference thereto it will be seen that he bequeathed to his son Cornelius 1,600 acres of land at Roycefield, Somerset Co.; to his son Abraham 600 acres at Rocky Hill; to his son James, 1,300 acres adjoining, along the Millstone river, and his house in New York City; and to his son Andrew lands in Piscataway, Middlesex Co. Some of the land thus bequeathed was part of 6,800 acres, located between Blawenburg and Rocky Hill, purchased of William Dockwra in 1707. He also owned land in Hunterdon county, which was divided among his children. Johannes was an Alderman of New York City, and Member of the New York Colonial Assembly at one time. His sons were: 1. Cornelius (see below). 2. Andrew, b. 1706; d. about 1763; resided in Piscataway twsp., Middlesex co. 3. Abraham, b. 1708; d. 1756; m. Catherine Rutgers. He also was a prominent New York merchant. 4. James, b. 1712; d. 1761; m., Dec. 16, 1742, Margaret Bayard (dau. of Samuel Bayard and Margaret Van Cortlandt). James was a resident of Rocky Hill. His will, dated Oct. 29, 1760, probated April 20, 1761 (Trenton Wills, Book H), gave all of his estate to his sons John and James, although he also had a son Samuel. The son James was thus specially named in the will: "James to be given the best education the Province of Pennsylvania affords, either at the Academy or Mr. Dove's English school; then to study physic or law, and complete his studies in Scotland." John married the daughter of Col. Nathaniel Heard, of Woodbridge, and remained a resident of Rocky Hill during the Revolution, dying, however, childless, Feb. 4, 1820. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 24; Vol. I, p. 87; Vol. IV, p. 245).

IV. CORNELIUS VAN HORNE (above), b. 1696; d. about 1768; m., July 13, 1718, Elizabeth French (dau. of Philip and Jane French, of New Brunswick). This Cornelius was the father of Col. Philip Van Horne. He was born and brought up in New York City, becoming there a merchant of means, but he must have had at least a Summer residence at Middlebrook before 1726, as then Gov. Burnet of New Jersey recommended him to a seat in the Legislative Council, and the English King appointed him. He took his seat Aug. 25, 1727. In 1734 he witnessed a baptism at the First

Reformed church of Raritan (Somerville), (see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 217). In 1735 he was reappointed to the Council, and kept his seat until 1740, when, as his business engagements (doubtless in New York) had prevented his attending its sessions, he asked to be dismissed. (See "N. J. Archives," Vol. XI, p. 83, footnote, and references there cited).

Cornelius' will of Feb. 19, 1768, probated May 23, 1770 (Trenton Wills, Book K, p. 381), states that he was of Somerset County, Eastern District, and names his wife, Elizabeth, and sons, Philip and John, and also their children. To Philip he devises the one-half of the plantation on which Cornelius lived (551 acres of land out of 1102 acres); also a grist mill; also one-half of the residue of his estate after the death of his (the testator's) wife. To John he gives the other one-half of the plantation, naming it as the "Western side" and also one-half of the residue after the death of his (the testator's) wife. A portion of this land, said to be "about 1,000 acres," and "laid out into four lots of 250 acres each," was advertised for sale in 1774. ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XXIV, p. 332). The testator names the children of Philip as Cornelius, William, Philip, Mary, Elizabeth, Cornelis and "Violetta," which serves perfectly to identify this Philip. He names the children of John as Hannah, Elizabeth and Catherine. The land above devised appears to have been the same purchased by him Aug. 28, 1724, from John Chambers, of New York City (Trenton Deeds, Book 33, p. —). A John Van Horne was a Justice of the Peace of Somerset, 1767 and 1768.

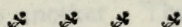
That Cornelius Van Horne died about 1768, although his will was not probated until May, 1770, is evident from a notice in the "New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury" of Mar. 20, 1769 ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XXVI, p. 401), which said: "Tuesday last was married at Elizabeth-Town, in New Jersey. . . . And on Thursday following Mr. James Rivington, of this city (New York), bookseller, was married to the widow Elizabeth Van Horne, relict of Mr. Cornelius Van Horne."

V. COL. PHILIP VAN HORNE, b., probably, about 1720; m. Elizabeth (dau. of William Ricketts and Mary Walton, of Jamaica). The dates of his birth and death, and even the place of his death, have not yet been discovered, but he probably died before 1786, and perhaps in New York City. Like his father he was brought up as a New York merchant, but seems to have settled at Middlebrook at least as early as 1754. On Dec. 3, 1755, he is referred to as "Col. Van Horn, of Somerset Co.," by Gov. Belcher, who then gave orders that he proceed with forty men to Sussex county, "to be employed in the immediate defense of the frontiers of the Province in the counties of Morris and Sussex" against the reported approach of the French and Indian army. ("N. J. Archives," Vol. VIII, First Series, Second Part, p. 182). This is the first time we have seen his

name mentioned in connection with New Jersey military affairs. On May 12, 1759, he was appointed Judge of the Somerset County Courts, a position he probably held until the Revolution, as he was certainly acting as Judge in 1773 ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XXIX, p. 65), and it is also certain he was in Somerset after the War, and, we think, as late as 1782.

Col. Van Horne had nine children: 1. Cornelius. 2. William. 3. Philip. (These three probably born in New York City). 4. Mary Ricketts, who was b. Nov. 3, 1754, and m., Sept. 12, 1778, Col. Stephen Moylan, the brave Irish commander of the First Pennsylvania Light Dragoons. 5. John, b. June 4, 1759. 6. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 2, 1761. 7. Cornelia, b. June 11, 1764; m., Feb. 12, 1782, Thomas L. Lansdale. 8. Violette, b. 1766. 9. Maria, who m. Samuel Fox.

Further interesting facts about Col. Philip will be found in the article by Justice James J. Bergen in the 1912 *QUARTERLY* (Vol. I, p. 81). Some of the foregoing dates have been obtained from a typewritten sketch of the Van Horne line prepared by Mr. C. S. Williams, of New York City, in 1911, while other facts have been due to personal researches.



HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

The Frelinghuysen Name and Records of it

It has always been an interesting fact, but one which has also been the source of trouble to many genealogists, that our early Dutch ancestors varied their names, and even the spelling of their names, to a degree that we of this day can scarcely understand. No matter how educated they were, surnames and spelling appeared to have been of minor account. We could multiply instances of complete alterations in surnames without end, but just now are calling attention to the fact that consistent spelling of either surnames or Christian names seem to have been an unknown art. A mere examination of any of the old baptismal records, such as we have been publishing, proves the truth of our statement. We have lately had occasion to notice how the head of the Frelinghuysen family varied the spelling of his surname. If it be correctly stated in the careful minutes of the Classis of the Amsterdam, Holland, wherein his call to Somerset County is noted and approved, the correct family name was "Frielinghuysen." The record there says:

"1718, June 5th. Rev. Matthias Winterwyck, minister at Alphen, together with the Messrs. Banker and van der Meulen, appeared before the Classis and exhibited an instrument from the congregation at Raritan, in the province of New Jersey, by which they are authorized to call a minister for those churches. They declared that they had chosen for

this purpose the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frielinghuysen, formerly minister at Lochimer Voorwerk, in East Friesland, now Co-Rector at Enckhuysen," etc. (See Eccles. Records, State of New York, Vol. III, p. 2121).

When the fact that he was gone to New Jersey (in 1719) was reported to the Synod of North Holland, the secretary of that body noted his name as "Rev. Jacobus Theodorus van Frylinghuysen," as if it mattered little to the scribe how the double Christian name was put together, or what the surname really was. (Ibid, p. 2141). Later, in the minutes of the Classis of Amsterdam, he is spoken of as "Friedlinghuysen." (Ibid, Vol. IV, p. 2401). Of course all this is of little importance if we find that the Rev. Frelinghuysen himself was consistent in his orthography, but such seems not the case. In his day he was the most learned divine in Somerset County, and yet we find him writing his surname as follows, according to his published letters, sermons, etc.: 1721, printed sermon, "Frelinghuysen." 1723, attest to resolutions of Raritan Consistory, and again in 1740, "Frilinghuysen." Thereafter both spellings are used, sometimes one and sometimes another. The late Dr. Chambers, in his "Frelinghuysen Memoir" (p. 13), states that Theodorus Jacobus sometimes wrote it "Freylinghausen." In beginning the record of the Readington church there is a third form of spelling employed: "Frilinghuysen," and, strange to say, this last form was used by his son, Rev. Johannis Frelinghuysen, when he began the record of his ministry at Readington as successor to his father. The following are reproductions of their signatures in the Readington church book of baptisms:

T. J. Frilinghuysen
Joh. Frilinghuysen

And these are copies of the wording and arrangement of the church baptismal records as the elder Frelinghuysen, and then his son, began their respective records:

"Kerken—Boeck
 Van de
 Gemeinte tot Noord—Branch
 Bevattende
 De Gedoopte.
 Begonnen met het Jaar 1720, onder den
 Eersten Leeraer
 Theodorus Jacobus Frilinghuysen
 Die Syn Eerste Predicatie tot een Intreede Gedaan
 heeft tot Raretan Anno 1720 den 31 sten Januari
 Wit 2 Corinthen 5 x 20.

Soo zyn wy dan gesanten van Christi wege, als of
God door ons Bide: wy bidden van Christi wege,
Laet a met God Versoenen. 2 Corinthen 5 x 20."

"Nieuw Jersey. 1750.

Het Tweede deel

Begonnen In '8 Jaar 1750 onder den
Tweeden Leeraer

Johannis Frilinghuisen.

Die syn Eerst Predicatie tot een Intrede gedaen
heeft tot Raritan Anno Domini 1750, den 5 Augustus,
wit Psalm 45:16.

In plaetse van uwe Vaderen, sullen
uwe Sonen zyn. Psalm 45:16."

An Account of Colonel Ephraim Martin

We have recently received a pamphlet, reprinted from the "Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society" of July, 1914, containing a few facts about the Casad (Cossart, etc.), and Stites' families in Illinois, as descended from Somerset families, but more specifically giving an account of the life of Colonel Ephraim Martin. The pamphlet was prepared by Dr. Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois, from whom we recently had an article entitled "Notes on the Baptist Church at Mount Bethel," which we published in the last number of the QUARTERLY. Colonel Martin, Dr. James states, was born in 1733 "in Somerset or Middlesex county," New Jersey, and died in New Brunswick February 28, 1806. He was buried in the Baptist cemetery at Stelton, where his tombstone is still standing.

Colonel Martin became an early settler in Sussex county, and was chosen from there to become a Member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, and he entered the Revolutionary war as Colonel of a New Jersey regiment in June, 1776. He was with his regiment at the battle of Princeton, when Washington was encamped at Morristown and Middlebrook, at the battle of Germantown, etc., his regiment taking part in all the important movements of the army during 1776, '77 and '78. The regiment seems to have been broken up in February, 1779, at which time Colonel Martin must have removed from Sussex to Somerset county. On October 12, 1779, he became a member of the Legislative Council (equivalent to the Senate) of the State from Somerset County, and represented this County until 1789, inclusive, a period of about eleven years. He probably removed to New Brunswick a little previous to 1795 in which year he was elected to the Legislative Council from Middlesex county, and served until 1797, and again from 1799 to 1806 (see N. J. "Legislative Manual"). As Dr. James well remarks: "He thus had the honor of representing three

separate counties in the State Legislature for an aggregate period of more than twenty years," which includes, of course, his representation in the Provincial Congress.

While in Somerset Col. Martin lived at or near present Bernardsville, while his membership was in the Mt. Bethel church, where he was a deacon. It is not known who Colonel Martin married, except that his wife's first name was Catherine. He left four sons: Squire, Absalom, Jeremiah and Ephraim. Absalom was a paymaster in his father's regiment and, with his brother Jeremiah, moved later to the Miami country. Ephraim, Jr., served quite continuously throughout the war, and in 1789 removed to North Carolina and later to Georgia. Dr. James is descended, through the Casad and Stites families of Somerset, from Colonel Martin, who was his great-great-grandfather.

A Funeral Account of 1811

It has generally been considered that the purchase of rum, tobacco and pipes for Protestant funerals ceased with the close of the Eighteenth century. But we have run across an account of a Franklin twsp. funeral in 1811, in which the purchases at the store of Henry Van Arsdalen, of New Brunswick, were of the following:

2 Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs @ 10/—.....	I.	0.	0
2 pair Black Cotton Stockings @ 10/—.....	I.	0.	0
4 yd. Ribon, @ 1/9.....	0.	7.	0
1 Gallon Spirits, @ 8/—.....	0.	8.	0
7 lb. Sugar	0.	7.	0
½ lb. hyson Skin	0.	3.	3
6 Doz. pipes @ 10 d.....	0.	5.	0
½ Doz. tobacco	0.	2.	6
	<hr/>		
	£3.	12.	9

The gallon of "spirits," if it had gone as far as the "6 doz. pipes" could hardly have made many intoxicated, for evidently preparation was made for 72 smokers of pipes. Could the sugar have been put into the "spirits?"

Darkness Just Before the Dawn, in 1780

Some few of our people think they are beginning to be pinched a little to supply the Government with means to carry on the great European War, and the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other agencies for the benefit of our soldiers, but how much darker was the period in the Winter of 1780, when no one knew, not even Washington, whether this country was to remain enslaved or become free! Only the next year, however, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, and a great light shone over the new nation, as if it had been a bright and wonderful star.

Few of our readers, we suspect, have ever seen the following letter from General Washington to "The Worshipful Justices of the County of Somerset," sent from Morristown, where his shivering and hungry army was encamped that specially cold winter. As a matter of fact the letter was sent to the Quartermaster-General at Trenton, and copies were directed to be forwarded to all the counties of the State. One came to our Court Justices, and this is the letter. It may well be read at this time to aid in keeping anyone from complaining either of "hard times" for themselves, or of troubles to "our boys in France," who certainly are well-fed, well-clothed, and happy, as well as intensely patriotic.

"HEADQUARTERS MORRISTOWN, 7 January 1780.

"GENTLEMEN:—The present situation of the army, with respect to provisions, is the most distressing of any we have experienced since the beginning of the War. For a fortnight past the troops, both officers and men, have been almost perished for want. They have been alternately without bread or meat the whole time with a very scanty allowance of either, and frequently destitute of both. They have borne their sufferings with a patience that merits the approbation and ought to excite the sympathy of their countrymen. But they are now reduced to an extremity no longer to be supported.

"The distress has in some instances prompted them to commit depredations on the property of the inhabitants, which at any other period would be punished with exemplary severity, but which can now only be lamented as the effect of an unfortunate necessity. This evil would increase and soon become intolerable were not an instant remedy to be applied.

"The distress we feel is chiefly owing to the early commencement and uncommon rigor of the winter, which have greatly obstructed the transportation of the supplies. These causes have obliged us to exhaust all the magazines in the vicinity of camp, and as they continue to operate we shall be unable to devise reasonable income from our more distant resources. From present appearances it must be four or five weeks before we can have the benefit of any material supplies beyond the limits of this State, so that unless an extraordinary exertion be made within the State to supply the wants of the army during that space, fatal consequences must unavoidably ensue. Your own discernment makes it needless to particularise.

"Influenced by these considerations my duty to the public and my affections to the virtuous inhabitants of this State, which, next to the army, would be the most immediate sufferers, have determined me to call upon the respective counties for a proportion of grain and cattle to satisfy the present emergency. The quota of the county to which you belong is 600 bushels of grain, and one hundred of cattle, and it is indispensable it should be collected and delivered to Major Pyatt (who will have the honor of trusting you with this) in four days after the application. If more can be spared, the county will do an essential service by furnishing it.

"I have adopted this mode of application from a regard of the ease and the accommodation of the inhabitants. As you are well acquainted with the circumstances of individuals you will be able to apportion the quantity required to the ability of each; and, as I have no doubt you will be convinced of the absolute necessity of the measure, I am persuaded your zeal for the common cause will induce you to exert your utmost influence to procure a cheerful and immediate compliance. In doing this, though you may not be authorized by the strict letter of the law, by consulting its spirit (which aims at the relief of army) in the emergency of so pressing and peculiar a nature, you will merit the acknowledgments of your fellow citizens.

"In order that the inhabitants may receive compensation for what they furnish Major Pyatt will concert with you a proper place, at the time appointed, and a commissary will attend to receive them, and give certificates specifying the quantity of each article and the terms of payment. These terms will (at the option of the owners, which he shall declare at the time) either be paid at the present market prices, which is to be specified, or the market prices at the time of payment. The weight of the cattle to be estimated by the magistrates or any two of them in conjunction with the commissary.

"While I have utmost confidence that you will do everything in your power to give efficacy to this requisition, I have too high an opinion of the patriotism of the people of this State and their attachment to an army making every sacrifice in defence of their country, to entertain the least apprehension of their not seconding your endeavours. But at the present time I think it my duty to inform you that should we be disappointed in our hopes, the extremity of the case will compel us to have recourse to a different mode, which will be disagreeable to us on every account, and on none more than the probability of its having an operation less equal and less convenient to the inhabitants than the one now recommended.

"I entrust you to be assured, Gentlemen, that I have given you a just representation of our distress; of the causes and of the time which must in all likelihood elapse before we can obtain relief through the ordinary channels. From this you will be sensible that delay or indecision is incompatible with our circumstances.

"With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

"Your

"GO. WASHINGTON.

"The Worshipful,
the Justices of the
County of Somerset."

Tavern Rates in 1748

There is a great difference between tavern rates in this part of New Jersey in 1748 and to-day, and it is interesting to note those of the former year. At the October Quarter Sessions in Middlesex county in 1748 the Justices of the Peace, who constituted that Court, established the following rates, as certified to by the Court clerk, John Smyth. No doubt the rates in Somerset were made substantially the same:

"Hot meal, of meat, etc., 10d. Cold meal, do., 7.
Lodging per night, 4d. Rum by the Quartern, 4d. Brandy, do., 6d.
Wine by the quart, 2s, 8d. Strong Beer, do., 5d. Cyder, do., 4d. Meth-
theglin, do., 1s, 6d. Lunch, do., 1s, 2d.

"Provisions for horses: Oats by the quart 1½d. English hay, per
night, 1s. Ditto for 24 hours, 1s, 6d. Salt or fresh hay per night, 8d.
Ditto for 24 hours, 1s."

In reckoning these various amounts in present currency it must be
remembered that one shilling was 12½ (not 25) cents.

A Little Too Much Genealogy

Fond as we are of genealogical researches, we can also appreciate
good humor about it, and some of our readers may be diverted by the
following supposed conversation taken from the "New York Tribune."

"She—Think of it, Mr. McGinis, we can trace our ancestry back to
the year 1400!

"He—Indeed?

"She—It's an old and honorable family. How far back does your
family go?

"He—Well, one of my ancestors fought with William the Con-
queror. Another was a night watchman for Cleopatra. And it is said
another one had a diplodocus farm next door to Adam's place. In fact
Mrs. Eve was always complaining about the young diplodocus eating her
clothes off the line.

"She—Sir-r-r!! (Retires).

"He—Dangunit, I guess that'll hold her for a while."

Remarkable Memory of Rev. Jeremiah Halsey

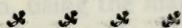
Reference was made in the last QUARTERLY (p. 109) to the Rev. Jere-
miah Halsey, pastor at Lamington, this County, from 1770 to 1780. It
said of him that "he was a man of much learning as well as piety." Since
that was published we have run across this statement as to his remark-
able memory, made by Rev. Dr. W. Howard Van Doren, of Indianapo-
lis, (whose father was a native of Somerset) in "Our Home" for
1873:

"This accomplished scholar and devoted pastor was favored with a
memory almost equal to Erasmus or Sir James McIntosh. The Rev. Dr.
Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, invited a stranger to
occupy his pulpit. This new comer was an eloquent speaker, and, unfor-
tunately, like the President, he well knew it. The next day the various
ministers of Princeton were invited to tea by some of their number.
While waiting in the Library for the summons to the table, Rev. Jeremiah
Halsey, taking down a volume of sermons, called attention to the singu-
lar fact that some men think precisely like others. Then he began by
reading the text from which the morning sermon of the stranger had been

drawn, and read on word for word, one paragraph after another, until the stranger, who was present, blushed deeply. All the ministers believed at once that he had plagiarized the entire discourse, body and soul. Mr. Halsey then explained that he simply repeated the discourse from *memory*, when all were astounded as well as exceedingly amused."

Hunterdon Marriages Completed

We are gratified to know that Mr. Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, has completed the volume of the "Hunterdon Marriage Records." A bound copy of the same has been sent by him to this office. It contains 337 pages and, we judge, comprises over 18,000 names. There were far more marriages recorded in Hunterdon than in Somerset for the same period. The list printed, however, does not contain all marriages performed in that county, as Mr. Deats is engaged upon a second volume, taken from township, church and pastors' records and from family Bibles, which marriages were not recorded. The two volumes will prove of great interest and value to genealogists.



DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[177]. LOWE FAMILY—JERSEYMEN IN OHIO.—"In a recent QUARTERLY (July, 1917), was an article relating to the Lowe family, in which reference was made to the Unity Church in Warren county, Ohio. This church property adjoined the farm which was the home of my grandfather, John (K) Voorhees, and of my father, Ellison Hoagland Voorhees from about 1820 to 1869. I am enclosing an extract from a letter which my father wrote me after he had seen the article in the QUARTERLY. It may contain some information which will be of interest to you. The burning of the Voorhees home on a windy day in April, 1867, which I observed from the schoolhouse across the road, is among my earliest recollections, and I remember a little later watching from a corner of the churchyard the men pushing over the brick walls of Unity church, the material being used in the new house built by my father."

E. K. V. (Evanston, Ill.)

Extract from letter of Ellison Hoagland Voorhees of Garnett, Kansas, dated July 4, 1917.

"I could add a good deal to the article about the Unity Church. In 1837, when the Presbyterian church divided, the Old School Calvinistic element, which was in the minority, pulled out and went to Monroe (Monroe, Butler Co., about seven miles distant), and organized an Old School Presbyterian Church; some of the principal families were: Montforts, Tullis, Vandykes, Kings, etc. Those remaining in the church—Voorhees, Cory, Patterson, etc.—reorganized and called it 'Unity New School Presbyterian Church.'

"About ten years after the division the Unity New School concluded to move to Mason (Mason, Warren Co., about one and one-half miles distant) and build a new church. Father gave \$100 and paid it by hauling stone, saw logs, lumber, etc. The stone in the foundation of the Mason church all came from the creek on the Voorhees farm; I remember seeing all hands, including mother, helping father put big stone in the wagon.

"The Methodists bought the old Unity Church for \$200 to own and hold so long as they occupied it 'as a place of worship.' After about ten years the M. E. Church at Unity broke up, and about this time the heirs of Judge Lowe sued the Presbyterian Church for the property. W. S. Dodds of Mason, whose wife was a daughter of Judge Lowe, was the leader. After several years of 'lawing' the Supreme Court held that as the Presbyterian Church used the money in building the Mason church it could hold the title in the Unity church and ground, as it had reverted to them when the M. E. Church ceased to use it for religious purposes.

"After our house burned (April, 1867) I bought the old church building for \$200 and tore it down, using the material in building a new house on the site of the old one. I suppose the Mason church holds the title to the ground, old graves, etc. Grandfather and grandmother Rynearson (Nicholas Rynearson and Jane Ellison) are buried there. Noah and Jane Cory (Jane Voorhees, eldest sister of Ellison Hoagland Voorhees) have three children buried there, two in one coffin."

[178]. THAT "OLD YORK ROAD."—"Again the 'Old York Road,' New Hope, Pa., is exactly opposite Coryell's Ferry (Lambertville). The ferry was at the foot of Ferry St. in New Hope, and landed at the foot of Ferry St. in Coryell's Ferry. From there to the South Branch river is about 12½ miles (instead 2½ as your typesetter makes it; last *QUARTERLY*, p. 156. Where it struck the 'Big Road' seventy years ago was a very large oak tree, and near it stood the 'White Oak Tavern,' kept then by 'Shifty Ike' Hall, so called to distinguish him from 'Captain Ike' Hall, who was a prosperous farmer in that neighborhood, and whose grandson is now a prosperous grocer in Flemington. It crossed the North Branch very little North (not East) of its junction with the South Branch. Coming from the West, as it neared the old Readington Dutch church, it turned to the North, and then to the East, and then to the South, to avoid the bluff which could not at that time be driven. My brother helped to 'work down' that hill, making it passable for teams, thus eliminating the detour, and straightening the road in front of his house."

E. V. (Flemington, N. J.)

[180]. ARENTS.—"Stephen Arents, a Revolutionary soldier from Somerset Co., was there as late as 1784, when he received his depreciation

pay as a soldier in the Continental Troops. I desire his ancestry. I mistrust he was a descendant of the Jan Aresen, of Brooklyn, who deeded to three of his sons, Aert, Mattheus and David, his interest in 700 acres of land in Somerset. What became of the son, Jan? Is he the Jan, with wife Barbara, that had children baptized in 1724 and 1727 in the Reformed Dutch church of New Brunswick, and also in the Raritan church, where Matewes and Adrian (Aert) had children baptized? Descendants claim the father of Stephen was a John Arents, but they have no proof of it. A John Arents is noted in the 'Hudson Land Titles,' together with Claes Arentson."

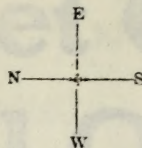
Mrs. L. C. H. (New York City).

[181]. EOFF.—"I have been trying to secure more data on the Abraham Eoff line through relatives descended from his son Isaac, who married Peggy (Margaret) Knox, 1783, in Chester, S. C. Abraham Eoff served as a private in the Berks co., Pa., militia, Continental Line; days of service, 62. ('Penn. Archives,' Vol. 4, p. 258; Vol. 5, p. 294). Abraham's daughter, Elizabeth, married Lieut. John Knox, in Madison co., Ky., Feb. 13, 1789, and Abraham died there about that time. Abraham must have inherited land from his father, Jacob Eoff, of Pluckemin, as the family appeared to have a competence for such early days in the settlement of Kentucky. It has been stated that 'Isaac was born in New Jersey about thirty miles from New York, in 1762,' so Abraham must have married somewhere near Somerville." Mrs. J. A. W. (Brownwood, Texas).

[We have never endeavored to trace up the many descendants of Jacob Eoff, of Pluckemin. It is generally understood that he came over from Holland, and was a native of the Netherlands, but we confess the name sounds more German than Dutch. Some mention of his family appears in Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset," p. 702, but nothing is there said of an Abraham. An examination of Jacob's will of Aug. 12, 1772, probated Sept. 9, 1780 (Trenton Wills, Book M. p. 91), shows that his children, in 1772, were: "Abram," Jacob, Cornelius, Robert, Garret, Christian, Mary Magdalen and Catherine, each of whom should receive one-ninth of his estate, after his widow's death or remarriage. He then mentions a son Peter, and grandsons Jacob and John (sons of his son John). Doubtless other children besides Abram (or Abraham) migrated to Pennsylvania. There are no existing records in Somerset concerning this eldest child, but no doubt he was married in Somerset long before the Revolution and had children born here. If St. Paul's Lutheran church records at Pluckemin were still in existence this and many similar problems would probably be solved.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

->*PLAN OF SOMERVILLE, IN 1812.*-<

Maj. Tunison, 43 *



- Thos. Arrowsmith, 1. *
- Phil. Tunison, 2. *
- D. Whitehead, 3. *
- S. Brant, 4. *
- Stephen Strong, 5. *

Old Pluckamin Road.

- Wm. Wright, 6. *
- Court House and Jail, 7. *
- County Offices, 8. *
- 1st Ref. Church, 9. *

+ Gallows, 44.

Brick Academy, 10. *

John Meldrum, 11. *

Jas. Stewart, 12. *

Major Arrowsmith, 13. *

Mrs. Howe, 14. *

H. Whitenack, 15. *

John Mc Cormick, 16. *

Maiden Lane.

John F. Brown, 17. *

Samuel Swan, 18. *

Toll Gate.
Wm. Kipp, 19. *

New Pluckamin Road.

Main Street or Turnpike.

Turnpike.

* 20, John Van Nest.

* 21, Mr. Hunt.

* 22, Tenant house.

* 23, Geo. McDonald.

* 24, Ferd. Van Derveer's store

* 25, Ferd. Van Derveer.

* 26, D. Latourette's store.

* 27, D. Latourette.

* 28, Richard Hall.

To Covered Bridge.

* 29, C. G. Tunison's store.

* 30, C. G. Tunison.

* 31, Henry Cook.

* 32, A. Compton.

* 33, Fred. Cox.

* 34, Isaac Auten's shop.

* 35, Isaac Auten.

* 36, Tenant House.

Lane to Doty's House.

* 37, Arch Van Tyne.

John Whitenack, 38. *

John Hardenbergh, 39. *

* Joseph Doty, 40.

* 41, Peter I. Stryker.

* 42, D. Miller.

Raritan Road.

Somerset County Historical Quarterly

Editor :

A. Van Doren Honeyman

Plainfield, New Jersey

Publication Committee :

A. Van Doren Honeyman

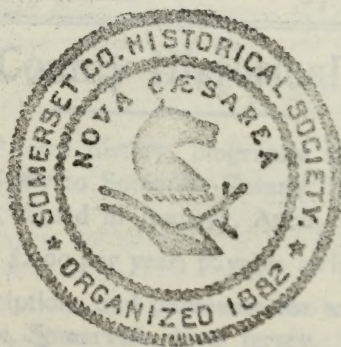
Alexander G. Anderson

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Somerville, New Jersey

Somerset County Historical Society

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SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER, 1918.

No. 4

SOMERVILLE IN 1812; ALSO RARITAN

BY THE LATE AARON J. AUTEN AND THE LATE JUDGE GARRETSON; SUPPLEMENTED BY HON. JAMES J. BERGEN

DURING THE lifetime of the late Esquire Aaron J. Auten, of North Branch, and of the late Judge John Garretson, of Somerville, the Editor of the QUARTERLY, then publisher of the "Somerset Gazette" (afterward merged into the "Unionist-Gazette"), interviewed these aged gentlemen as to the plan of Somerville and who were living in it in 1812. Esquire Auten was born in Somerville in 1804 and resided therein until 1829. Judge Garretson was born in the same place in 1806, and became a permanent resident. The first named said he had a distinct recollection of the village in 1812; the second, Judge Garretson, had a rather faint memory of it so early, but recalled every inhabitant in 1817. The two made out and felt certain of the correctness of the Plan now published in this number (see Frontispiece).

This Plan first appeared in the "Somerset Gazette" of Sept. 16, 1880, immediately after the interviews, and was republished in the "Annual" issued by that journal in 1883. As it is not probable that any of the QUARTERLY readers now possess it, and it is important that it should be preserved for future reference, we have decided to reproduce it herein and with the accompanying text, as revised to date.

The following preliminary remarks and first comments upon each numbered dwelling in the Plan were made in 1880 by the two gentlemen named, and are placed within quotation marks. The remarks added to the original comments have been prepared for the QUARTERLY by Hon. James J. Bergen, President of the Somerset County Historical Society, and are enclosed within brackets. These remarks are to state who now (1918) reside on the several lots, or dwellings, if they still remain, which

are indicated in the Plan of 1812, and give in most instances additional particulars of ownership after 1812.

"There were in the town, in 1812, 25 dwellings, about 13 shops, 4 taverns, 1 school, county buildings, and one church. Main street, Bridge street from Main south to and over the covered bridge, the old and new Pluckemin roads, the Raritan road, and North Branch (Easton) turnpike, were the avenues open to the public for vehicles. Where Nelson Young, Esq., Rev. Edward G. Read, County Clerk Van Derveer, etc., now (1880) reside, was an apple orchard, belonging to Dickinson Miller. The present Union street (next to Somerset Hall) was a lane leading to Joseph Doty's (afterward Col. Southard's) house, with bars at Main street, and a fence on each side. The toll gate over the Easton turnpike was nearly in front of where Mrs. John Whitenack now lives, and intended to exact toll from those travelling over the new Pluckamin road (which was then newly laid out), as well as from travellers upon the turnpike. Other features are explained in connection with the numbering of the buildings upon the Plan:

"1. Tavern kept in 1812 by Thomas Arrowsmith (had been 'the old Log Jail'); was subsequently kept by Jacob Wyckoff, then by his son Charles, etc.; last kept by 'Bill' De Camp, about 1850. The log jail was built in 1783. Its timbers are yet to be seen, sound and whole. In 1800 Philip Herder kept tavern there, having bought the jail that year of Hendrick Van Arsdalen and turned it into a hotel." [The jail building, standing on this lot in 1812, was used as a residence, and later as a hotel by Philip Herder. The minutes of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county show that, November 22, 1781, the sheriff of the county filed with the Board a protest "for want of a jail," none having been provided since that at Millstone was destroyed during the raid of Col. Simcoe. This protest was filed to protect the sheriff against loss arising from the escape of prisoners, specially those held for debt. January 14, 1782, the Board voted to build a jail "near Tunison's tavern," to be built of squared timbers, "26 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to floor, to contain three rooms and the roof covered with cedar; under the floor beds of large stones to be laid." May 2, 1782, it was agreed, "That there shall be a room framed upon the top of the *squair* logs of the new jail at Tunison's for a gaoler's room." This lot was purchased a few years ago by Mr. A. G. Anderson, who caused the old jail building to be removed, and erected on the lot two cottages, one now belonging to Felix Spine and the other to Philip W. Brokaw].

"2. Dwelling of Philip Tunison, cabinet-maker; Lyness High subsequently had a tin shop in it. James T. Van Derveer, of Somerville, is a grandson of this Philip Tunison, who died in 1813." [The building on this

lot was occupied by Philip Tunison, and remained in the Tunison family until very recently. It stood next west of Mechanic street, and became so dilapidated that it was hardly habitable. When it was sold it was purchased by Jacob K. Brokaw, Esq., who erected a new building on the lot].

"3. Daniel Whitehead's dwelling and tanyard; Samuel Hunt was the previous owner. Mr. Whitehead was a prominent man in the First Reformed church." [This lot was sold by Mr. Whitehead, the owner, in 1812, to Thomas M. Logan, by a description, continued to this day, which contains only the boundaries without course or distance. It contained but one house until 1828, when it was purchased by Farrington Barcalow at sheriff's sale, and by subsequent conveyances a title, in 1887, was vested in Mrs. Sarah A. Melick, and there is no record of any subsequent conveyance. The lot now has on it two dwelling houses. The western one, remodelled, is the old Whitehead house].

"4. Chairmaker's shop, kept by Sam'l Brant. Judge Garretson is still using Brant's chairs, as are other old people in this vicinity. They had a wide reputation for 'never wearing out.' He was a bachelor. The mother of Rev. Abel Stewart was his sister." [The Samuel Brant house was conveyed to John Herder in 1850 by Samuel Brant's executors, and by the executors of Herder to Peter Case, who lived there many years, and is now owned by Edwin R. Voorhees].

"5. Hotel kept by Stephen Strong, where Fritts' hotel is (eastern part). This tavern was built in 1770 by Cornelius Tunison, and was known as Tunison's Tavern for a quarter of a century. Around this tavern Somerville (originally called 'Raritan') first centered. It is the oldest unaltered building in Somerville. William Mann owned it after Stephen Strong. Alexander McCalla owned it later, selling it in 1823 to John Torbert, whose executors, in 1847, sold it to Jacob Fritts. In 1817 William Mann had it, but in 1823 or later he went to Albany street, New Brunswick." [This property, originally known as Tunison's Tavern, was owned in 1812 by Daniel La Tourette, who bought it in 1811 and sold it in 1813. Stephen Strong was granted a license to keep an inn and tavern in the house at the April Term of the Court in 1812. The building was partly incorporated in the present hotel building, known as the Somerset Hotel.]

"6. Saddlemaker's shop, by William Wright, where the three-story house now owned by J. Harper Smith is. Subsequently Joseph Vanderveer, father of James T. Vanderveer, had a shop for repairing clocks and watches in west end of it, and Judge Taylor, father of John W. Taylor, a saddlery shop in the east end." [Has been taken down and the land sold to the county, as was the building adjoining it (adjacent on the west to Grove street) erected since 1812].

"7. Courthouse and jail, located nearly as at present. The jail, how-

ever, was where the sheriff's office is, and the contiguous room to the easterly. The court-room above was reached by winding stairs from each side of the present arches. The grand jury room was in the attic under the then double-pitch roof. The building dates from 1798. The whipping-post, in the rear of the jail, was in frequent use." [The county buildings and the First Reformed church standing in 1880 have all been taken down and new structures put up to replace them].

"10. The famous 'Brick Academy,' the second public school of Somerville. Peter Welsh was a teacher in 1812; subsequently John Hardcastle. Mr. Auten says he went to school to both of them. The location was where ex-Judge Williamson now resides. The entrance was from Main street through a yard. Here, in 1809, Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, went to school. Other teachers' names are given in the Messler 'Centennial History.' The building was purchased by S. S. Hartwell, Esq., in 1855." [The old Academy was a two-story brick building standing on the north end of a lot one hundred feet front on Main street, about where is now located, on the west side of North Bridge street, a dwelling owned by Mrs. George Schenck. In early days North Bridge street was only opened as far as the north line of the present parsonage lot to afford access to the Academy and the parsonage, which was then occupied by the Editor of the "Somerset Whig," the room now used by the pastor as a study, being the press room. The Academy property was sold to Samuel S. Hartwell, Esq., extending from the north line of the building to Main street. Mr. Hartwell removed the Academy building, and laid out the land between it and the street as a lawn in connection with his dwelling, which stood next west. After Mr. Hartwell's death this land was sold, and is now occupied by Case's drug store, the buildings erected by Samuel J. Galpin, and the First National Bank, the latter now owned by Mr. Charles Schwed].

"11. John Meldrum's tavern, where Samuel S. Hartwell, Esq., afterward lived. The old tavern pump may still be seen west of John Van Ep's house. Daniel Sargeant came after; then Charles Toms, when it was burnt down. Sargeant removed from this house to where Mrs. Rockefeller lives and died there. He was a shoemaker. Dr. Sargeant, who lived where A. A. Clark, Esq., now resides, was his son. Toms left his family and was never heard from. Rev. Augustus Todd married his daughter." [The Meldrum tavern lot began at the southwest corner of the Academy lot and was 124 feet front on Main St., and 250 feet deep. It was bought by Samuel Sargeant from the executors of John Meldrum, the building being subsequently destroyed by fire. Later, a handsome dwelling house was erected on the east side of the lot which Samuel S. Hartwell occupied at the time of his death. The main part of this dwelling was sold to Culver Barcalow, and forms the rear part of the present building now owned by

William J. Demond, and the addition which Mr. Hartwell used as a dining room forms the rear of the present brick building erected by Mr. John Van Eps].

"12. James Stewart's wheelwright shop, where C. Barcalow & Co.'s drug store is. The shop was back from, and paint shed was upon, the street. Esq. Auten learned his trade in it." [The building standing on this lot was taken away and a new one erected by Culver Barcalow, which is now occupied by Mr. Philip Cron as a drug store].

"13. Maj. John Arrowsmith's house, where Sheriff L. A. Thompson resides. The Major was a most singular man, gruff and ill-natured, about whom many anecdotes were current. He was tried for poisoning his wife, but the charge could not be proved." [Was for many years occupied by I. N. Dilts, Esq., as a residence and law office. The building was removed by Hon. L. A. Thompson and is now standing on Maple street. The entire lot is covered with a new building built by Mr. Thompson and now owned by Mr. John G. Gaston, and the ground floor is used as the post-office and by Mr. Gaston as a drygoods store].

"14. The house drawn as 'the great prize' in the Davenport Lottery of 1807, resided in by Mrs. Mary Howe, a widow. It was where John J. Bergen now lives. Dr. Peter Vredenburg, father of LaRue Vredenburg, Esq., removed there in 1817. (There were no buildings in 1812 between the Major Arrowsmith house and the Howe house. About 1823 James Castner built the Castner house, and in 1825 Elias Vance erected his wheelwright and blacksmith shop, now Schott & Dakin's store. These were the first new buildings between the previously named points)." [As stated, the "great prize" was the homestead of the Davenport farm, and sold by lottery. It was removed to West End Avenue and is now standing the third building on the north side of the street west of Middagh street, the easterly half being the old house. On the lot from which it was moved is now located the Second Reformed Church building].

"15. Henry Whitenack's dwelling and cabinet-maker's shop; now the dwelling and shop of S. B. Tunison. He died in 1845 and lived there until that time. Carpenter John Whitenack, now a resident of Somerville, is his son." [The old buildings are still standing, one occupied by John Matthews as a butcher shop and the others by changing tenants, principally fruit vendors].

"16. Hat shop of John McCormick, where Boice's meat store is, corner of Main and Washington Sts. Then the present Washington St. was but a narrow lane, known as 'Maiden Lane.'" [The building has been remodeled and is occupied by Mr. Baumgart as a milliner, the present owner being Mr. Christopher Speer].

"17. Small two-story house, in which John F. Brown lived and had a

harness shop; where C. Stein's store now is. Brown subsequently kept a toll-bridge at New Brunswick, and then purchased the farm near the Fair Ground, at Somerville, now owned by Charles Stout." [This property is now owned by Mr. Jacob Miller. Mr. Conrad Stein moved the old building to the rear on Davenport street and built the present brick store].

"18. Dr. Samuel Swan's residence; where H. T. Opdycke now is. This until recently, (since 1836) was known as the 'Farmers and Drovers' Hotel.' Dr. Swan was in Congress 1821-'31; was County Clerk from 1809-'20. S. S. Hartwell, Esq., was his grandson. He owned all the land between his house and Cedar street and extending back to the Lottery tract. He removed subsequently to the Dan. Talmage farm south of Somerville." [This building is still standing and is owned by Mr. Christopher A. Speer. The Regent Theatre and the brick building on the corner of Main street and Doughty Avenue occupy a part of what was originally the tavern property].

"19. A red house, where Mrs. John Whitenack lives, owned by William Kipp, a carpenter. No houses west or northwest of this." [The old building was removed and the present brick dwelling was erected in its place by Mr. John Whitenack].

"20. This house still stands, being lived in by G. Bolmer. It is nearly opposite Mechanic street, the roof being covered by moss. John Van Nest rented it and lived in it, in 1812. He was a bachelor. He had the reputation of being so close that he once split a coffee grain to make the correct weight on the scales." [This building is still standing and is owned by Mr. M. H. Burke].

"21. Storehouse, kept by a Mr. Hunt; where the 'high stoop' house now is, of D. Sanborn. James Gore subsequently printed the 'Somerset Messenger' in this locality, at the time he committed suicide, November 17, 1837." [See under next number].

"22. Tenant house, built by Peter Dumont in 1809; (first house east of the 'Gov. Vroom' house)." [Both of these buildings (21 and 22) are still standing, although they have been altered and remodelled, made necessary by the grading of the street].

"23. The 'Governor Vroom' house. George McDonald, the noted lawyer, built it about 1810 and resided in it until 1819." [The Governor Vroom house is still standing and is now owned by Mrs. A. G. Anderson. It is occupied by the Somerville Athletic Club].

"24. Storehouse kept by Judge Ferdinand Van Derveer, just a little east of where Miss Mary Van Derveer now resides. Larry Austin purchased the building and removed it, and it is a lager-beer saloon, on Washington St., north of High. Joshua Moore succeeded Dr. Van Derveer, then Abram Post, then William G. Steele. In this store C. Barcalow was

once clerk." [This building was removed by Lawrence Austin many years ago to a lot on the easterly end of Sussex street, a short street between High and Cliff streets, and was for a short time used as a beer saloon, but is now used for tenements].

"25. House of Judge Van Derveer, built about 1810, where Miss Mary Van Derveer, his daughter, now resides." [Now belongs to Mr. Benjamin Billian, who caused it to be raised and a lower floor constructed for business uses. It adjoins Warren street on the east].

"26. Store of Daniel LaTourette, where Honeyman Bros. now are, owned by William C. Veghte. He lived in house 27. He removed to South Branch, to present Amerman's Mills. Jacob Hardenbergh preceded, and W. J. Hedges succeeded him. Between LaTourette's and the next (Hall's) property was a high fence with iron spikes upon it, so that boys should not watch the hotel yard." [The first building on this lot was erected by Daniel LaTourette in which he kept a general store. It is now owned by the Unionist-Gazette Association].

"27. House where family of Dr. Henry H. Van Derveer resides. Built in 1799 by Isaac Davis. Daniel LaTourette or Jacob Hardenbergh lived there in 1812." [See under next number].

"28. Richard Hall's tavern, where County Hotel now is. The shed extended to the road. Mr. William Barcalow succeeded Hall." [About 1855 Dr. Henry H. Van Derveer bought the above properties and reconstructed the dwelling, and some of his descendants still reside in it. The property originally extended to Bridge street and was owned by Daniel La Tourette, who converted a barn standing on the corner of Bridge street into a hotel. The old barn building now forms a part of the County Hotel].

"29. Store kept by Cornelius G. Tunison, where the present Somerset County Bank is. He died in 1842, and was the father of Dr. Peter Tunison, whose widow is still living. There James Gore printed the first copy of his newspaper, the 'Political Intelligencer.' The store house, now removed further down on Bridge St., is occupied by David K. Milliken." [See under next number].

"30. Dwelling of C. G. Tunison, where Dr. Henry G. Wagoner resides." [The old Tunison store was removed and the old Somerset County Bank building was erected in its place, which in turn was taken down to make room for the present building of the Second National Bank. The house is still standing; the lower floor being used as a barber shop].

"31. Residence of Henry Cook. One of the old landmarks last removed, viz., in 1879, for the erection of George V. Tunison's brick building." [The Henry Cook building was taken down by Mr. George V. Tunison, who built the present brick building, now owned by Mr. William H. Cawley and used as a hotel].

"32. 'Aunt Antje's' (Ariantje Compton's) cake and beer shop, where W. W. Young's saloon is. A place for 'the small boys,' to spend pennies. She died afterward in the poor house. 'Aunty Shann' kept this place later, when it was equally famous. She was the mother of Hon. Josephus Shann, of Rahway, and died in 1882." [There has been no change in this property as to building. The old structure still stands and is owned by the estate of S. N. Benbrook, deceased, and is now occupied by Mr. Charles N. Taylor as a fish market].

"33. Frederick Cox's blacksmith shop, dwelling and wheelwright shop combined, where the Brick Hotel is. The blacksmith's shop was partly on Division St., the dwelling next, and wheelwright shop on the west. The dwelling house, moved back, is now the building in which Henry Reimer and Able & Gildersleeve have offices. This landmark was removed about 1845. Cox left no descendants." [This Brick Hotel property remains the same].

"34. Isaac Auten's blacksmith shop, where A. C. Whitenack's hardware store is. He was drafted in the war of 1812, returned home sick and died; his son John succeeded him. Bergen B. Huff was there in 1817." [This shop has not been altered beyond the remodeling of the front, and is now occupied by Mr. John P. Fenner as a hardware store.]

"33. Isaac Auten's house, where Mr. John Clawson resides." [This has been converted into stores, but the old building still remains].

"36. A narrow house on the corner of the lane leading to Doty's house, now Union street. It had one room below and one above. Owner or tenant unknown. In 1817 Andrew Brokaw resided in it." [This building has been taken away and a new brick building known as the Somerset Hall building erected, which is now occupied on the ground floor as a furniture store by Mr. Oberbrunner, and the floor next above by the Somerset Democrat Publishing Company].

"37. Arch. Van Tyne's dwelling and wheelwright shop attached, the dwelling being to the west; where Abram Cooper lately resided." [This old building was incorporated in the present Blue Front building, and belongs to the Estate of John T. Conkling. The former old dwelling house is still standing].

"38. The residence of John Whitenack; at present of Judge John Garretson. The entrance was through the field south of where South Side avenue now is. It was built in 1798. Mr. Whitenack was father-in-law to Judge Garretson." [This house remains in the same condition; there have been no changes or alterations].

"39. The residence of John Hardenbergh; now of Dumont Frelinghuysen. Judge Andrew Howell married a daughter of Hardenbergh. He was sheriff of Somerset in 1790-'1; 1795-'6. Major Richard McDonald,

father of lawyer George McDonald, resided there after John Hardenbergh." [This house is still standing, and is owned by Messrs. Richards and Gaston].

"40. Joseph Doty's house, where he had the Clerk's records before the present Clerk's office was erected. Then Albert Cox resided there, after which Col. Isaac Southard purchased it. The 'yellow house' southwest of the Central Railroad depot is the same house, and on the same spot." [This property was purchased by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the house taken down].

"41. Dr. Peter I. Stryker's residence, built in 1751, where the late Joshua Doughty resided; access to it as at present. Dr. Stryker was a physician; a member of the Legislative Council (now Senate) of 1821-'25." [This property was purchased by the Central Railroad Company, and the building removed and located on Washington Place].

"42. Dickinson Miller's house, the 'Washington' house of the Revolution, lately the residence of John Meehan. Col. Miller was a famous man in his day. Samuel Miller, residing on Doughty avenue, Somerville; Andrew Miller, Esq., a lawyer, who died in Somerville a year since; and the late Caleb Miller, were among his children." [After the death of Caleb and Samuel Miller and their sisters, this property passed through the hands of several owners, but now belongs to the Revolutionary Memorial Society].

"43. Major Richard Tunison's residence, where William Ross, Jr., now resides." [This property has been divided into lots and sold in small parcels. The house was removed and converted into two dwellings, which were placed on another part of the premises].

[The original article then states: "The foregoing completed the list of residences here in 1812, according to Esquire Auten, but Judge Garretson thinks there were two more; one where A. A. Emery resides, near the forks of the Raritan road, and one where Eugene S. Doughty, Esq., resides." As to this Justice Bergen says: There was an old house standing where now stands the Roberts' (Doughty's) residence. It was removed many years ago by Albert Cammann, who built a pretentious residence. This, however, was taken down by the late Mr. Roberts when he put up the present dwelling, in which his widow now lives. The old house was removed to what is at present West End avenue, just east of the residence of Mrs. Charles J. Smith, and is now owned by the Cornell Estates. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Calvin Butler, in connection with his Young Ladies' Seminary building adjoining it on the east, the latter building having been recently removed. I am inclined to think that Judge Garretson was correct in his recollection that there was a house in 1812 wherein Mr. A. A. Emery resided in 1883, for I recollect the house since I

was ten years of age, and it was then a very old house, occupied by a Mr. Van Arsdale, who was Post Master in Somerville. The land was purchased by Miss Clara Lindsley, and the building removed].

"44. The gallows, about on the spot represented by the middle of Bridge street, between William H. Dakin's and C. D. Thomas's residences. The location went by the name of 'Gallows Hill.' Esq. Auten remembers distinctly seeing the gallows and playing under it when a boy." [There is nothing to add in relation to this, except that the residents of the properties named are now, respectively, Mr. John Enk and the Misses Jamison].

RARITAN IN 1812

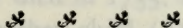
The article referred to also states that both Judge Garretson and Esquire Auten agreed that there were four houses west of Somerville in 1812, within the present boundaries of Raritan, viz.:

1. Where the family of Rev. F. F. Cornell resided in 1880, and still held by the estate. Here a tavern was kept by George Middagh prior to 1770, and here the Bridgewater town meetings were held from 1749 to 1769. Henry Van Arsdale lived there in 1812.

2. The Frelinghuysen homestead, part of which was also a tavern about the year 1800. It has been recently purchased by his descendant, U. S. Senator Frelinghuysen, and removed for a short distance.

3. House opposite the Adair mill owned (1880) by Mrs. John T. Bartollette. Mr. Coejeman lived there in 1812.

4. House where Mr. James Davenport resided (in 1880).



THE INDIAN MASSACRE OF JANE MC CREA IN 1777

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE years have elapsed since the ruthless massacre by Indians of the Lamington girl, Jane (often more familiarly called Jennie) McCrea. During that period no history of the American Revolution has been published that did not either describe it or allude to it, and in scores of other books, and in hundreds, perhaps thousands, of newspaper articles, prose and verse have dwelt upon the virtues and supposed beauties of the Lamington maiden, and the cruel spirit which actuated the British Ministry, under the German King, George III, in "compelling Burgoyne to enroll the Indians as his allies." It was the use of savages and Hessians in the Revolution which finally turned over many Tories to the support of the Patriot cause; and it was the cruel massacre of Jane McCrea in 1777 that did more to nerve the arms of American

soldiers than any one happening following the events at Lexington and Concord two years before.

In a sense the Fort Edward affair was a small one—a few lives lost; not nearly so many as had been lost in many an Indian massacre in years prior to the Revolution—but it was as potent as any other one thing occurring during the War for welding together the various elements of the new-born nation against its mother-country.

While no two early accounts of the death of the McCrea girl agree in all particulars, and later tradition has made still wider the gap between the probably true and quite certainly false, yet the writer believes, with the painstaking New York State Historian, James Austin Holden,¹ that certain facts are made out as facts, and longer discussion of them by historians are useless. Other supposed facts must always remain under eclipse. Mr. Holden's father, a writer of local history, long ago began gathering up every scrap that could be found in public or private hands concerning the affair, and the son added to this material, and winnowed out much wheat from the chaff in a pamphlet of 65 pages published in 1913, being an amplification of an address delivered in 1912 before the New York State Historical Association, at Saratoga Springs. What follows is, in part, based upon this pamphlet, and in part upon other sources.

Our young Lamington girl (if a woman of at least twenty-three, possibly twenty-five years of age may properly be called a "girl") must have been born, as was shown in the April (1918) *QUARTERLY* (p. 93), at the latest in the year 1753. She was the sixth child, but second daughter, of Rev. James McCrea, the "founder and father" of the Lamington Presbyterian church. Her mother died in 1755, when she was two, if not three years of age; and after another child (Stephen) had been born. Soon after a step-mother came in, and then the children of the first wife began to scatter, while children of the second wife came to take their places. We do not have even a tradition that there was any unpleasantness because of the change of mothers in this home. There may have been none. The fact is that the oldest brother of Jane, John McCrea, and the next brothers, William and James, and finally Stephen (born after Jane), all migrated to the State of New York, and naturally the young sister gravitated there, on visits or to remain permanently. She must have gone there a few years after her father's death, which occurred in 1769. There

¹Mr. Holden, as I greatly regret to learn, died in Albany, N. Y., July 15, 1918. The writer had corresponded with him on the subject of this article, and he had partially promised to prepare the matter himself. He was a man of wide information, and the address on "Jane McCrea," alluded to in the text, exhibited the greatest amount of research on the subject, among other things cataloguing some 200 books, pamphlets, newspaper articles and poems concerning the famous massacre and its victim.

seems to be no data whatever to show just when Jane went to live with her brother, Colonel John, on the Northumberland farm, a few miles below Fort Edward, where we know she was in 1777. My theory is—although it is only a theory—that, having gone there at John's invitation before the Revolutionary struggle broke out, she remained there, in part to escape the apparently greater dangers of the War which centered so much in Central New Jersey, though also, perhaps, because the Jones family had settled there. But surmise as to the reasons must always remain a surmise.

Of the Jones family, which had been a Lamington family during the pastorate of Rev. McCrea, we know little, locally. We do not even know the name of the paternal head of the family. It is said he was a Welshman and had married a Sarah Dunham; a surname well known in Somerset and Middlesex counties. They had nine children: sons Jonathan, John, Daniel, Thomas, Dunham, Solomon and David; and two daughters. David was probably of about Jane McCrea's age.² It is believed they were schoolmates at the Burnt Mills schoolhouse, where so many bright boys and girls were educated in those and subsequent days, and where Jane certainly received her preliminary if not her entire education. It is also claimed that David and Jane became fond of each other in these school days, and it is likely. But this, also, cannot now be proven.

Nor do we know just when the Jones family removed to the same region where Col. John McCrea had his farm. It will be remembered (see April, 1918, *QUARTERLY*, p. 91), that Colonel John began the practice of law at Albany in 1764, married in 1766, and, about 1773, having given up his practice, settled as a farmer at Northumberland, near Fort Edward. Later he seems to have seen military service under Gen. Richard Montgomerie. In this general vicinity the Jones family settled; rather families, for the third son, Daniel, had gone there several years before 1773, and had married a Deborah Wing, of Queensbury, and built saw and grist mills at Glens Falls. Perhaps the father of the family at Lamington had died before his widow, with some of her younger children, followed to where Daniel had gone; at all events "Widow Jones" and some sons had located in the general region where Col. McCrea was living at the beginning of the Revolution; so it is likely the former acquaintance of David Jones and Jane was soon revived, but not necessarily with any immediate looking forward to a marriage. About the same time Jane became intimate with a young lady, Polly Hunter, who was living at Fort Edward

²The writer has examined, to some extent, records at Trenton to ascertain the first name of the father of this family in Somerset, but has failed. A more continued search may be more successful. There were various early Jones' families in the county.

with her grandmother, a widow McNeil, and they were accustomed to interview. Fort Edward was but a few miles north of Northumberland.

With the breaking out of the War in 1775 a difference in sentiment arose between the McCrea families near Fort Edward and the Jones families. It could not have been otherwise. Col. McCrea was, of course, a patriot. The Jones family, perhaps because of Welsh blood, became Tories. Two of the Jones' sons (Daniel and David), soon took up arms and became officers on the British side, David becoming a Captain of a company of his Tory neighbors and being assigned to Peters' (or Jessup's) Corps of Rangers. So it happened that, in 1777, when Burgoyne's army was advancing from the North down toward Saratoga, David Jones, as an officer, was with this army.

There was printed in a "Life of Jane McCrea" by Wilson, published in New York in 1852, a letter purporting to have been written by David Jones on July 11, 1777, sixteen days before the murder of Jane; a letter said to have been delivered by a certain David Freel, as some state, or, as Stone, the historian, says, by a Robert Ayers. Unfortunately there is no proof such as we would like to possess as to who was the owner of this letter when it was printed. Hence grave doubts have been thrown over its authenticity. The letter is given below as published, and it can only be said now that it may have been genuine, or may have been forged by some one anxious to keep up the general romance. Mr. Holden neither vouches for nor places doubt upon it, but merely declares "it is said" a "certain David Freel . . . brought this letter to the maiden:"

"Skeensboro, July 11th, 1777.

"DEAR FRIEND: I have the opportunity to send you this by William Ramsey, hoping through Freel it will come safe to hand. Since last writing, Ty has been taken, and we have had a battle, which no doubt you have been informed of before this. Through God's mercy I escaped destruction, and am well at this place, thanks be to Him. The rebels cannot recover from the blow that has been struck, and no doubt the war will now soon end. Such should be the prayer of all of us. Dear Jenny, I do not forget you though much there is to distract in these days, and hope I am remembered by you as formerly. In a few days we will march to Ft. Edward, for which I am anxious, where I shall have the happiness to meet you, after long absence. I hear from Isaac Vaughn, who has just come in, that the people on the river are moving to Albany. I hope if your brother John goes you will not go with him, but stay at Mrs. McNeil's, to whom and Miss Hunter give my dutiful respects. There I will join you. My dear Jenny, these are sad times, but I think the war will end this year, as the rebels cannot hold out, and will see their error. By the blessings of Providence I trust we shall yet pass many years together in peace. Shall write on every occasion that offers, and hope to find you at Mrs. Mc. No more at present—but believe me yours aff'tly till death.

"DAVID JONES."

According to Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography" (Vol. 4, p. 96), the following is a condensed statement of the facts as to the massacre; although the writer is careful to say that "No event, either in ancient or modern history, has received more versions than that of her death," which is very true:

"The facts appear to be as follows: David Jones, her lover, an officer in Burgoyne's army, then lying four miles from Fort Edward, sent a party of Indians under Duluth, a half breed, to escort his betrothed to the British camp, where they were to be at once married by Chaplain Brudenell, Lady Harriet and Madame Riedesel having goodnaturedly consented to grace the nuptials by their presence. Duluth, having arrived within a quarter of a mile of the house of a Mrs. McNeil (where Jane was waiting) halted in the woods until he should be joined by her by preconcerted arrangement. Meanwhile another body of Indians from the English camp, under LeLoup, a fierce Wyandotte chief, returned from a marauding expedition, drove in a scout of Americans, and, stopping on their return at Mrs. McNeil's, took her and Jane captive, with the intention of bringing them into the British camp. On their way back they encountered Duluth's party, when the half-breed claimed Jane as being under his protection. Le Loup being unwilling to deliver his prisoner, wishing the honor of being her escort—high words ensued between the two leaders, when Le Loup, enraged at being opposed, in a fit of violent passion shot her through the heart. Then, having scalped his victim, he carried the reeking scalp into the British camp, where it was immediately recognized by its long and beautiful hair by Mrs. McNeil, who, having been separated from Jane before the catastrophe, had arrived at Burgoyne's headquarters a little in advance."

Col. John McCrea was in charge of local troops at this time, and, on the approach of Burgoyne, desired Jane to go to Albany for safety. She declined, but went, instead, to the widow Jones' house, and then to Mrs. McNeil's at Fort Edward. Whether this gave rise to the traditional report later that she expected to meet Captain Jones at or near Fort Edward we do not know, but the story gains in probability as she went North to Fort Edward instead of South to Albany. It is a pity, as Mr. Holden states, not to be able to say that the romance thrown around this part of Jane's career is certainly founded on fact, but history ought not to deal in guesses, unless they are plainly so labeled.

The Indians in Burgoyne's army had had one of the number killed at or near a fort in Salem, and were revengeful because of it. In consequence, during the week preceding the Fort Edward tragedy, they had pounced upon a John Allen family on the road toward Fort Edward, and massacred the whole household: Allen, his wife, his sister-in-law, three

children, and three slaves belonging to Allen's father-in-law. All were scalped. So also were a Bains family. The Sunday following two hundred of these Indians reached the hill at Fort Edward and fired upon the American guard there, and Lieutenant Tobias Van Veghten and some others were killed and scalped.

The only person known to have seen the murder of Jane, and who afterward confirmed it by his oath, was a private in the American army, Samuel Standish, who, in his application for a pension as filed at Washington, thus stated (after reciting how the Indians had taken him prisoner and pinioned him) :

"After a short time he saw a party of Indians coming with two women. They came up the hill to a spring, and there they seemed to be in a quarrel. They shot one of the women and scalped her. This woman he knew to be Jennet McCrea. He had seen her before the Americans offered to take her down the river. She refused to go; said she was not afraid to stay. The other woman was old Mrs. McNeil, aunt to Miss McCrea."

Mrs. McNeil was called by Jane "Aunt," but was not related to her.

A letter from Dr. Jonathan Potts to General Gates, written from Albany, July 28, 1777, said :

"A letter from Col. Lewis this moment arrived mentions last evening a party of the enemy of about 1,000 attacked our picquet near Fort Edward of 150 men, drove them in, kill'd five men, among whom is a Lieut. They also killed a young lady, Dr. McCrea's sister, all of whom they scalped and butchered."

The exact spot where Jane was killed is unknown. One and another have been pointed out, but only the approximate locality can now be shown.

The bodies of the killed were allowed to remain where they were until the next morning, when they were removed, those of Jane McCrea and Lieutenant Van Veghten being taken on a boat to a point north of Three-Mile creek and buried beside each other, with military rights. Col. McCrea is said to have heard of the tragedy and to have superintended, in part, the burial.

In April, 1822, the bones of both were uncovered. The Lieutenant's bones were left there; Jane's were taken to the cemetery on State street in Fort Edward, and buried beside those of Mrs. McNeil, the re-interment being accompanied by a sermon and other exercises. Thirty years later, in 1852, the bones were again removed to the Union Cemetery, between Fort Edward and Hudson Falls, and, about 1895, an iron picket fence was put around the enclosure, erected by popular subscription. Sarah Hanna Payne, niece of Jane McCrea, was the daughter of the Rev. John Hanna, who for a time taught the Burnt Mills school near Lamington, and then

married, about 1759, Mary, eldest daughter and only whole sister of Jane McCrea. (See QUARTERLY, April, 1918, p. 92). Mrs. Payne erected a marble slab over the grave in 1852. This Mrs. Payne had been brought up, it seems, in the family of Dr. Stephen McCrea, when the latter resided at Stillwater, N. Y. She married a Col. Josiah Payne, and afterward lived on the Col. John McCrea farm at Northumberland. The following is the inscription upon the marble covering Jane's present grave:

"Here rest the remains of
 JANE MCCREA
 Aged 17
 Made captive and murdered
 by a band of Indians
 While on a visit to a relative in
 this neighborhood
 A. D. 1777.
 To commemorate
 One of the most thrilling incidents
 in the Annals of the American Revolution,
 To do justice to the fame of the gallant
 British officer to whom she was affianced
 And as a simple tribute to the
 Memory of the departed,
 This stone is erected
 by her niece
 Sarah Hannah Payne
 A. D. 1852."

That Jane McCrea was not a young miss of seventeen or eighteen, as at the time popularly supposed by many writers, is absolutely certain, and it seems strange that Mrs. Payne did ~~not come nearer~~ to the fact. She was at least in her twenty-fourth year. Whether she was quite as beautiful as related in both song and story we do not know. From all accounts Mr. Holden sums up the picture in words that seem to be as near as we can get to the truth: "She was a most attractive girl in her personal appearance. She was large of stature, well formed, some say majestic, and strikingly good looking. Her hair seems to have been her crowning beauty, it being so long as to brush the floor when tied in a braid." While others have stated that her hair was "dark" in color, Mr. Holden believed she was "fair haired" and that she was "of the light complexioned type," as befitted a "bonnie" Scotch maiden. General Gates, who commanded the Northern American army at the time, in a letter to Gen. Burgoyne, described her as "a young lady lovely to the sight, of virtuous character and amiable disposition."

As a matter of fact there were no disagreements in regard to the vital point that Jane McCrea was murdered—whether shot or tomahawked was not so material—by Indians, until the historian Lossing, in 1848, interviewed a great-granddaughter of Mrs. McNeil, and published to the world her version of the affair, to the effect that while the Indians were carry-

ing Jane off, a rifle shot from pursuing Americans, who had come out to rescue her and Mrs. McNeil, hit and killed Jane. Somehow or other later and better historians followed Lossing's view, but with no evidence worth considering. Bancroft, Bryant and others accepted the new view, upon Lossing's statement, as would appear. Strange enough they should for:

1. The great-granddaughter was no witness to the event; was not living in 1777.
2. Various contemporaneous diaries of officers and soldiers alluded to the event as one of murder, not an accident.
3. Burgoyne, himself, admitted the facts and stated his desire to punish the Indian perpetrators.
4. So did his biographer, Fonblanque, who exhausted materials for his work.
5. It is not denied that the Indians scalped Jane, and showed it afterward in triumph in Burgoyne's camp. They did not—no one has known of an instance where Indians did—scalp a person they had not killed.
6. Col. James McCrea, a nephew of Jane McCrea (son, as I think, of her brother James) in 1822 wrote this letter to Dr. S. Reynolds, of Florida, N. Y., in reply to an inquiry by Dr. Reynolds as to the facts as he (Col. James) understood them. This letter is conclusive as to what the family believed concerning the manner of her death:

"BALLSTON, July 15, 1822.

"SIR: It is with no small degree of diffidence I undertake to commit to paper that which is known in our family concerning the late Jane McCrea; and in yielding to this, I do it solely with a view of complying with your request of transmitting to posterity something more of her history than is at present extant. Miss Jane McCrea, who was killed by the Indians at Fort Edward, in July, 1777, was the second daughter of the Rev. James McCrea, formerly pastor of a congregation in Lamington, New Jersey, but died previous to the Revolution. His eldest son, Col. John McCrea, had become a resident of Albany before his father's death, and his sister Jane directly repaired to his house and resided with him. In the year 'seventy-three they removed to that part of this county now known by the name of Northumberland, on the west side of the Hudson river, about three miles north of Fort Miller Falls, and he was here when his sister was killed. This was on Sunday morning, and it was evening before he received the fatal news. Early the next day he sent his family to Albany, and repaired himself to the American camp, where he found his sister's corpse, shockingly mangled. Two of the neighboring women whom he had brought with him washed and dressed her remains, and he had her interred with one Lieutenant Van Vechten, three miles south of Fort Edward.

"She was twenty-three (23) years of age, of an amiable and virtuous character, and highly esteemed by all her acquaintances. She was at the time on a visit to a family in the neighborhood of Fort Edward. A Mrs. McNeil had persuaded her to remain till the Monday following. Here she was concealed in the cellar when the Indians arrived, who, after ransacking the house, discovered her retreat, and drew her out by the hair, and, placing her upon a horse, proceeded on the road towards Sandy Hill.

They had gone but a short distance when they met another party of Indians, returning from Argyle, where they had killed the family of Mr. Bains. This party disapproved of taking Miss McCrea to the British camp, and one of them struck her with a tomahawk and tore off her scalp. It was said, and generally believed, that she was engaged in marriage to Captain David Jones, of the British army. Captain Jones survived her only a few years, and died, as was thought, of grief. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, etc.,

JAMES MCCREA."

"DR. S. REYNOLDS."

The fact is that every member of the McCrea family near Fort Edward heard and knew that Jane was massacred by the Indians, and that no hint of any Americans shooting her by mistake was given out to anyone until seventy years after the occurrence!

As to the future of David Jones, there was for a long period the belief among historians that he never married and never overcame his grief; that he purchased of the Indians the scalp of his "Jennie," and "with this cherished memento deserted with his brother before the army reached Saratoga, and returned to Canada" (so Stone, in his "Washington County," New York, p. 202), where he died about three years later, broken-hearted and insane. Lossing says he lived to an old age, but never married. (See Sabine's "Loyalists," Vol. I, p. 592). Later authorities say he was married, lived many years, and that a descendant made claim to some of the Jones' property in the State of New York.

Here I will leave the subject. It would be interesting enough to many readers to follow this all-too-brief narration with quotations from many writers, who have ever kept green the memory of Jane McCrea, but there is no space for this. Let it suffice to quote from the conclusion of Mr. Holden's extensive, conservatively constructed and altogether admirable review of the facts: "While we pause for a moment to drop the roses of love and the amaranths of remembrance on the grave of Jane McCrea, I believe that we may also feel that in her death she did not die in vain, and that from her quiet sepulchre beside the majestic Hudson, there came forth many of the flowers and blossoms of progress, from whose seeds this then tiny Republic of ours has grown into one of the mightiest, wealthiest, most powerful and most important of the nations of the earth."³

³In the foregoing article no allusion has been made to the "Historical Sketch of Jane McCrea," by Dr. Henry Race, of Hunterdon county, read before the New Jersey Historical Society May 20, 1886, and published in the "Proceedings" of that Society (Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 91 et seq.) That paper gives a careful statement of the movements of Burgoyne, just before the massacre, and, generally speaking, the substantial later facts as presented in the foregoing article.

THE MAJOR THOMAS TALMAGE FAMILY NARRATIVE

BY ROBERT SWARTWOUT TALMAGE, NEW YORK CITY

J. G. SAXE very wittingly has written lines disparaging a too great zest shown in the research of family history, ending thus:

"Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family ties you can't ascend,
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the further end
By some plebian vocation.
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine
That plagued some worthy relation."

And yet I cannot but feel that a record should be kept in every family, and added to from time to time.

My grandfather, Col. Daniel Talmage, has left us "The Almond Tree in Blossom," a brief outline of the family and its early begettings, which was published for private distribution in 1865. Before him there was Major Thomas Talmage, the grandfather of "Col. Dan," as he was usually called, with whom this article has to do, and still before that the family records were kept by Captain Thomas Tallmadge, who was the first Recorder at East Hampton, Long Island, and who died in the year 1690.

We have an old chart, of which I am the possessor, made many years ago, but, as was then the custom, no dates are given and name follows name like so many links in a chain—a valueless thing from a genealogical standpoint. Hence the finding of Major Thomas Talmage's narrative written a century ago means much to us, as it is replete with data marking a period of over two hundred years.

It has been necessary for me to cut the record down considerably, owing to the space allotted, but I have endeavored to do so without taking away from the general character of his work. Here and there in the narrative I have added, in brackets, a date, and am also responsible for the footnotes.¹

Following is given the first installment from the Diary:

"A Succinct History of the Talmage Family from its first progenitor in No. America, by me, Thomas Talmage, 3rd, of the Fourth Generation.

"My information has come to me from three sources: Firstly, from my father, Thomas Talmage; secondly, from Major Potter, an English officer directly from Great Britain, who was acquainted with the origin of the family; and, thirdly, from a correspondence which I have had with Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge (late Member of Congress), County of

¹For the origin of the Talmage family by the present writer and a more detailed account of descendants, see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. III, pp. 32, 99.

Litchfield, State of Connecticut—all substantially agreeing—and this has induced me to make a record thereof for future generations.

"A member of the family having performed some great achievement for his Government, a royal patent of nobility was granted him and to his successors of the male kind, with a large estate annexed; this also to go by descent to the eldest son through succeeding generations. The title was the Earl of Dysart.

"In the year 1779, while in conversation with the aforementioned Major Potter, who was in America, he informed me that the Earl was still living and about 60 years of age, but, having no issue, it was generally believed that both title and estate would revert to the Crown after his decease, which things have doubtless long since taken place.²

"The name Tallemach is of Welsh spelling and pronunciation, but was changed to Tallmadge to suit the idiom of the English tongue. The Connecticut and Long Island families so spell the name, and my father's brother Daniel always adhered to the original Tallmadge.³

"In the time of severe religious persecution it is said that two brothers of the Earl of Dysart fled to America, somewhere, it is presumed, about the year 1630, which was then settled largely by English Colonists. One brother located in Connecticut—name not now recalled by me. The other and his wife, who were my great-grandparents, located in the East Hampton Colony, State of New York,⁴ and had son Nathaniel, born 1644, died 1673; leaving wife Rebecca, and issue as follows: They had four sons—the three eldest 'tis presumed lived and died near the place their progenitors first settled. Daniel, the fourth and youngest son (my grandfather), came pretty early in life to Elizabethtown, where he married Hannah, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Morris. He died in 1725, leaving his young wife with two sons—Thomas and Daniel—and a daughter, who married Mr. John Ross, of Elizabethtown.

"Thomas, the elder son (my father) was born at Elizabethtown March 1, 1722, and was brought up and educated by his aunt, Eunice Morris, who had married Mr. Thomas Riggs, of Basking Ridge. He married

²Wilbraham Talmash, Earl of Dysart, died in 1821, at the age of 82. He had survived all of his family except his sister, Lady Louisa Manners, and in him the male line of the family in England ceased. The name is, however, carried on by the descendants of Lady Manners by sanction of the Crown.

³It has been proved that the family was English, the earliest name being Toelmag, who was a Saxon lord of the 6th Century. Later it was written Talmag; then Talmash or Tollemach (Norman influence). Our own branch of the family has never changed, always writing the name Talmage, as it was in the 13th Century. Stoke-Talmage in Oxfordshire was doubtless an early seat of the family.

⁴Major Talmage gives his great-grandfather's name as Enos. It has been proved to have been Thomas, who had come to America with his father, Thomas, Sr., and several brothers and sisters, from Southampton, England, on the ship "Plough," with Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

(aged 24) Hannah, daughter of Henry Norris, and had three sons, Daniel, John and Enos. Daniel, the eldest son, was killed at Lackawaxen, in his 34th year^a in the Revolutionary War. My father removed from Elizabethtown about 1750 to Basking Ridge, and was married to Elizabeth (his second wife), daughter of John Wicks, of East Hampton, Sept. 21, 1752. The progeny of this union was as follows: Thomas (which was myself), b. Oct. 24, 1755, and six daughters: Phebe, who married Jehial Freeman; Ann, who married Benjamin Cook; Temperance, who married Abram Ackerman, of New Brunswick. Three other of my beloved sisters—Hannah, Elizabeth and Sarah—were taken down with the long fever, now called typhus, and died within one month, Autumn of 1778. There being no burying-ground in that region, we buried them in the neighborhood burying-ground two miles from father's house, on the west branch of Pepper Cotton stream, there to await till the last trump shall call them at the Resurrection. We were all baptized by the Rev. Samuel Kennedy, who was at that time pastor of our people.

"My father, Thomas Talmage, had settled at Basking Ridge before the year 1750, and, as-already stated, I was born there, and happily of Christian parents. My father was especially devout and exemplary in his life and conversation.

"I grew up under the restraint of religious government, but had no serious impressions of mind until the nineteenth year of my age. That was the Spring of 1774. There was then a remarkable outpouring of the Spirit of God in the community. Myself and many others were seriously concerned to know what we must do to be saved. She who is now my wife was one of those who were so affected, and it was not long before the feeling became public and the benignant cloud which had overshadowed us began to pour down its blessings upon the whole congregation. Hundreds passed into the Kingdom of Heaven. They flocked 'like a cloud and as doves to their windows.' The Rev. Mr. Kennedy gloried in this saving of souls. It was indeed a day of God's power. This circumstance laid the foundation of a union between my dear wife and myself that has existed for over forty years, and I trust that our affection for each other is of the spiritual kind, and, if so, O, consoling thought, it will last forever!

"While under serious impressions we often saw each other and conversed about concerns of our souls. Our experiences were very much the same: they seemed remarkably to coincide, and we found great happiness in being together.

"One evening I met her at a Society. At parting I told her frankly

^aA monument at Goshen, N. Y., commemorates the event.

that, were it agreeable to her, and should it meet with the approbation of her parents, I had serious thoughts of making her a companion for life. I begged her deliberate on it, and sometime hence let me know the state of her mind. Often thereafter we met, but generally conversed on religious and not on our own affairs. At the end of two months, in a convenient opportunity, I asked her what she thought of my proposal. She answered with discreteness that she knew of no objection, provided our parents were agreeable; she only feared we were too young. Soon after that I gained her parents' consent, and we were joined in the solemn and interesting bonds of marriage by Mr. Kennedy on May 10, 1775, she being in her seventeenth year and I my twenty-first.⁶ We have had twelve children.

"Many trials and difficulties have beset us, but out of them all hath the Lord delivered us. O that we had hearts suitably to praise God for his goodness to us!

"In the Spring of 1777 my father sold his farm at Basking Ridge, and he and myself purchased another very suitable for our accommodation in Piscataway, about four miles from New Brunswick, and the following April we removed our families to that estate. It was here that my dearly beloved sweet mother, having been infirm and weak and advanced in years became ill, and departed this life in 1785. My father, Thomas Talmage, Sr., died in 1790, and both were buried at New Brunswick.

"Following I give the names of our children in the order that they came to us:

"1. Susannah, born March 26, 1776; married, January 16, 1797, Cornelius Van Deventer. [Died in New York City Jan. 7, 1850].

"2. Goyn, born Aug. 27, 1778; married Magdalene Terhune; died in New York City April 24, 1812.

"3. Daniel, born Nov. 15, 1780; unmarried; died at St. Johns, Antigua, W. I., September, 1811.

"4. David,⁸ born April 21, 1783; married Catharine, daughter of Peter Van Nest, Dec. 19, 1803. [Died at Bound Brook, N. J., Oct. 27, 1865].

5. Jehial, born June 17, 1785; married Letitia Stryker March 13, 1817. [Died, Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 26, 1854].

*Thomas Talmage married Mary, daughter of Captain Goyn McCoy, a Scotchman who had come to America in the "Caledonia" early in the 18th Century. The ship was wrecked off Perth Amboy, but all on board were saved. granted to us, seven sons and five daughters.⁷

*This devout young couple were the parents of two well-known clergymen of their day: Jehial Talmage, who was graduated from Nassau Hall, Princeton, in 1813, and Samuel Kennedy Talmage, who was graduated from the same University in 1820, and became President of Oglethorpe College, and was chosen Chaplain of the Confederate Congress. They were also the grandparents of the Reverends James R., John V. N., Goyn, Peter Stryker, Adrian and T. DeWitt Talmage.

*Hon. David T. Talmage was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and returned three successive terms.

"6. Elizabeth, born March 24, 1788; married Henry Van Middlesworth Feb. 26, 1807. [Died at Somerville, N. J., Feb. 15, 1861].

"7. Sarah, born Aug. 19, 1790; married Peter DeForest, of New York City, Jan. 27, 1816. [Died in New York City, July 17, 1825].

"8. Thomas, Jr., born January 29, 1794; married Sophia, daughter of Michael Van Veghten and Elizabeth La Grange.

"9. Mary, born April 24, 1796; married Dr. George Van Nest Oct. 15, 1817. [Died Oct. 1, 1835].

"10. Samuel Kennedy, born Dec. 11, 1798. [Married Ruth Sterrett, at Atlanta, Ga., July 11, 1834; died at Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 2, 1865].

"11. Phebe, born April 16, 1801. [Died unmarried, at Somerville, Sept. 14, 1867].

"12. John Vredenburg, born Nov. 26, 1804." [Married Catalena Taylor, of Cherry Hill, New Brunswick, April 17, 1833. He died July 2, 1866].

(To be Continued)



NESHANIC CHURCH AND ITS BUILDERS

BY JOHN J. DE MOTT, METUCHEN, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 180]

JUST AS Dirck Low and Johannis DeMott both collected money, so both kept a record of contributions of labor upon the Neshanic church. There seems to have been no special line of division between the work of which each had charge. DeMott did not preserve his itemized accounts of this kind, and in the case of Low's accounts only the most interesting items are copied.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN LABOR RECORDED BY DIRCK LOW

"The Accounts of the Labourers that Labored To the Kark at New-Channick."

The Account of Joshua Chrishon

1761, Apr. 30	Breaking stone a day	- - -	-	£0. 3. 0
May 11	Hauling a load of boards with 4 horses	- - -	-	8.11
June 13	Hauling a load of lime with 4 horses	- - -	-	7. 0
13	[Various other items]	- - -	-	4. 9. 0
				<hr/>
				£5. 7.11

The Account of Joseph Coshou

[Various] - - - - - £0. 6. 0

The Account of Lawrence Demott

1760, Apr. 29 Breaking stone part of day - - - - £0. 2. 0

The Account of John Hoff

1761, Jan. 16 Loading stone a day - - - - - £0. 3. 0

The Account of Cornelius Low, Junior

1760, May 2 Breaking stone a day - - - - - £0. 3. 0

1761, Jan. 9 Loading stone a day - - - - - 3. 0

£0. 6. 0

The Account of Dirck Low

1759, Dec. 31 Hauling stone part of day - - - - - £0. 5. 0

1760, Aug. 28 Hauling a load of shingles - - - - - 6. 0

1761, May 14 Getting timber 2 days at 3/0 - - - - - 6. 0

June 13 Hauling a load of lime - - - - - 6. 0

1762, Aug. 21 Carpenter work 5 days - - - - - 1. 7. 6

Sept. 11 Fetching glass, oil, etc. - - - - - 6. 0

Oct. 21 Hauling a load of oak boards - - - - - 6. 0

Nov. 8 Breaking the hole for the back window - - - - - 2. 6

1771, Oct. 22 Hauling load of boards - - - - - 6. 0

1772, June 25 Hauling boards, nails, brads, etc. - - - - - 6. 0

Oct. 21 Hauling sand, clay, water and other necessities - - - - - 6. 0

Nov. 5 Laying the floors in the alleys—1 day and a half - - - - - 4. 6

[Various other items] - - - - - 18. 11. 1

£22. 18. 7

The Account of Gerrit Low

1760 and 1761, [Various] - - - - - £0. 9. 0

The Account of John Low

1760, May 2 Breaking stone a day - - - - - £0. 3. 0

1761, Jan. 16 Hauling stone a day - - - - - 6. 0

May 8 Hauling load window scantling - - - - - 6. 0

£0. 15. 0

The Account on John Monfort

1760, Apr. 18 Breaking stone a part of a day - - - - - £0. 2. 6

29 Paid Abraham Voorhees for an iron wedge - - - - - 2. 3

May 10 Breaking stone 2 days at 3/0 per day - - - - - 6. 0

1761, Apr. 14 Hauling a load of lime - - - - - 6. 0

21 Digging the trenches a day - - - - - 3. 0

Aug. 27 Making mortar a day - - - - - 3. 0

27 His son making mortar a day - - - - - 1. 6

Sept. 19 Digging the middle trench a part of a day - - - - - 2. 0

Nov. 21 Hauling a load of shingles - - - - - 6. 0

[Various other items] - - - - - 4. 12. 6

£6. 4. 9

The Account of Peter Monfort

1760, June 10	Breaking stone a day - - - - -	£0. 3. 0
19	Hauling 456 feet of pine boards at 3/6 a hundred - - - - -	15. 11
1761, May 23	Scoring timber 4 days at 3/0 a day - - - - -	12. 0
June 21	Digging trenches for the foundation - - - - -	3. 0
Aug. 20	Hauling a load of oak boards - - - - -	6. 0
Nov. 30	Hauling a load of shingles - - - - -	6. 0
	[Various other items] - - - - -	7. 0. 6
		<hr/> £9. 6. 5

The Account of Jacobus Nevius

1761, June 15	Fetching hearth stone - - - - -	£0. 4. 0
	[Various other items] - - - - -	2. 19. 3
		<hr/> £3. 3. 3

The Account of John Nevius

1761,	[Various] - - - - -	£0. 11. 3
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The Account of Luke Nevius

1761,	[Various] - - - - -	£2. 8. 3
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The Account of Thomas Petersen

1761, July 6	Hauling stone a day - - - - -	£0. 6. 0
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The Account of Andrew Powelson

1761, Sept. 19	Carrying stone for the middle wall, a part of a day - - - - -	£0. 1. 0
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The Account of Cornelius Sebring

1771, Oct. 22	Hauling a load of boards - - - - -	£0. 6. 0
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The Account of Peter Van Dike

✓ 1761, Jan. 9	Hauling stone a day - - - - -	£0. 6. 0
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The Account of Bernardus Ver Bryck, Junior

1771,	[Various] - - - - -	£2. 7. 3
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The Account of John Ver Bryck

1771,	[Various] - - - - -	£2. 7. 0
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The Account of William Ver Bryck

1771,	One day's work - - - - -	£0. 3. 0
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The Account of Gyes Voorhees

1760, June 17	Hauling 823 feet of pine boards at 3/6 per hundred - - - - -	£——
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Contributions in Labor Recorded by Johannis De Mott

Peter Bergen	-	-	£0. 8. 0	John Hall	-	-	3. 0
Jacob Cock	-	-	5. 9	Daniel Hunt	-	-	1.10. 9
John Cock	-	-	1. 1. 0	Abraham Low	-	-	1. 4. 0
Samuel Cock	-	-	3. 0	Thomas MacBride	-	-	3. 0
Thomas Cock	-	-	1.15. 4	Barent Ryniersen	-	-	18. 0
Johannis DeMott	-	-	15. 8. 0	John Staats	-	-	6. 0
Laurence DeMott	-	-	11. 1. 2	Henry Stevens	-	-	3. 1. 6
Abraham DuBois	-	-	2. 7. 0	Domenicus Stryker	-	-	6. 0
George Geasser	-	-	5. 0	Peter Ten Eyck	-	-	12. 0
Edward Hall	-	-	2. 2. 0	Philip Van Arsdalen	-	-	5. 0
George Hall, son of				Frederick Van Fleet	-	-	16. 6
George	-	-	11. 6	Abraham Voorhees	-	-	1. 9. 6
George Hall, son of				Jurian Van Rypen	-	-	12. 0
Henry	-	-	4. 6	Zacchias Voorhees	-	-	8. 8

CASH EXPENDED BY DIRCK LOW FOR LABOR

The Account of Ephraim Carle

1761, May to Nov.	Labor at 5/3 and 5/6 per day, and labor his apprentice at 3/6 per day	-	-	-	£47.12. 7
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The Account of Joseph B. Cock, Junior

1772, Dec. 1	The inside work of the eastern end of the church, and also the pulpit	-	-	-	£49. 0. 0
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The Account of Joseph Dennis

1761, June to Dec.	Labor at 5/6 per day	-	-	-	£28.11.11
1762, Aug. to Dec.	Labor at 6/0 per day	-	-	-	15.15. 0

The Account of Hugh Higs

1761,	Hauling and loading stone	-	-	-	£0. 8. 0
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The Account of Cornelius Latt

1772, Dec. 15	The inside work of the westerly side of the church	-	-	-	£38. 2. 7
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The Account of Dirck Middagh

1760 and 1761	[Various items]	-	-	-	£2.10. 3
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The Account of Abraham Murlat

1760, Aug. 28	Hauling a load of shingles	-	-	-	£0. 6. 6
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The Account of Dirck Parsall and Peter Parsall

1761	Cutting and hauling timber	-	-	-	£2. 2. 0
1762	Various, Peter Parsell	-	-	-	15.12.11

 £17.14.11

The Account of Cornelius Petersen

1761, Aug. to Dec. Labor at 4/8 per day, and for board	- £25. 9.10
1762, Aug. to Dec. Labor at 5/6 per day - - -	- 22. 9. 7
	<hr/>
	£47.19. 5

The Account of Samuel Tilton

1762, Aug. to Dec. Labor at 6/0 per day - - -	- £21.11. 0
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The Account of Peter Titsort

1761 Breaking and loading stone - - -	- £0.11. 0
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The Account of Peter Van Deventer

1761 Scoring timber - - - -	- £1. 6. 6
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The Account of Daniel York, Junior

1761, May 18 Scoring timber 3 days and a half at 3/0	
per day - - - - -	- £0.10. 0
June 27 Tending the masons 6 days at 4/0 per day	1. 4. 0
[Various other items] - - - - -	3. 1. 0
	<hr/>
	£4.15. 0

CASH EXPENDED BY DIRCK LOW FOR MATERIALS, ETC.

"Momerandim of the money paid out by Dirck Low for cost and charges of said Kark." [The complete record of cash expended by him for materials. "Proclamation" and "Light" refer to standards of money values].

1760

June 17 John Coward for 2824 feet of inch pine boards at	
7/0 per hundred - - - - -	- £13. 7. 9
Aug. 26 Peter Fredenburgh for shingles - - - - -	- 17.13. 6
Nov. 13. Vlammervalt for 90 bushels of lime at 0/7 Proc. per	
bu. made in Light - - - - -	- 3. 1. 3
13 To John DeMott in cash - - - - -	- 25. 0. 0

1761

Jan. 7 3 gallons and a half of rum at 6/0 - - - - -	1. 1. 0
14 4 gallons of rum at 6/0 - - - - -	1. 4. 0
Mar. 26 Peter Fredenburgh for 1000 feet of pine boards -	4.12. 1
Apr. 14 Benjamin Hill for 100 bushels lime at 1/0 per bu.	
Proc. In Light - - - - -	5.16. 8
16 Benjamin Hill for 79 bushels lime at 1/0 per bu.	
Proc. In Light - - - - -	4.12. 2
May 1 Peter Schenck for 260 pounds nails at 0/10½ per	
pound York money. In Light - - - - -	12. 6. 5
2 gallons and a half of rum at 4/6 - - - - -	11. 3
Abraham Voorhees for mending tools - - - - -	1. 8
June 12 Daniel Hunt for a grindstone - - - - -	17. 0
18 William Chamberlain for one gallon of rum - - -	5. 0
Aug. 20 Mathew Van Horn for window scantling - - -	1.10. 8
Mathew Van Horn for 1000 feet of oak boards - - -	3.15. 0

Sept. 19	Lawrence DeMott for boarding - - - -	16. 0
Nov. 19	Mathew Van Horn for 5500 feet lath - - - -	6.17. 0
20	George Genow for 2200 shingles at £5.15.0 per thousand - - - -	12.13. 0
30	George Genow for 1500 shingles at £5.15.0 per thousand - - - -	8. 2. 6

1762

Feb. 18	Henry Pittenger for dyeting - - - -	9. 1.10
	John DeMott for dyeting - - - -	11. 6. 7
Sept. 11	Paul Petew, 2 gallons linseed oil at 10/0 - - - -	1. 0. 0
11	Paul Petew for one earthen jug - - - -	2. 5
11	William Okey for 300 brads at 1/0 per hundred - - - -	3. 0
11	William Okey for 700 ditto at 0/11 - - - -	6. 5
11	William Okey for 200 ditto at 0/8 - - - -	1. 4
11	William Okey for 100 ditto at 0/7 - - - -	7
11	James Nelson for 15 pounds whitelead at /10 - - - -	12. 6
11	James Nelson for 12 pounds chalk at 0/3 - - - -	3. 0
11	James Nelson for 1 box of glass - - - -	4. 0. 0
11	James Nelson for 80 lights of glass - - - -	1.13. 4
18	James Nelson for 70 pounds nails at 1/0 - - - -	3.10. 0
18	Peter Schenck for 12 pounds nails at 1/2 - - - -	14. 0
18	Peter Schenck for 1 pound glue - - - -	2. 7
	Joseph Dennis for 1 pound glue - - - -	2. 7
Oct. 28	William Okey for one lock - - - -	10. 6
28	William Okey for 1400 sprigs at 1/0 per hundred - - - -	14. 0
28	William Okey for one staple - - - -	9
28	William Okey for one pound glue - - - -	2. 0
28	James Nelson for 4 pounds whitelead at /10 per pound - - - -	3. 4
28	Dirck Van Alen for cutting the glass for the east windows - - - -	1. 7. 0
Nov. 13	Matthew Van Horn for 48 feet of oak boards - - - -	2.11
Dec. 4	Dirck Low for one pound candles - - - -	1. 0

1763

Jan.	Cornelius Low for 5 white pine boards - - - -	18. 9
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1771

Oct. 17	Samuel Bruin for 325 inch boards at 0/10½ per board York money. In Light - - - -	15. 8. 0
17	Samuel Bruin for 30 inch and a half boards at 1/6 per board York money. In Light - - - -	2. 8. 9
22	John Voorhees for freight on 325 boards at 1½d. per board - - - -	2. 1. 7
22	John Voorhees for freight on 30 1½ inch boards at 2d per board - - - -	5. 0

1772

June 25	James Nelson for 135 pounds nails at 9d. per pound - - - -	5. 1. 3
25	John Nelson for 18 pine boards at 1/9 each - - - -	12. 5
25	Hall for 2 pounds glue at 1/9 - - - -	3. 6
27	John Kinsey for 50 bushels of Slime at 1/0 Proc. In Light - - - -	2.18. 4

	27	Emans Hoagland and Henry Wile for plastering and tending themselves and finding themselves in board pointing some parts of the wall - - -	8. 3. 4
Nov.	7	William Ver Bryck for a pair of hinges - - -	2. 4
	13	Peter Goelet by William Ver Bryck for 62 pairs of hinges at 2/3 per pair York money, £6.19.6. In Light - - -	7.11 1
	13	Peter Goelet for one and one-half thousand 6 penny clovts (?) at 8/6 per 1000 York money, £0.12.9. In Light - - -	13.10
	26	Cornelius Sebring for 10 pounds of nails 0/9½ - - -	7.11
Dec.	1	Joseph Badcock for 6 pounds of candles - - -	6. 0
	1	Joseph Badcock for screws and hinges - - -	2. 2
	1	Peter Ten Eick for 10 pounds nails at 0/9 - - -	7. 6
	1	Peter Ten Eick for board - - -	12.11. 4
	3	Peter Bergen for board - - -	8.14. 9
	3	Lawrence DeMott for board - - -	5. 9
	3	William Ver Bryck for 50 panes glass at 0/5 per pane Proc. In Light - - -	1. 4 2
	3	William Ver Bryck for 4 pounds whitelead at 0/10 per pound Proc. In Light - - -	3.10
	3	William Ver Bryck for 4 pounds chalk at 0/2½ per pound Proc. In Light - - -	11
	7	Thomas Hall for 12 bushels of hair at 6/8 Proc. In Light - - -	9. 4
	21	John De Mott for boarding - - -	1.11. 2

CASH EXPENDED BY JOHANNIS DE MOTT FOR LABOR

"Money Paid out for Buylding the Kerk at Neshanneck." [The following twelve men were regularly employed as masons and masons' tenders for various periods, and paid in cash. John Shippey worked more steadily than any of the others, the total of his individual account amounting to £36.15.10 in proclamation money].

1761, 1762. John Shippey. Work. Also pointing the walls.

1761, 1762. Isaac Runyon. Work. Also mason work around the window frame behind the pulpit.

1761. Stephen Pearson. Work.

1761. Apolles Copper. Work.

1761. Samuel Tatem. Work.

1762. Isaac Parsall. Tending masons.

[Total paid to the above six men £48.15.7 Proclamation. In Light £56.18.2].

1761. Zachariah Stickel. Work.

1761. Johannis Segal. Work.

1761. James Baxter. Work.

1761. Michael Young. Work.

1761. Anthony Denton. Work.

1761. Brogon Parsall. Work.

[Total paid to the above six men £21.0.4 Proclamation. In Light £24.10.5].

CASH EXPENDED BY JOHANNIS DE MOTT FOR MATERIAL, ETC.

"The side of credet for Johannis Demott of money paid out for buylding the Kerk at Neshanneck." [Complete Account].

1760

July	14	Dirck Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	£10. 1. 2
Aug.	26	Peter Vreadenburgh, for shingles	-	-	-	-	-	-	5. 1. 4
	28	Peter Vreadenburgh, for boards	-	-	-	-	-	-	10. 0. 0
Nov.	15	John Schureman for boards	-	-	-	-	-	-	47. 2. 3

1761

May	12	Peter Vreadenburgh for 2½ gal. rum and 2 Boston pails	-	-	-	-	-	-	15. 5
	29	Peter Schenck for rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	15. 0
	30	Benjamin Hill for 100 bushels of lime	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.16. 8
June	9	Benjamin Hill for 100 bushels of lime	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.16. 8
	10	Benjamin Hill for 100 bushels of lime	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.16. 8
	13	Benjamin Hill for 100 bushels of lime	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.16. 8
	11	Peter Schenck for rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. 7. 0
Aug.	10	Johannis Schenck for rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	6. 0
	18	Johannis Schenck for rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	9. 0
	29	Lawrence De Mott for dirt	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.10. 3
Oct.	17	Peter Schenck for rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.10. 0
Nov.	6	Peter Schenck for brads	-	-	-	-	-	-	5. 3
	11	Cornelius Peterse for labor	-	-	-	-	-	-	11. 8
	16	Peter Schenck for rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	4. 2. 3
	16	Peter Schenck for rum and nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. 3. 1
	19	Mr. Nelson for 150 pounds nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.17. 6
	19	George Gano for shingles	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.17. 6
	21	Mr. Nelson for 50 pounds nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	2. 5. 6
	28	Johannis Schenck for 30 pounds nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.11. 3
	30	Mr. Nelson for 45 pounds nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	2. 1. 3
Dec.	12	John Brokaw for surveying and writing the deed for the land for the kerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	18. 9

1762

Feb.	18	Abraham Voorhees for Smith's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.15. 7
	18	Abraham Voorhees for dirt	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.13. 9
	18	George Brokaw for dirt	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.19. 2
Mar.	15	Dirck Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.10. 5
Apr.	21	Dirck Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. 2.10
Aug.	13	Peter Schenck for 77 pounds nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	4. 3. 8
	13	Peter Schenck for 10 gallons rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.12. 6
	13	Peter Schenck for 3 empty bottles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. 9
Sept.	16	Dirck Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	9. 1. 0
	21	Peter Schenck for 12 gallons rum and one stone pot	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. 5. 9
	25	John Ver Bryck for rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	8. 3
	29	Peter Schenck for 1200 brads	-	-	-	-	-	-	11. 6
Dec.	8	Abraham Voorhees for Smith's work and dirt	-	-	-	-	-	-	18. 1. 1
	15	To Dirck Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.19. 2

1763

May	30	Henry Pittenger for dirt	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. 5. 0
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Nov. 7	Richard Parsall for dirt - - - - -	4.16.10
7	Cornelius Peterson for dirt - - - - -	5. 2. 6
Dec. 12	Dirck Low - - - - -	17.10. 0
1765		
Apr. 1	Lawrence De Mott for 3 panes glass - - -	1. 6
1769		
May 12	William Ver Bryck for 3 panes glass and 1/4 lb. putty - - - - -	1.10
1770		
Dec. 7	Dirck Low - - - - -	3.10. 0
1772		
Aug. 11	Peter Vroom for boards and arch pieces - - -	16. 6
Nov. 2	Peter Schenck for 20 pounds nails - - -	15.10
Dec. 2	Peter Vroom for sawing 4 sills - - -	4. 0
21	Paid to myself for boarding Daniel MacCowan for 10 weeks - - - - -	4. 6. 0
21	To Dirck Low - - - - -	7

OTHER NAMES IN DIRCK LOW'S RECORDS

At various times Dirck Low sold for cash "Materiels which was not usefull for the Cark." Some of the names of purchasers of such materials, as well as other miscellaneous references, are as follows:

1762. Peter Case	1772. Henry Van Dike
Joseph Dennis	Jacob Flag
Thomas Hall	Cornelius Lott

OTHER NAMES IN JOHANNIS DEMOTT'S RECORDS

During the latter part of 1762 Johannis DeMott sold some "metiereals not Nesesity for to be Used in Buylding the Kerk." These consisted of lime, glass and putty. The buyers are all named elsewhere except Henry More, who bought four panes of glass on December 8, for £0.2.0.

THE SETTLEMENT

When the work was finished there was a settlement in which both of the men who had acted as stewards over the entire period of thirteen years were officially discharged and their accounts approved. Statements to this effect, signed, sealed and witnessed appear in both books. The one in Dirck Low's book is in his own handwriting. The certificate in Johannis DeMott's book was written by John Van Dyck. The two are similar, but as the last mentioned is a little more full it is given here:

"Be it Remembered that on the 28 Day of December, 1772, that we, managers of the Kerk of New Shaneck, namely, John DeMott and Dirk Low, were called before Capt. William Ver Bryck, Lieut. Roelif Peterson and John Van Dyck, persons chosen by the Congregation of Said Kerk to whom the Said managers did render the account of the money received to build the Said Kerk, which the Said persons inspected and found it to

amount to nine hundred and Eighty-five pounds, Seventeen Shillings and nine pence, and also the account of the money the Said managers paid for building the Said Kerk, that is the cost of the Kerk, which amounts to nine hundred and eighty pounds, Eleven Shillings and five pence, by which the balance is found to be five pound, six shillings and four pence, according to the intent and meaning of the fourth article of our agreement, whereupon we have given the Said managers their full discharge.

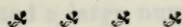
In presence of

JOHN VERBRYCK
CORNELIUS SEBRING

WILLIAM VERBRYCK [L. S.]
RUEF PETERSON [L. S.]
JOHN VAN DYCK [L. S.]

The intent of the preceding two articles, however, is not the mere auditing of an account that is a century and a half old, but to set down a summary of an important duty faithfully performed,—not only by the men in direct charge, but by all who labored with them in making the church at Neshanic a reality.

“And they gave the money, being told, into the hands of them that did the work, that had the oversight of the house of the Lord: and they laid it out to the carpenters and builders that wrought upon the house of the Lord, and to masons, and hewers of stone, and to buy timber and hewed stone. . . . Moreover they reckoned not with the men into whose hand they delivered the money to be bestowed on workmen; for they dealt faithfully.” (II Kings 12: 11-12, 15.)



WASHINGTON ROCK “MEMORIAL” ITEMS

WITHIN A FEW years some Plainfield and North Plainfield ladies interested in the preservation of Washington Rock, in Somerset County, north of Dunellen, who were members of Continental Chapter D. A. R., secured a mass of matter historical, biographical, genealogical and otherwise, from citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield, with a view to depositing it in the monument now located upon the Rock. The matter included ancestries and Revolutionary incidents, and also the signatures of thousands of teachers and children in the public schools, and, being contributed upon uniform sheets of paper, has been handsomely bound in one complete volume, which is at present in the custody of the Plainfield Public Library. A few items concerning Somerset ancestry or the Revolution the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* has been privileged to glean from the volume. The most interesting of these, perhaps, are the following:

Mr. Walter L. C. Glenney, of Plainfield, says: “My great-grandfather was William Glenney, who was a personal friend of George Washing-

ton and a member of his staff during the Revolutionary War with the rank of Lieutenant. In recognition of special service during the War, he was presented with a pair of gold spurs by General Washington. After the War, upon the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati, he was made the first Secretary of the organization (see "Records of Connecticut men in the War of the Revolution," pp. 183, 320, 359, 368, 373).

Miss Anna C. Todd, of Dunellen, says: "On page 67 are the names of the Todd family, whose great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother, Sarah Wheaton, whose home was near Greenbrook road, carried dinner to General Washington at Washington Rock, on two different occasions during the summer of 1777, while he was there watching the movements of Sir Wm. Howe's army. These dinners were carried on a large iron waiter, weighing $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and measuring 31 by 23 inches, probably of English make. The waiter, or tray, is still in the possession of the family, is prized for its historic associations, and is cherished more and more for its antiquity as the years go by. Miss Wheaton, in 1782, married John Runyon, a member of the New Jersey Legislature. She lived to the unusual age of 101 years, died in 1849, and is buried in the old cemetery at Somerville, New Jersey."

Thompson B. Drake says: "About the year 1781 James and Abigail Compton owned about six hundred and forty-four acres of land on the left hand side of the road leading from Plainfield to Liberty Corner, about one-quarter of a mile from the center of Liberty Corner. Like most people of this period they owned a large number of slaves, which were used for both farm and domestic work. One evening during this same year, Mr. Compton saw a beacon light, which was used by the Colonists to warn other colonists of the approach of the British Army. Mr. Compton rushing into the house called all the slaves together and ordered them to get all the cattle, horses and wagons together and make for the Dead River, which lay in the rear of the plantation or farm. Abigail Compton, a large, powerful woman of excellent character, and wonderful ability, piled all the plate, velvets, silks and other valuable goods into a large chest which she then dragged to the front door, and upon which she seated herself, calling her little daughters, one twelve years of age and one four years of age, about her.

"True to the warning of the beacon light, or smoke, for it was still daylight, up the path leading to the house came a band of Hessian soldiers, who demanded of Abigail Compton where her husband was. The smallest child, standing with Sarah, who later became the mother of the late William C. Ayres, spoke up and said: 'Fader done to pite the British.' Immediately the British officer ordered that the premises be searched and all goods of any value be piled on to any wagons or other vehicles available

and carted away, and upon giving the order, went to the well-sweep in the rear of the house for a drink of water. The Hessian soldiers then ordered Abigail Compton from the chest upon which she had remained seated. This she refused to do, and the soldiers proceeded to remove her by force, but she fought them scratching the backs of their hands, kicking their shins and making things so lively for them that one of the more hasty of them picked up his bayonet and was on the point of stabbing her with it when the officer, hearing the commotion, came running back toward the house. Mrs. Compton, seeing his approach, called to him telling him that her husband was an Englishman and a gentleman, to which he replied that he was an Englishman and a gentleman. She then said that if he was a gentleman he would appreciate her condition, and order the soldiers to stop such treatment of a woman and a lady, which he promptly did, ordering the soldiers to pack what goods they had succeeded in securing upon wagons, and going on their way. Three days later Mrs. Compton gave birth to twins, James and Moore Compton.

"Mr. Drake also states that he remembered, some sixty years ago, when he was a boy of ten, being taken by his father to a Sunday School picnic of the First Baptist church of Plainfield at Washington Rock. While they were looking at the Rock an old gentleman came out of the woods and began talking to his father. He did not know the old gentleman's name, but remembered the conversation perfectly. The old man said that he had often heard his father tell that, when a boy, he saw Washington standing on the Rock; that several of the Generals were with him, but he particularly remembered Lafayette; that in those days a small cedar tree grew almost horizontally out of the cleft on the western side of Washington Rock, and that Lafayette sat down upon it, swinging one foot out over the valley; that the incident made a deep impression, because Lafayette had on a very trim, little, French cavalry boot, quite unlike anything the boy had seen worn by the Americans. Mr. Drake also states that for many years the Rock to the east was always known as Lafayette Rock."

Mary Dutcher Field (formerly of Bound Brook) subscribes herself as "great-granddaughter of Isaac Van Wart, one of the capturers of Major Andre."

An extract is given from a report by Grand Master Silas Whitehead (of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order), as follows: "On the Fourth of July, 1867, with the assistance of most of the Grand Officers, at the request of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26, and the citizens of Plainfield in the county of Union, I laid the corner stone of a monument to be erected on Washington Rock near Plainfield, to the memory of George Washington."

The original plan for the Washington Rock monument, according to

the recollection of the late Mr. L. E. Barkalew, of North Plainfield, was that it would be 100 feet high, and he states that it was "designed in 1876."

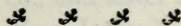
Mr. Stuart H. Patterson, of Plainfield, states that Washington, on his mother's side, had the same ancestors as the Patterson family.

Mr. Joseph Vail and others of his family say: "Eight brothers by the name of Vail came over in the Mayflower 1620 and settled at Green Brook near the Rock. Four went further on and settled at Basking Ridge. My grandparents, Mary and Joseph Vail, were sitting in their house entertaining grandmother's brother, Edward Fitz-Randolph. They heard a knock, opened the door, and there stood a gentleman. He asked if there was an elevated spot anywhere around where they could take him to see which way the army was advancing. He said, 'Come with me and I will show thee.' He took him and they stood on what is known as Washington Rock. On the way back he was invited to come in and stay all night. He refused. They were up early in the morning, and . . . looking for footprints, found he had gone by the back road until he came to a lane, where stood a house upon a terrace. He stayed there all night. That lane now is the broad avenue (in Plainfield) called Geraud avenue. The house on the corner of Geraud and Front street is pointed out to sight-seers as being the house where George Washington stayed all night."

An item which does not appear in the volume alluded to, but which should be in it, is an extract from the "Journal" of Dr. Philip Dakin, written in December, 1830, and contributed some years since to the Continental Chapter, D. A. R. of Plainfield. Dr. Dakin in that month married Miss Sarah Vail, of Plainfield, and then made the following entry in his journal:

"This morning commenced a wordy contest whether we should go to Rahway to partake of a dinner, to which the day previous we had been invited, or visit a rock from which in the American Revolution, Washington viewed the British army on the plains below. His guide, who is still living at the foot of the mountain and from whom we might hear the particulars of the adventure with the ancient hero, was a potent argument in opposition to the milk and honey of Rahway. A kind of reverential, patriotic love of country and anything connected with its separation from Great Britain and the establishment of its liberties at length prevailed over the love of roast turkey, and we soon found ourselves by spirited horses, whirled to the door of a venerable quaker, Edward (Fitz) Randolph, who died a few weeks afterward, and was once for a short time the companion of Washington. The old patriarch received us kindly though quite unwell, but became cheerful upon learning our errand and regaled us with tales of yore in which he had been a moderate actor with men so well known in the annals of fame.

"Some American officers applied to him to guide them to the peaks of the adjoining mountains from which they might have the best view of the British on the plains. He said that he did not recollect that Washington, at that time, spoke to him, but stood with his glasses anxiously looking from the rock—which has since been known by the appellation of Washington's Rock—and occasionally speaking rather low to his officers. Greene stood on one hand, Wayne on the other, and several other officers and neighbors nearby. Lord Stirling was fighting the British below and lost three field-pieces in the engagement. A few days afterward he met Washington in Quibbletown (New Market) who then asked him several questions on the state of affairs in the country, etc., etc. So careful was he not to magnify his own importance, that we had to ask him if he had never talked with Washington before he told us of the Quibbletown conversation."



NOTES ON VARIOUS OLD SOMERSET FAMILIES

FROM COMPILATIONS BY THE EDITOR

[Continued from Previous Numbers]

AS HAS BEEN stated heretofore, the following notes are incomplete respecting the families concerned, but are printed for such as may be interested in them now or in the future. (See explanation in *QUARTERLY*, Vol. VI, p. 216).

THE SLOAN FAMILY OF BEDMINSTER

The early Sloan family of Lamington was of such importance, including its many distinguished connections, that the notes following have been gathered of it.

I. WILLIAM SLOAN, b. about 1703, a Scotch-Irishman, whose father appears to have been a Marian Sloan (spelled Meryan on his tombstone), came to Somerset county from the north of Ireland somewhere about the year 1740. Previous antecedents are unascertained. William brought with him also his wife, Mary Shields, and perhaps one or two children. He purchased a tract of 200 acres of William Axtell, of New York, on Lot No. 5 near the Greater Cross Roads, and probably added to it later. In 1758 he was a commissioner of the highway, but died the same year, on Sept. 16th, and was buried in the churchyard of Lamington church, where he was an attendant. His wife, Mary, b. about 1717, d. Sept. 21, 1792, aged 74. The tombstone of "Meryan," William's father, appears to be dated, as to his death, Aug. 26, 1746, stating he was aged 76 years, which would make him born about 1670.

William seems to have had a relative, presumably a brother, who must have arrived about the same time, and who took a prominent part in Lamington church matters as early as 1743. This Henry in 1749 purchased 100 acres or more of land in Bridgewater twsp., adjoining "Shafer's brook," wherever that was, but doubtless near William. (Trenton Deeds, Book H-2, pp. 43, 138, etc.) Of this Henry I have found no further trace, unless it was his wife, Ida Sloan, who had a child, Catryna, baptised at Somerville as early as Mar. 26, 1738.

William Sloan left no will, nor have I found his estate administered upon. Exact order of his children is unknown.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM SLOAN (1) AND MARY SHIELDS:

2. HENRY, b. (perhaps in Ireland) 1739; d. Sept. 25, 1801; m. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick (dau. of David Kirkpatrick, Esq., and Mary McEowen, of Mine Brook, Somerset co., and sister of Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, afterward Chief Justice of New Jersey), who was b. Sept. 27, 1749, and d. 1829. After the death of Mr. Sloan his widow, Elizabeth, m. Capt. John Maxwell, of Greenwich twsp., Warren co., N. J. Capt. Maxwell (b. 1739; d. 1828) had previously m., as his first wife, Elizabeth Sloan, a sister of Henry Sloan. She d. in 1768. He then m. Mary Ann Clifford, who d. in 1804. Elizabeth Sloan, widow of Henry, then became his third wife (after 1807). Capt. Maxwell, who was brother of the highly-distinguished Brigadier-General William Maxwell (b. 1733; d. 1796), was one of the brave officers of the Revolution, who was in, practically, all the battles of the War. After the War he became a Judge of Hunterdon county, removing to Flemington, where he d. in his 89th year.

Henry Sloan was a farmer, and resided on a farm of 370 acres, near Greater Cross Roads, being part of his father's estate, a portion of which (50 acres) he sold to Ephraim McDowell. He was long an elder in the Lamington Presby. church. His will of Mar. 18, 1801, seems not to have been probated (because three of his own children were the only witnesses to the will), and his estate was declared intestate; but the will was, later, filed and recorded in Jan., 1805. (Somerset Wills, Book A, p. 50). By this will he gave his sons William and David each 500 acres of land in Kentucky. By it we are certain, also, of the order of most of his children, but not of all of them.

3. JOHN, who is said not to have married, but lived to old age. He inherited a portion of his father's tract, and must have resided on it.

4. REV. SAMUEL, who became an Episcopal minister, settled in Maryland and d. there, leaving one child.

5. ELIZABETH, b. 1747; d. May 30, 1768; m. Capt. John Maxwell, of Flemington (previously noted under Henry, 2). No ch.

6. MARIAN, b. 1750; d. Nov. 16, 1803; m. Hon. John Patterson Bryan, of Peapack, Somerset co., of whom considerable has appeared in previous numbers of the *QUARTERLY*. (See Vol. V, pp. 151, 232). Judge Bryan's wife's Christian name we have seen stated as Mary Ann, but whether because confused with the other spelling or not cannot be stated. The middle name (Pateron) of Judge Bryan seems to have certainly belonged there, although not in usual use by him.

Judge Bryan and Marian Sloan had at least three children:

(1) Elizabeth, who m. Rev. Thomas Grant, a Presbyterian minister who was joint pastor of the First and Second Amwell and the Flemington Presbyterian churches, 1790-1809. He d. March, 1810.

(2) Mary, who d. young.

(3) Rachel, who m., Sept. 28, 1803, Hon. George Clifford Maxwell, of Flemington. The latter was b. May 31, 1774; d. Mar. 16, 1816. He was considered in his day one of the ablest of Hunterdon county lawyers, and was Member of Congress 1811-'13. He was a son of the Capt. John Maxwell previously named, by the Captain's second wife, Mary Ann Clifford. They had three children: (a) Hon. John Patterson Bryan Maxwell, b. Sept. 3, 1804; d. Nov. 14, 1845; m., Sept. 11, 1834, Sarah Browne, who lived only a few weeks after the marriage. He studied law with Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark, and was admitted to the N. J. Bar in 1827. He was a Member of Congress 1837-'9, and 1841-'3. He resided and practiced at Belvidere, and for a time edited the "Belvidere Apollo." (b) Anna Maria, b. Sept. 5, 1806; d. Mar. 9, 1886; m., May 30, 1825, Judge William Penn Robeson, of Belvidere, the father of Hon. George Maxwell Robeson, of Trenton, Secretary of the Navy 1869-'77.

7. MARY; d. Apr. 14, 1766; m. (as his first wife) Hugh Gaston, Jr., of Peapack. They had two ch., William and Joseph, both of whom died in infancy. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. V, p. 37).

8. SARAH, who m. Colonel David Chambers, of Allentown, Pa., later of Hunterdon co., an officer of the Revolution. No particulars of this family are at hand.

9. WILLIAM, b. 1756; d. Apr. 20, 1759.

10. MARGARET, b. about 1758; m. Samuel McCrea (son of Rev. James McCrea and Mary Graham, of Lamington). They removed to Ballston, N. Y. (See April *QUARTERLY*, p. 93).

11. ELEANOR, who m. Robert Maxwell, brother to the Capt. John Maxwell, before named. He was b. 1745, and d. Sept. 26, 1798. They had eight children: Mary, Ann, John Sloan, Elizabeth, Margaret, Eleanor, Jane and William.

CHILDREN OF HENRY SLOAN (2) AND ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK:

(Order not precisely obtained).

12. REV. WILLIAM B., b. 1772; d. July 3, 1839; m. Mary Perrine. He graduated from Princeton College 1792; studied theology with Rev. Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold; was licensed to preach May 31, 1797, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and became for seventeen years (1798-1815) pastor of the joint churches of Greenwich and Mansfield, in Warren co., and then of Greenwich alone until October, 1834, when he resigned from ill-health. He thus remained thirty-six years in one locality, and is said to have been "greatly beloved by his congregation." He d. at Lamington while on a visit to his brother Henry, on the old homestead. William had at least five ch.:

(1) WILLIAM H., the eldest, who became a leading lawyer at Flemington. He was b. in Warren co., Apr. 25, 1799, and d. at Flemington Apr. 21, 1850. His father had him educated in his youth at the Academy in Somerville, and then at Princeton College. He studied law with Colonel Peter I. Clark, of Flemington, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1821. He was a Member of the Legislature 1833-'34, and Surrogate 1835-'40. He m., Aug., 1835, Catherine (dau. of Robert Imley, a Philadelphia merchant). She survived him more than thirty years. One of his six children was Mary Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Bennet Van Syckel, of Trenton.

(2-5) JOHN BRYAN; LA RUE; ELIZABETH; MARY. Not traced.

13. DR. JOHN, who also graduated from Princeton in 1792, became a physician, went to North Carolina and died there unm.

14. MARY, who was b. about 1776; d. Mar. 19, 1796; unm.

15. ANNE, b. Apr., 1778; d. Oct. 24, 1779.

16. DR. DAVID, who also became a physician, and settled near Hamilton, O. He m. Miss Crane, and d. about 1820. By his father's will David was to be given an education as a physician. Said to have left two children.

17. ELIZABETH, who m. Dr. Ebenezer H. Sherwood. No. ch.

18. MAJOR HENRY, as usually termed, because of militia service, b. about 1784; d. 1865. He succeeded to his father's farm near Greater Cross Roads. In 1845 was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He left sons JOHN, CORNELIUS SUYDAM and SAMUEL, and a dau., ELIZABETH, who predeceased him. John graduated at Princeton College in 1830 and became a physician. Cornelius S. resided near Kline's Mills; m. Eleanor Ten Eyck; d. 1891, leaving ch., JOHN, CORNELIUS, of Phillipsburg, N. J., who m. Anna Miller, of New Germantown; HENRY, and CAMILLA. Samuel m. Catherine Ann ———; she d. 1882, at North Branch. Elizabeth m. Henry Ten Eyck, and had ch.: Henrietta, Abra-

ham, Cornelius S., Rue and John S. I have not pursued this Henry Sloan family further for want of time.

19. SAMUEL, who m., Oct. 23, 1811, Elizabeth Boylan (dau. of Captain (Judge) John Boylan and Eleanor Hodge, of Pluckemin; see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. VI, p. 105). They went to Vicksburg, Miss., and had ch.

In 1836 a Peter Sloan and his wife Agnes resided "between Pluckemin and Arrowsmith's mill," but of him I have no further knowledge. Somerville marriage records also disclose a Peter Sloan who m., Dec. 23, 1798, "Tammy" Van Derbeek; a John Sloan, who m., Oct. 1, 1839, Catherine Gaddis; a Matthias Sloan, who m., Dec. 18, 1841, Margaret Suydam, and an Eliza Sloan who m., May 21, 1834, Jared Haines. These not identified.

THE BOYD FAMILY OF LAMINGTON, AND COLONEL JOHN TAYLOR

One of the ablest preachers of the Presbyterian church in New Jersey in the Eighteenth Century was the Rev. William Boyd, of Lamington. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, as were most of his parishioners in the vicinity of the Lamington church.

1. ROBERT BOYD, his grandfather, was a native of Scotland; just where located is unknown.¹ He was one of the numerous Scotchmen who went to Ulster, Ireland, some time after 1700. One of his children, and probably his eldest son, was

2. JOHN BOYD, who is said to have been born at Irvine, Scotland, but married in Ireland, and, about or prior to 1750, removed to Franklin co., Pa., where he was, doubtless, a farmer. There his son, Rev. William, was born. There are said to have been three other sons and some sisters, but, with the exception of the brother John, referred to below, and a Robert, the writer has not ascertained their names.

3. REV. WILLIAM BOYD was, therefore, b. in Franklin co., Pa., in 1758. His father d. about 1773, when William was fifteen years of age. Soon after this he was sent to Princeton College, graduating therefrom, with a class of five, in 1778. He became at first a teacher of an academy near Annapolis, Md., then taught in a private family near Baltimore. Subsequently (1783) he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Donegal, Pa. During the Winter of 1783-'4 he supplied the church at Lamington.

¹In this connection it may be of passing interest to state that a William Boyd, resident of Comingham, Ayrshire, was created Earl of Kilmarnock, Aug. 27, 1661, by Charles II. His coat of arms appears in old books of heraldry. This Lord Boyd was afterward attainted for treason, and went to Ireland. There were various other Boyd families in Scotland at this time, so that any connection between Lord Boyd and Robert would be a matter of conjecture. Other Scotch and Irish Boyds in large numbers, from the theological writer, Robert (b. 1578) to Archibald, Dean of Exeter (b. 1803), have been scholars and authors and otherwise distinguished.

Several calls were extended to him at this time, but he finally decided to accept what he termed an "humble" station at Lamington, and he took charge there October 20, 1784,² succeeding as celebrated a man as Dr. John Rodgers, of New York City, who acted as a stated supply at Lamington for a year and a half. Dr. Rodgers was the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New York City, but, owing to his loyalty to America, had withdrawn from there during the occupancy of the city by the British army.

At Lamington, his first and only charge, Mr. Boyd remained over twenty-three years, until his death May 17, 1807. He died of what, in his day, was termed "consumption." He had various symptoms of the disease, but his final end was due to his going to preach to a neighboring congregation on a cold, wet day, the exposure to which brought on an obstinate fever and hastened his death. The house occupied by him as a parsonage was a stone house, which existed until thirty or more years ago, when it was pulled down by its then owner, Hezekiah Eick. In connection with this parsonage Mr. Boyd had a large farm of 100 acres, which had been purchased for his use by the congregation, and which he bought of the church in 1802.

Mr. Boyd's grave is in the Lamington churchyard, and the inscription on his tombstone well states his abilities and virtues:

"By his death society has lost an invaluable member, religion one of its brightest ornaments and most amiable examples. His genius was masterly and his literature extensive. His judgment was strong and penetrating, his taste correct, his style nervous and elegant. In the pulpit he was a model, in the judicature of the church distinguished by his accuracy and precision."

It is said that "his style of preaching was in general simple and solemn, dignified and impressive. He was remarkable for a natural facility and perspicuity of expression;" that his eyes were "lively and penetrating, his countenance grave and solemn, his person regular and handsome, his gestures natural and often striking, his voice sweet and commanding." Rev. Dr. John McDowell, a member of his congregation, who was fitted by Mr. Boyd for college, said that "his mind was cast in a superior mould;" that he was "distinguished for an uncommon knowledge of the

²A Somerset record of 1782 shows that a "William Boyd of Bernardstown" (old name for Pluckemin, but perhaps Bernardsville), had purchased in 1779 a half-acre at that place, which, in 1782, he mortgaged to Jonathan Parkinson. An article in the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. VI, p. 261) states that "Esther, a dau. of William Parkinson, was licensed in Somerset co., N. J., on June 27th, 1775, to marry William Boyd." Both were probably the same man, but there is no clue as to whom he was, unless it was a William Boyd of Morris county in 1806, when his will was probated there.

Scriptures," and "took rank among the best preachers of New Jersey." The late Dr. Blauvelt said that there was "one concurrent testimony, that he possessed extraordinary talents as a preacher. Multitudes came from a distance to hear him."

The wife of Mr. Boyd, who predeceased him by four years, was Catherine Ker Taylor, who was b. about 1766, and whom he m. in 1784, soon after his settlement. She d. Jan. 21, 1803, aged 36 years. She was the daughter of Col. John Taylor, of his congregation, who resided on a farm of about 400 acres on the Rockaway, at the place more recently known as Lane's Mills, between New Germantown and White House, but somewhat west of the road between these two towns. She is said to have been a woman of great worth. Col. Taylor seems to have resided in 1769 and 1770 in Somerset (see Commissions at Trenton) and acted as one of the Judges, but certainly later was in Hunterdon, and one of the most active Revolutionary citizens in that county, an officer in the War, who rose from a Captaincy in 1775 to a Colonelship in 1777, and, it has been said (but proof is wanting), to the rank of General after the War.³ He was b. in Bath, England, but when and the time of his emigration to New Jersey seem not to be known, nor, singularly enough, is there any known record of the time or place of his death or that of his wife. His wife, Lydia Ker, was a daughter of William and Catherine Ker, of near Lamington, who, I believe (but have not been able fully to prove), was the son, but possibly grandson, of Walter Ker, a fine old Scotch Covenanter of Lanarkshire, who was b. in 1657, was exiled from Scotland to North Ireland, and, with his wife, Margaret, came to Middlesex co., N. J., in 1685. This Walter, who d. June 10, 1748, was one of the chief founders of the Old Tennent church, and his grave, marked by a tombstone, may yet be seen on a hill one-half mile east of that church. His wife d. in 1734. They had a son William (b. 1700), whose daughter Lydia was baptized at Tennent Feb. 7, 1742. This William may be the Somerset William. If so he came to Somerset after 1748, when baptisms of his children at Tennent ceased. The very complete work on the Old Tennent church by Rev. Frank R. Symmes shows that neither he nor his children were buried there. (In these Tennent records it appears that this William

³His complete War record, not heretofore published, is thus given by the Adjutant-General at Trenton: Captain, Fourth Regt., Hunterdon co. militia; Second Major, Col. John Mehelm's Fourth Reg't, ditto, Oct. 28, 1775; Lieut.-Col., Feb. 1, 1777; Colonel, ditto, May 23, 1777, vice Col. Mehelm, resigned; Colonel, State Troops, Oct. 9, 1779, to serve until Dec. 20, 1779, regiment consisting of 10 companies of 101 men each from Hunterdon and Burlington cos.; in skirmish near Van Neste's Mills on Millstone River; commanded his regiment at Elizabethtown under Major-Gen. Philemon Dickinson, Fall of 1777; also at Battles of Monmouth and Springfield; in service as Colonel of same Fourth Regiment Nov. 13, 1789.

Ker had two wives, the name of the second not given, and with ch. as follows: Nathan, Elizabeth, Hannah, Lydia, Nathaniel, Walter).

The will of William Ker, of near Lamington, of Nov. 2, 1775, probated Aug. 15, 1777 (Trenton Wills, Book 19, p. 234), names his eldest son as Nathan, daughters Lydia Taylor and Sarah Lucas, and grandson Walter Coles. If my identity of William Ker is correct, Lydia (Ker) Taylor had various brothers and sisters, one of the brothers being the Rev. Nathan Ker (b. 1736; d. 1804), pastor at Goshen, N. Y., for thirty-eight years. Certainly she had a sister Elizabeth (b. 1738; d. 1765), who m., June 27, 1758, John Gaston, of near Burnt Mills, Somerset co. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. V, p. 41).

Col. Taylor's last days were clouded with financial difficulties, through no fault of his own, but by the defalcation of a friend, on whose official bond he became security for a very large amount. Records in Hunterdon co. in 1795 contain the last notice of him I have run across.

Col. Taylor and Lydia Ker had three ch.: Catherine Ker (probably the eldest), who m. Rev. Wm. Boyd; Lydia Ker, of whom we know nothing; and Nathaniel Ker. The latter was b. June 21, 1769, and d. Aug. 28, 1823. He m. Mary Cool (dau. of William and Sarah Cool of Readington), and d. at Woodbridge, leaving six ch., one of whom, Catherine, daughter, m. William La Farge, and is known to have been living at Metuchen, some thirty years ago. (See further, *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 157, where, however, by error it is stated that Catherine *Boyd* had a dau. who m. a La Farge; also "The Two Colonels John Taylor," by Race, p. 10).

At the time of the Rev. William Boyd's death he had, as has been stated, a brother, Rev. John, whom we now know was received from the Presbytery of Carlisle, Pa., by the Presbytery of Newton, N. J., in 1802, a call being then extended to him by the Newton and the Yellow Frame Presbyterian churches. He was not installed, however, until Nov. 1803. Soon after his pastorate was begun he m. Margaret, daughter of Joseph Gaston (who was b. in Somerset; see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. V, p. 42, etc.) He remained as pastor there until the Fall of 1811, when he became stated supply at Marksboro and Smithfield, Sussex co., until April, 1820, when he was dismissed to the Presbytery of Hudson, N. Y., after which he has not been traced.

The will of Rev. William Boyd, of May 29, 1804, probated May 25, 1807 (Somerset Wills, Book A, p. 134), left his estate to his executors and trustees, who were also named as guardians of his children, his brother, Rev. John Boyd, Joseph Annin and William McEowen, Esq. They were to see to the education of his three sons, John, James and William (all under age), and his infant daughter Maria.

CHILDREN OF REV. WILLIAM BOYD (3) AND CATHERINE KER:

(The precise order of these children is unknown, dates being mostly unobtainable).

4. MARIA, b. about 1786, who m. Jacob Van Doren, merchant, miller and farmer, originally of Griggstown, Somerset co., but later of near Raritan. She d. Dec. 23, 1812, when quite young. Jacob Van Doren was b. Apr. 9, 1778, at Griggstown, and d. at Raritan Nov., 1833. They had four ch.: (1) Sarah Maria, who m. James Van Deventer, long one of the most active of the citizens and officials of Princeton. (2) Eliza Hervey, who m. Dr. Peter D. Vroom, of Jersey City (father of the late George Vroom, of Hackensack, and of John Boyd Vroom, of Denver, Colo., who is living). (3) William Boyd, who d. in infancy. (See QUARTERLY, Vol. VI, p. 217, etc.)

5. DR. JOHN TAYLOR, b. (perhaps about) 1788. He graduated from Princeton College the year of his father's death (1807) and later from the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, and, as a physician, located at Newbern, North Carolina, attracted there, doubtless, by other young men of Bedminster twsp., who went to that State before him (for example, Dr. John Sloan, mentioned in preceding family). He frequently visited New Jersey, where he usually spent his summer vacations, but whom he married and as to his children I have no information.

6. JAMES, b. Oct. 15, 1790; d. Oct. 25, 1791. Buried at Lamington.

7. JAMES (second), who is said to have written his name "James Errol Ker Boyd," and to have lived for some years after his father's death in Somerset co., but who must have removed and died elsewhere, as his name does not appear on any Somerset records, with a possible exception. In 1823 his brother-in-law, Jacob Van Doren, of Raritan, gave a mortgage to a "James Boyd" of Tewksbury twsp., Hunterdon co. (Somerset Mort., Book J, p. 156). This may have been the James E. R., but there is no further trace of him in Somerset, or, so far as I know, in Hunterdon. There was a James Boyd who graduated from Princeton in 1810, and from the Medical Dept., Univ. of Penna., in 1813, who would be of the right age to be this James. If this is the same man then James, of Lamington, also became a physician, and may have followed his brother to North Carolina.

8. WALTER KER, b. 1800; d. Dec. 9, 1802. Buried at Lamington.

THE EOFF FAMILY OF PLUCKEMIN

Much has been published in various local works concerning the celebrated Eoff tavern of Pluckemin, as kept by Christian Eoff after (not during) Revolutionary days, especially traditional "anecdotes" of Christian as a humor-loving landlord. Less seems to be known of his father,

Jacob, the first male immigrant of the family, and no attempt has been made to put in print any facts about his large family of children. The following, therefore, may be largely new matter for our readers, however incomplete.

I. JACOB EOFF was b., as is believed, somewhere in the Palatinate, Germany, and, it is said, 1678, although this must be an error. In Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm" (p. 162), he is said to have been a "Hollander," but we do not know on what authority, and it would seem to be an error. In the second Palatinate migration of 1710 appears the name of "Margaret Off, widow," who is believed to have been the mother of Jacob. Jacob's name appears, according to Chambers' "Early Germans in New Jersey" (p. 351), in New York, the same year, when his age is stated to be thirty-two years, from which fact one would infer the date of his birth to have been 1678. From his late first marriage and second marriage and "small children" at his death in 1780, when he would have been 102 years of age, I feel certain there is an error as to his being thirty-two in 1710.

The next record found of Jacob is on Jan. 10, 1725, when his eldest, or second eldest, son, Johannes, was baptized at the First Reformed (Raritan) church at Somerville. The fact that there were subsequent baptisms of children in this church until 1743 (with a break between 1732 and 1741) may have been the foundation of the Mellick statement that Jacob was a "Hollander." But it is well known that scores of German families in the central and northern parts of Somerset County during this period had their children baptized in the Reformed Dutch church of Raritan (as then called).

It is to be judged that Jacob was at first a tenant farmer, residing in Bridgewater township, and, as the church at Somerville was an important one and well-established in 1725, with a very able preacher in it, he naturally went to it. After 1732 he doubtless went to the Raritan-in-the-Hills church, located between Pluckemin and Liberty Corner. With the breaking out of disturbances in the latter church in 1740 he appears to have returned to the Somerville church, having two more baptisms there, so that in all six children were baptized at Somerville. It is to be presumed his other six children were baptized at the Raritan-in-the-Hills church, of which Jacob became an elder before it was finally abandoned. No baptismal records of that church are known to exist. A detailed history of this German body has already appeared in the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. II, pp. 87, 161). It was a German-Lutheran organization, begun between 1714 and 1720, which, during Jacob's connection with it, had most formidable difficulties through the eccentricities and even crimes of its pastor, Rev. Johan Augustus Wolf, and it went wholly to pieces

about 1755; this was the occasion for the formation of St. Paul's Lutheran church at Pluckemin.

On October 9, 1742, Jacob purchased of Dr. Lewis and Mary Johnston 432 acres of the Johnston tract, which included the after-site of Pluckemin, and built thereon "a substantial house." The next record found of him is in 1745, when he made an inventory for Peter Appleman, and also became executor of the estate of a John Lawrence of Peapack. (Trenton Records). Both were Bedminster twsp. residents. After this date his name frequently appears as a witness to wills, or as connected with the settlement of estates in his vicinity.

In 1750, as would appear, a tavern property was established by him at Pluckemin. A stone from a building bearing the date "1750" is said to have come from this building, and is now in one of the piers of Kenilworth Inn. Whether this 1750 tavern was an annex to a house previously erected, or a separate building, is not clear, but probably the two were one. At this time there must have been a hamlet of houses at this spot, which was called "Bedminster Town," an appellation used in many records for a dozen or more years, even long after the name was changed to Pluckemin. Apparently the title "Pluckemin" is first to be found on a road entry in Somerset of August 19, 1755. On some German records of about that time the name was written "Blokemin," which was simply the German way of spelling an English name. It will probably never be known who first named the village Pluckemin.

The Eoff tavern, built we are told of stone, continued as a well-known inn until perhaps 1814, after which a store was kept there, at one time by John Van Zandt. About this time Jacob's son Christian is said to have erected a new tavern on the opposite side of the road. Mellick, in his "Story" (p. 384), gives interesting glimpses of the days of the older tavern during the Revolution, when Washington and his army were encamped at Pluckemin.

As late as 1755 Jacob Eoff seems to have been in the eldership of the Raritan-in-the-Hills church congregation, then worshipping in barns, as the church property had gone for debts. Previous to that, July, 1753, we find from his diary that Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, the father of Lutheranism in this country, who had been active in endeavoring to settle the differences in the Raritan-in-the-Hills congregation, "preached in Jacob Eoff's barn first in German and then in English."⁴ Somewhere during 1755 or '56, therefore, the movement started, of which Jacob Eoff was one of the prominent supporters, to build a church on Jacob's own land at

⁴Concerning Father Muhlenberg's activities in and about Pluckemin during this period and later, an article upon "St. Paul's Church in Pluckemin," now in preparation, will probably soon appear in the *QUARTERLY*.

Pluckemin. The church was built during 1757-'8, although a deed for the property, consisting of one acre of ground, was not given by Jacob (his wife joining in the deed) until Sept. 21, 1762, when it was conveyed for the consideration of £8. (Trenton Deeds, Book G-3, p. 359). In the actual subscription toward the building of the church edifice, Dec. 7, 1756, Jacob Eoff, Sr., headed the list with a subscription for £20 (the largest given except a similar amount by George Remer); his son Abraham subscribed £10, and another son, Jacob Eoff, Jr., subscribed £3, (Snell's "Hunt. and Som.," p. 716). In 1758, in order to pay for the completion of the building, which had been dedicated in May or June of that year, a lottery was advertised, but was not drawn until May, 1759, and of this Jacob Eoff was one of the Managers. (QUARTERLY, Vol. III, p. 90). As St. Paul's was a collegiate church with the Zion Lutheran church of New Germantown, the records of the associated officers were kept at New Germantown and still exist, and from it we learn that Jacob became a vestryman of St. Paul's May 13, 1767, and probably so continued until 1773, at which time he may have retired from old age. In the same first-mentioned year (1767), when a joint charter was given by King George III to these two churches, Jacob's name appears as a charter member. (Snell, p. 716).

By 1767, when, no doubt, large expenses were being incurred for "outfits," and perhaps "land," for his grown-up children, Jacob placed small mortgages upon his tract of 432 acres (£480 in all), but had them all cancelled by 1776. (Somerset Mortgages, Book A). In these mortgages he notes that a tree and a stone in the boundary line of his large tract were marked "I.O.," initials which he seems to have customarily used.

On July 22, 1777, when the New Jersey Council of Safety was meeting at New Germantown, a large number of citizens of Pluckemin, mostly German-born, were ordered by warrant to appear and take the usual oaths of abjuration and allegiance, and Jacob Eoff and his son, Jacob, Jr., were two of them. (Min. C. S. of N. J., 1777, p. 896). As he had then sons in the army, we can hardly doubt his fidelity to the new United States of America, but, like many others, had probably neglected to attend to a matter which every male inhabitant of age was required to perform.

Jacob died about the end of August, 1780, and, as I suspect, about eighty years of age. In any event he must have been an old man and could not have been very active during the Revolutionary period. Perhaps while Jacob was the owner he was not the actual active landlord of his hotel during the Revolution, because, in a document of his son Peter in 1767 (see Peter (2) hereafter), the latter is described as "innholder." It may be that because of Jacob's advanced age his son Peter acted in his place, in 1767 or earlier. As early as 1777, if not earlier, John Teeple (possibly a nephew, by marriage, of Jacob Eoff) was also an innholder in Somerset

co., and may have had something to do with the same hotel. In a communication from the late J. Mehelm Brown, as recently published in the *QUARTERLY* (see Vol. VI, p. 243), he states that after Jacob Eoff's day the tavern was kept "by Christian Eoff's old maid aunt, Sarah," and Mellick, from this same source, names her as "Jacob's maiden sister." But Christian had no Aunt Sarah Eoff, so far as known. Jacob, Jr., however, had a wife Sarah, and she may be the one referred to as keeping the hotel. The license records at Somerville, show that the hotel continued in the name of Jacob Eoff from 1778 (when the preserved record begins) until 1795. The father died in 1780, so that at least thereafter it was Jacob Eoff, Jr., who was licensed. A singular matter in this connection is that Christian Eoff was also licensed from 1790 onward, indicating, perhaps, two opposition hotels in Pluckemin between 1790 and 1795. (See under Christian, *infra*).

Jacob Eoff, Sr., certainly had two wives. The first, Mary Magdalene ———, was b. about 1705. He may have married her about 1722. She died Nov. 11, 1761, in her 57th year. Thereafter he married another Mary, last name also unknown, who survived him, but how long is likewise not known. The place of interment of Jacob and his second wife must have been the old Pluckemin church graveyard, but there are no tombstones now there bearing their names, although there is one of Mary Magdalene dated as above stated. Conjecturally the last named (Jacob's first wife) was a Teeple, and, if so, a sister of Lucas Teeple of Pluckemin and a daughter of Johannes Tauble (Teeple) of the 1710 Palatinate immigration; but this is unproven.

Jacob's will of Aug. 12, 1772, with a codicil of May 7, 1778, was probated Sept. 9, 1780 (Trenton Wills, Book M, p. 91), and names his wife "Mary;" his grandsons Jacob and John (sons of son Johannes); his son Peter, and then sons in this order: Abram, Jacob, Cornelius, Robert, Garret and Christian; and daus., Mary Magdalen, "otherwise called 'Lenty,'" Mary and Catherine. There was also a Jannete, evidently then (1772) deceased, twelve in all. His executors were his son Garret, and Jacobus Vanderveer, Elias Vanderveer and (by the codicil) John Brokaw. To the nine sons and daughters named consecutively above he willed his estate, one-ninth to each, excepting small legacies to the others named. As stated, the will definitely speaks of the testator's "four small children," which must have been children by his second wife.

A curious feature of the inventory of Jacob's estate is that of the values, in Continental currency, placed on ordinary articles; for example, one cupboard, \$120; blanket and coverlet, \$200; eight tons hay, \$1,200; and his two slaves, Jack and Ben, were valued at \$5,000.

When St. Paul's church was finally abandoned the property reverted

to Jacob Eoff's heirs (as to which, see the article on "St. Paul's Church at Pluckemin" to be published hereafter).

As to the name Eoff, which appears in the Somerville baptismal records as "Oaf," "Oaof," "Oof" and "Off," it is to be remarked that this, as we think, was a matter of pronunciation, which was more nearly like *Off* than *E-of*. The name Eoff certainly is more German than Dutch. Happily, in these later days, when everything and everybody possessing a German name is more or less a subject of comment, it is to be noted that the Germans of the Palatinate who came to Somerset county and elsewhere in the Eighteenth Century were, like the Hollanders, pious men, staunch supporters of American institutions, and left a legacy to their descendants of which none of them need be ashamed. They helped to form the bone and sinew of the strength and patriotism of this State and country in the Revolution.

CHILDREN OF JACOB EOFF (I) AND MARY MAGDALENE ———:

The order of the children of Jacob Eoff is uncertain. It is evident from baptismal records that in his will the order of the sons named is substantially, but not exactly correct. The following, therefore, must not be taken as certainly the true order:

2. PETER (possibly the eldest), who is called an "innholder" in a mortgage of June 5, 1767, on a "one-acre house in which he dwells," in Bedminster twsp., to Bryan Lefferty. (Som. Mort., Book A, p. 81). His wife's first name was Elizabeth. As it is said Jacob Eoff had several sons in the Revolution, I judge that "Peter Oave," of Capt. Cox's Company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, Continental troops, may have been this Peter. Peter went to Berkeley co., Virginia, and had one son, George, b. about 1758, who went to Maywood, Ky., thence to Charleston, thence to St. Louis co., Mo., and left a very large number of descendants. He d. in 1847,

3. JOHANNES, bapt. at Somerville Jan. 10, 1725. He was deceased in 1772, when the will of his father speaks of his sons who were infants. He had a son John, b. Feb. 14, 1752; d. at Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), Feb. 13, 1831; m., Apr. 15, 1777, at Shepherdstown, Va., Susannah Shepard, who was b. Sept. 1, 1758, and d. in Wheeling Apr. 13, 1835. His only son was Dr. John Eoff, of Wheeling. (Smyth's "Duke-Shepard-Van Metre Gen.," p. 248). Johannes also had a son Jacob, according to his father's (Jacob Eoff's) will. He is said to have returned to "the vicinity of New Brunswick" and died there, but Middlesex records give no trace of him. Various descendants of his are in Illinois, Idaho, etc.

4. JACOB, JR., bapt. at Somerville Jan. 19, 1728; d. about Nov., 1795. He m. Sarah ———, who survived him until after 1818. Jacob seems to

have succeeded his father as tavern keeper at Pluckemin, being licensed as such from 1778 until his death. From existing records it does not appear that he owned much real estate. In 1779 he purchased a tract of less than three acres at Pluckemin of Major Richard McDonald. In a mortgage then given no wife joined, so he may have married Sarah later. His wife, Sarah, was one of the only two women recorded as voting in Bedminster in 1798 or '99, when woman suffrage was temporarily practised under New Jersey's first Constitution.

As to Jacob's children, his will of June 19, 1795, probat. Nov. 26 of that year (Trenton Wills, Book 33, p. 533), only mentions dau., Mary, wife of John Steel; probably his only child. After the death of his wife (1822 or before), the three-acre tract previously mentioned, which she had sold to James and John Harriott in 1812, was released, to perfect the title, by Mary and John Steel, and this was joined in by Jacob Steel, John Steel, Jr., and Nehemiah V. Steel and wife (Somerset Deeds, Book K, p. 703). This Nehemiah V. Steel (properly Steele) was the grandfather of the present Mayor of Somerville, Hon. William V. Steele.

5. ABRAHAM, bapt. at Somerville Oct. 25, 1730; d. about 1788; m., perhaps about 1755, but wife unknown. In 1756 he subscribed £10 toward the building of the Lutheran church at Pluckemin, and he was in that vicinity certainly as late as 1768, when his name appears as a customer at the store of J. Vosseller & Co. (QUARTERLY, Vol. II, p. 268). He may have gone, with his children, to Penn'a before the Revolution, as during that War he appears to have been a private in the Continental Line in the Berks co., Pa., Militia, when he served sixty-two days in a detachment commanded by Lieut. Spatz, guarding the "convention prisoners" of war at Reading. (Penn. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. IV, p. 258, Vol. V, p. 294). In the Penna. Census of 1790 his name does not appear, whence we conclude he followed his children to the South.

Abraham is said to have had four sons, John, Isaac, Alexander and George, and a daughter Elizabeth. Isaac was b. in Somerset co., in 1761, and served in the War of the Revolution, as appears by records in the Pension Office at Washington. He then drifted to South Carolina, where, at Chester, he m., in 1783, Margaret Knox. Later he went with the Knox family to Madison co., Ky., and still later to Tennessee, settling on Duck river, and d. 1841. His sons were Alexander, William and Samuel. His brother Alexander settled with Isaac in Tennessee. As to George, it is stated he was living in South Carolina in 1790. Elizabeth appears to have followed Isaac to Kentucky, and there married, Feb. 13, 1789, Capt. John Knox. All the children of Abraham, therefore, drifted to the South and West.⁵

⁵The above few facts about Abraham's descendants have been obtained, chiefly, from Mrs. J. A. Walker, of Brownwood, Texas, a descendant of Isaac.

6. JANNETE, b. Apr. 9, 1732. She d. before 1772, because not mentioned in her father's will. Perhaps the stone marked "I O F, 1750," the only inscribed stone found in the Raritan-in-the-Hills abandoned churchyard, may refer to her.

7. MARY MAGDALENE. She m. Abraham Isaac Van Arsdale, who owned Kline's Mills, and who d. in 1811. She then m. (second), Captain Samuel Boylan, made a Captain of local militia in 1793, and with him removed to Ohio. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. VI, p. 104; Snell, p. 702). By Mr. Van Arsdale she had at least one ch., Isaac L., b. June 13, 1791, who m., Oct., 12, 1809, Maria Van Doren (dau. of Jacob Van Doren and Maria Melick; see "The Van Doorn Family," p. 432). They resided in Virginia (now West Virginia) and then at Fleming, N. Y.

8. ROBERT, bapt. at Somerville Mar. 24, 1741; d. Apr. 20, 1814; m. Rachel ———, who d. Nov. 1, 1838, aged 94. Both have tombstones in the Pluckemin old churchyard. Robert purchased in 1802 or earlier (deed is undated, but was recorded in that year) 179 acres, on which he had been a previous tenant, from Philip Livingston, of Elizabethtown, acting as trustee for Susan (Livingston-Keen) Niemcewicz. The tract adjoined Luke Vosseller, and is said to have been what in later years has been known as the James Hunter place. After Robert's death his executors sold it to William I. Hedges, son-in-law of Robert's brother Christian. (Somerset Deeds). In 1798 Robert was appointed collector of notes for back salaries for the Pluckemin church (*QUARTERLY*, Vol. III, p. 31). He had no children. His will of June 30, 1813, was probated Apr. 29, 1814, (Som. Wills, Book B, p. 42), his executors being Thomas Royston and a Jacob Eoff, probably the son of Christian.

10. CORNELIUS, bapt. at Somerville, Dec. 18, 1743; name of wife unknown. Cornelius served as a private in the Somerset militia in the Revolution. He was not a landowner in Bedminster in 1787, but some time thereafter is said to have settled on a farm on the road from Pluckemin to Vanderveer's Mills. He had several children, including Jane, who m. Capt. John Van Zandt, a sea captain who d. in the tropics, and whose son, John, was a Pluckemin merchant, but in his later years, a well-known resident of Somerville, who d. Aug. 24, 1882. Cornelius had also sons, John who went to New York State, Cornelius and Archibald, who removed West. Archibald m., May 20, 1807, "Presillia Stewart" (as per Somerset Records), and later a Mary G. ———, and went to Zanesville, Ohio. The Eoff pamphlets (see "Note" at end of this article) give the children of Cornelius as John, Jacob, Cornelius, Garrett and Margaret. Perhaps the new names so given are to be added to the foregoing children. Mr. Eli Eoff, of Toledo, Ohio, is one of numerous Western descendants.

As no trace of an estate of Cornelius appears in Somerset, it is uncertain where he died.

11. MARY. She is probably the Mary who m., Aug. 31, 1775, Richard Compton, of Pluckemin, who d. in 1782; or possibly the same who m. (license dated) Sept. 2, 1786, Guisbert Sutphen (as per license formerly in Somerset Surrogate's office, but now missing). Guisbert was, I think, b. Feb. 5, 1760, and son of Guisbert Sutphen and Ariantje Van Pelt, of Bedminster twsp. Guisbert is presumed to have gone West. *Sutphen Co. N.Y. 1800*

12. GARRET, b. about 1757. He m. Sarah Hyer, of Morris co., (license granted), Nov. 28, 1778. He early (before 1787) went to New York City, and resided in the West Ward in 1790. His widow d. 1841. Her will of Apr. 28, 1838, probated Oct. 9, 1841 (Som. Wills, Book E, p. 393), names two ch., Cornelius H., who was b. July 20, 1789, and d. April 14, 1862, and Deborah, who was b. Apr. 12, 1784, and d. June 26, 1864. Both children resided at and are buried at Pluckemin. Cornelius H. was secretary of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., 1817, '18 and '20, and Senior Warden in 1825, and was a merchant. There was an older son, Garret, b. Aug. 29, 1779; d. July 31, 1845; m., Feb. 25, 1806, Catherine Bean, who d. Aug. 7, 1860. He was a silversmith in New York city, and had ch., Elizabeth A., John T. B., Sarah M., Henry A., Edgar M., Frances C. and Henrietta. A son of Edgar M., Mr. Charles W. Eoff, resides now in Plainfield, N. J.

13. CATHERINE. No further trace.

14. CHRISTIAN, youngest son, and b., perhaps about 1760. If so, he died aged about 87, his estate being administered on by his son-in-law, William J. Hedges, in October, 1847. No record of his place of burial or that of his wife has been found, whence it would seem he may have gone out of the State late in life. In 1787 Christian was taxed for 196 acres of land in Bedminster twsp. In 1789 he purchased of John Teeple about 19 acres adjoining William Gaston and William McEowen. A search at Somerville fails to reveal what became of these lands, and only a small personal estate (about \$600) was administered on in Somerset.

Christian has long figured in traditional anecdotes related of him as the "humorous" tavern keeper at Pluckemin. (See "Our Home," p. 482, QUARTERLY, Vol. IV, p. 103). So far as the Somerset license records show, he was first licensed to keep a tavern in 1790 and was licensed every year thereafter for a long period, exactly to when not ascertained. But the records of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., stated that meetings of the Lodge was held at Christian Eoff's tavern in Pluckemin from 1787 to 1794, and as his brother, Jacob, Jr. (4), was licensed from 1778 to 1795, it becomes a puzzling question as to whether there were two inns at Pluckemin during the whole or part of Jacob's period. It is said that Christian

kept tavern on the old (his father's) site until about 1814; then he built a new hotel on the opposite side of the street, where Kenilworth Inn now is. Evidently some dates and facts about "Eoff's tavern," or taverns, are missing.

Christian's children are believed to have been Ann, Mary, Jacob, Rachel and Jane. Ann m. John Nevil, and Jane m. Levi Holden. Mary m., Dec. 29, 1808, William J. Hedges, a merchant first at Pluckemin and then at Somerville. There was also an adopted daughter (so I am informed), and this must have been the "Katy Eoff" who m. Henry Hedges Woodhull Apr. 30, 1809 (as per Somerset records; see also Chambers "Early Germans," p. 574). Jacob, only son, on Nov. 5, 1813, purchased of Chanick Rosegrant a small lot in Somerville next to the Academy, selling it in 1816 to Daniel La Tourette. The same year he joined Solomon's Lodge, No. 1. This Jacob must have been the Jacob who was a Justice of the Peace in 1833 (Snell, p. 645), but I find no trace of him in the county thereafter. Rachel was b. Dec. 12, 1796, and d. Sept. 29, 1842. She m., Oct. 4, 1815, Capt. Jacob Van Doren, (brother to Maria mentioned under Mary Magdalene, 7), who became a man of wealth and influence at Allendale, near Shepherdstown, West Va. By her he had eleven children. (See "The Van Doorn Family," p. 339).

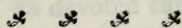
Somerville records also disclose a Thomas Eoff, who m., Dec. 27, 1834, Charlotte Van Derveer; a "Cobus" Eoff, who m., Dec. 22, 1853, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick; and a Jane Eoff, who m., Aug. 26, 1855, Alfred Bowman. Whether any of these represent colored persons or not, as may be the case, the writer has been unable to learn, and old settlers at Pluckemin fail to identify them.

[NOTE.—Just as the foregoing is ready for publication, four pamphlets concerning the Eoff family, published in 1906, or thereabouts, by Robert W. Eoff, of Chicago, have been handed the writer by Mr. Chas. W. Eoff, of Plainfield. They are too unconnected to prove of much service, but give certain Western descendants, usually without dates, proving that from Ohio to California there are hundreds bearing the Eoff name, and all belonging ancestrally to the Somerset family. The few new items in these pamphlets concerning certain of Jacob Eoff's grandchildren have been incorporated in the foregoing article].

THE BROKAW FAMILY OF SOMERSET

While this family I have not traced, I am glad to say that Mr. Austin C. Graybeal, of 2103 York street, Des Moines, Iowa, has been for some time engaged upon a full genealogical history of the family. As is well known this family descends from Bourgeon Broucard, a French Huguenot exile, who fled from France to Germany and came to Long Island in 1675. His wife was Catherine Le Febre. Bourgeon's children, so far as known, were Maria, who married Mydert Wiltse; Jane, who married

Hans Covert; Catalina; Isaac, born 1676, who married Heyltie ———; John, born 1678, who married Sarah ———; Jacob, born 1680; Peter, born 1682; and Abraham, born 1684, who married Maritje ———. Mr. Graybeal advises us that he has the complete descendants of Isaac, and a large number of the descendants of Abraham, as well as of John. The John named (born 1678) was a resident of near Somerville, and had six children baptized in the First Reformed church between 1705 and 1717 (see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II). The sons were Bergon, Jan and Isaac. This Jan was the father of the Lieutenant John who was killed at the battle of Germantown Oct. 4, 1777; also of the following: Benjamin; Isaac, who married Betsey Miller; Richard; Phebe, who married John Field; Polly, who married Cornelius Van Dyke; Bergun B., a daughter who married a Van Arsdale, and Henrietta, who married Captain Cornelius Lott. The above chief facts are derived from correspondence with Mr. Graybeal.



ACTIVITIES OF THE SOMERSET DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY REQUEST of the Editor the following articles have been prepared for the *QUARTERLY*; the first, on the Chapter at Somerville, by Miss Caroline J. Otis, the Regent, and the second, on the Chapter at Bound Brook, by Mrs. Charles W. Thomæ, ex-Regent of that Chapter and State Historian of the D. A. R. The object of these articles is to preserve for future reference something of the history and activities of these two truly loyal Somerset organizations.

GENERAL FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPTER, D. A. R., SOMERVILLE

General Frelinghuysen Chapter was named in honor of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, who was a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety of New Jersey; Assistant Secretary (with Hon. William Paterson) of the First Provincial Congress; served a second term and was elected to the Continental Congress; Captain and Colonel in the Revolutionary War; United States Senator; Major General (in the Whiskey Rebellion).

The Chapter was organized January eleventh, 1896, by Miss E. Ellen Batcheller (later Mrs. Frank Jerome and now deceased), with Mrs. John Olendorf (first Regent of Camp Middlebrook Chapter) as sponsor.

Miss Batcheller was the first Regent of General Frelinghuysen Chapter, serving from January 11, 1896, to March, 1899, when she was elected State Regent.

The Regents since that time in the order of their succession have been:

Mrs. A. L. C. Hardwicke, March, 1899—June, 1902.

Mrs. William Leupp van der Veer, June, 1902—June, 1903.

Mrs. Spencer Weart, 1903—1905.

Mrs. Anne E. Reed (who died in office), 1905—Feb. 11, 1911.

Mrs. George W. Sanborn, 1911—1912.

Miss C. J. Otis, 1912, to present.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter is proud of its "Real Daughter," Miss McIlroy, who lived to be more than one hundred years old, and died soon after having been made a member of the Chapter.

The activities and interests of this Chapter have been and are many and varied.

The "Wallace House," the Washington Headquarters at Somerville, has always been the object of its devoted care.

General Frelinghuysen room in that house was painted, papered and furnished by its members. Many valuable and interesting relics collected by the Chapter and its friends may be seen in the closets and cabinet.

A few years since five or six points in Washington's line of march from Princeton to Morristown (after the Battle of Princeton) were marked by this Chapter. Prizes of five dollars each are presented annually to the pupils in the Somerville and Raritan public schools most proficient in United States History.

The Chapter co-operated with Jersey Blue Chapter of New Brunswick and Camp Middlebrook Chapter of Bound Brook in restoring the halls in the Wallace House; and with Jersey Blue Chapter in decorating and furnishing the La Fayette room in that house.

This Chapter contributed towards the purchase of the "Old Barracks" at Trenton; to the Statue of La Fayette presented to France and erected in Paris in 1900.

Books have been presented to the Somerville Public Library, to the Library of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, and to the New Jersey Historical Society.

During this last year the contributions have been chiefly toward some form of War work. The Chapter contributed its full apportionment to the D. A. R. \$100,000 bond of the 3rd Liberty Loan, and to restoring the village of Tilloloy; and a French orphan has been adopted. The Soldiers' Club at Pemberton and work in the New Jersey Pines have also received support from the Chapter.

Thus do the members of General Frelinghuysen Chapter prove themselves worthy descendants of noble sires.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER, D. A. R., BOUND BROOK

In March, 1893, Mrs. John Olendorf received her appointment as Regent of the Middlebrook Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which she duly organized, on October 1, 1893, with fourteen members, Mrs. Elizabeth Herbert Olendorf, Miss M. Emma Sydney Herbert, Mrs. Anna L. Voorhees, Mrs. Rachel Manning Mason, Mrs. Carrie Dunham, Mrs. Mary Dora McNabb, Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, Miss Mary Beall Hamilton, Mrs. S. E. F. Stryker, Mrs. Elizabeth Mettler, Mrs. S. A. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Mary A. Taylor, Mrs. M. D. DeMott, Mrs. Rebecca T. La Monte.

Meetings have been held regularly every month since, from October to June, on the third Tuesday, without one change, excepting that of 1918, when the Chapter met on April 24, the fourth Tuesday, because of the "Reports from D. A. R. Congress," which were rendered on that day.

In June, 1894, a pilgrimage was made to Bedminster and was delightful. Here the "Old Stone House," and old Church at Bedminster, also the old Church at Pluckemin, both interesting, were visited.

January 1, 1895, a "great dinner" was had at Middlebrook Hotel of Revolutionary date. Camp Middlebrook Chapter considered that on account of its historic lineage, Fisher's Hotel was most appropriate; and here it was that forty guests assembled, spent a most enjoyable evening, and dined sumptuously.

In June, 1895, "Flag Day" was, for the first time, observed in Bound Brook. The old Presbyterian Church was decorated with flags and flowers. Mrs. Annie Key Steele Bartow, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key and an intimate friend of the writer, came at her invitation from New York and gave a thrilling address, telling the story of the Star Spangled Banner, while Mr. J. B. Cleaver was eloquent upon his subject, "Francis S. Key," with the result that the collection taken for the Maryland Monument fund to Key's memory amounted to \$25.

January 17, 1896, was Washington's wedding day and was again celebrated by the Chapter and guests at the Middlebrook Hotel. In response to the toast "Martha Washington," Mrs. Thomæ read an original story in verse, entitled "A Soldier's Wooing." This was followed by an amusing poem by Mr. W. H. Dunham. Characteristic of the author, and containing a good word for every guest present.

June 23, 1896, the Battle of Springfield was celebrated by both Camp Middlebrook and General Frelinghuysen Chapters. A pilgrimage by way of canal to Rocky Hill and Princeton, was successfully managed by Mr. W. B. R. Mason. He chartered the little steamer "Mineola," and the members of the Chapters provided a bountiful supply of provisions for luncheon and supper.

October 25, 1900, the State meeting was held in the parlors of the old 'Dutch' Church, in Somerville. Mrs. Thomæ in her address on "Somerset County" called attention to the coincidence of the meeting being held on Oct. 25, the very day and date of Simcoe's famous raid in 1777, and that the beautiful edifice in which they were assembled had been built to replace the famous older Dutch Church which had been wantonly burned by the British on that day.

October 11, 1903, the tenth annual meeting of the D. A. R. was held at the home of Mrs. Thomæ, when the guests of honor were the State Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam, of Elizabeth; State Vice Regent, Miss Emma Herbert; and Honorary State Regent, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller (recently deceased). A sketch of the ten years of Camp Middlebrook Chapter revealed ten years of patriotic service and devotion, and many members were added to the roll.

The first Regent of the Chapter, as stated, was Mrs. John Olendorf (1893-'95). Greatly beloved, but believing in rotation of office, she resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Hamilton, 1895.

Subsequent Regents have been: Mrs. Olendorf, 1896; Mrs. W. H. Dunham, 1897; Mrs. W. J. Taylor, 1900; Mrs. Wise, 1905; Mrs. Dunham, 1906; Mrs. Mason, 1909; Mrs. Thomæ, 1910; Miss Anna C. Todd, 1912 to 1918, when Miss Todd resigned, and Mrs. George W. Yeandle was elected Regent.

At a State meeting held in the Presbyterian church, Bound Brook, October 11, 1913, Miss Todd, as Regent, gave fitting words of welcome to the two hundred guests from all parts of the State. She reminded the audience that the flag of this country was first unfurled from Camp Middlebrook Heights, where traces of the huts of the soldiers of Washington's army could still be seen. Briefly the Regent outlined the good work of the Chapter, giving special emphasis to the placing and dedicating of the three markers on Washington's route from Morristown to Princeton, which had been placed at Millstone, Finderne and Griggstown.

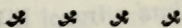
Other work has been; Markers placed on graves of Revolutionary soldiers of Bound Brook; D. A. R. prize money given every year in the public schools History contest.

The Bound Brook Chapter of the D. A. R. Red Cross, was organized by the Regent, Miss Todd. Much has been done for those in peril across the sea, devastated homes restored and little children lovingly cared for, by this with other New Jersey Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Camp Middlebrook gave its last Annual Luncheon at Klein's Hotel, New Brunswick, Jan. 24, 1917.

The present officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. George W.

Yeandle; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. W. Van Emburgh; Second Vice-Regent, Miss Elfreda Dunham; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Bent; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Plumb; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude Lane; Registrar, Mrs. Geo. Stryker; Librarian, Mrs. E. I. Davis; Historian, Miss M. E. S. Herbert; Chaplain, Mrs. J. L. Stillwell; Board of Managers, Mrs. W. W. Smalley, Mrs. C. H. Dunham, Mrs. J. V. Cain. There are now 94 members.



EARLY RECORDED WILLS IN SOMERSET—FROM 1804

FROM RECORDS IN SURROGATE'S OFFICE

[Continued from Page 191]

NEVYUS, JOHN, of Hillsborough twsp. Dated Feb. 19, 1799. Probat. Oct. 4, 1809. Names wife, Sarah; sons, Cornelius and William; dau., Gracy. Executors: Rulof Peterson, of Hillsborough twsp., and Reynier Staats, blacksmith, of same. Witnesses: W. Bell, John Post, Hendrick Staats. (A, p. 217).

COVENHOVEN, ELIZABETH, of Hillsborough twsp. Dated June 28, 1806. Probat. Oct. 23, 1809. Names dau. Anne; Elizabeth (dau. of son Joseph), Polly (dau. of son John), Betsey (dau. of son Dennis); sons, Dennis, Ruloff, John, Joseph, James. Executors: Peter Montfort and Abraham Stout. Witnesses: Ralph Elbersen, Ruth Elbersen, David Wikkoff. (A, p. 219).

MONFORT, ELBERT, of Somerset co. Dated May 23, 1809. Probat. Dec. 28, 1809. Names sons, Peter (eldest), Bernardus; dau., Mary Haughton; gr. dau., Catherine Stryker ("dau. of my dau., Rulick" (?), deceased). Executors: sons Peter and Bernardus and (son-in-law) David Haughton. Witnesses: William Duryee, John Salter, John Lambert. (A, p. 221).

SKILLMAN, THOMAS, of Montgomery twsp. Dated July 28, 1809. Probat. Jan. 2, 1810. Names wife, Mary; children of sons Gerardus (deceased?) and Thomas (deceased?); sons, John, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph and Cornelius. Daus., Anne, Catherine (wife of Peter Voorhees), Polly. Executors: sons John, Abraham and Isaac. Witnesses: J. Stryker, John Beekman, Abraham Beekman. (A, p. 223).

HENRY, MARY, of Lambertton (Lamington). Dated Oct. 30, 1789. Probat. Feb. 1, 1810. Names daus., Catherine Wilson, Jane and Ann (infant); gr. dau., Elizabeth King; sons, Robert R., Michael D., James and John (infant). Executors: sons Robert, Michael, James and John. Witnesses: Thomas King, John Demott, Catharine Demott. (James Henry qualified). (A, p. 226).

MEHELM, JOHN, of Bedminster, "of advanced age." Dated Oct. 10,

1807. Probat. Feb. 15, 1810. Names wife, Joanna; dau., Martha McEown. Executors: William McEown (McEowen), and wife Joanna. Witnesses: Olly Eoff, Mary Eoff, Catherine Eoff. (A, p. 228).

VANDER VEER, JAMES, of Bedminster twsp. Dated Jan. 30, 1810. Probat. Feb. 15, 1810. Names sons, Henry S. and Jacob; dau., Dinah (wife of Daniel Vail); grand-ch., (children of dau. Phebe, deceased), viz., James, Peter, Laurence and Henry Studdiford; gr. daus., Maria and Catherine Vail; Dutch Reformed church of Bedminster; father-in-law, Jacob R. Hardenbergh (dec'd). (Will lengthy and described real estate given by metes and bounds). Executors: John Frelinghuysen, William McEowen and son Henry S. Witnesses: Hendrick Douw, Henry Douw, Jr., Tine Stine. (A, p. 229).

WALDRON, IDAH (widow of Leffert), of Middlebush. Dated Nov. 30, 1801. Probat. Feb. 6, 1810. Names son, John, and his dau., Idah; dau., Maria (deceased) and her ch., Rachel, Leffert and Maria; also names Rachel and Maria Totten. Executors: grandson Cornelius Waldron (son of son John) and friend Major Abraham Nevius, of near Raritan Landing in Middlesex co. Witnesses: Peter Stryker, Richard Garritson, Leff'd Waldron. (A, p. 235).

ALLEN, RICHARD, of Bernards twsp. Dated Jan. 10, 1810. Probat. Mar. 29, 1810. Names wife, Phebe; sister-in-law, Elette (Eleke?) Corwine; children of sister, Zelpha Van Arsdale, and "child or daughter" of deceased sister Elizabeth Doty; also half-sister, Susannah (wife of Jacob Wyckoff). Executors: wife, Phebe, John Voorhees and William McEowen. Witnesses: Ch. Hardenbergh, Bernardus Van Nest, Nich's Arrosmith, Jun'r. (A, p. 237).

MILLER, JONATHAN, of Bernards twsp. Dated Jan. 10, 1809. Probat. Apr. 6, 1810. Names wife, Phebe; sons, Dickinson, Jonathan Williams (infant); dau., Phebe (Annin) and Mary. Executors: wife Phebe, son Dickinson and Rev. Robert Finley. Witnesses: John Annin, William Annin, Anley Annin. Codicil to above dated Mar. 13, 1810. Witnesses: John Annin, John Mooney. (A, p. 239).

LOW, ABRAM, of Hillsborough twsp. Dated May 26, 1804. Probat. April 18, 1810. Names son, Abraham; dau., Suky, wife of Abraham Willson; son-in-law, Peter P. Vroom. Executors: son Abraham and friend, John Hoagland. Witnesses: Nicholas Williamson, Christopher Hoagland, Sary (Sarah) Low. (A, p. 243).

HOGELAND, ELBERT, of Nine-Mile Run. Dated Jan. 18, 1810. Probat. Apr. 18, 1810. Names wife, Johannah; sons John and Elbert; daus. Johannah, Sarah and Nelly (wife of John Voorhees); grandson Henry (son of son John); father, Abraham; sister, Sarah. Executors: son Elbert and brother-in-law Elbert Stoothoff. Witnesses: Nicholas Veghte, And'w Brown, Albert Nevius. (A, p. 244).

WHITENACK, CORNELIUS, of Montgomery twsp. Dated Mar. 13, 1810. Probat. April 17, 1810. Names wife Cathelina; sons John, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Cornelius. Executors: sons John and Abraham. Witnesses: James Stryker, Dowe Ditmars, Cornelius Van Arsdalen. (A, p. 247).

WINTERSTEEN, JAMES, of Somerset co. Dated Oct. 14, 1808. Probat. April 17, 1810. Names wife Arriante; son James; daus., Ann (wife of George Vosseller), Maria (wife of John I. Sebring) and Elizabeth. Executors: wife Arriante and son James. Witnesses: A. Howell, William Teeple, Cornelius Doty. Codicil of Jan. 27, 1810, speaks of "dau. Betsey, now the wife of John Powelson." Witnesses: A. Howell, James Voorhees (A, p. 249).

MORRIS, JONATHAN FORD, of Bridgewater twsp. Dated April 6, 1810. Probat. May 2, 1810. Names wife Margaret; sons Joseph, Cullen and William C. (other ch., but not named). Executors: son William C. and friend John Frelinghuysen. Witnesses: John S. Vredenburg, Daniel La Tourette, Mary Packer. (A, p. 252).

ROBERTSON, ROBERT, of Bedminster twsp. Dated Mar. 29, 1810. Probat. May 22, 1810. Names sister Mary Robertson and, as "only daughter," Sarah Brown; speaks of "my militia lands, if they should be received." Executors: sister Mary and friend John Blair. Witnesses: John Honeyman, Cornelius La Tourette, Menah Powelson. (A, p. 254).

RULE, JOHN, of Somerset co. Dated Dec. 11, 1809. Probat. May 30, 1810. Names son Charles and friend Rev. David Comfort, who are executors; also son John. Witnesses: Ephraim Yates, Robert Bayles, Cornelius Berrien. (A, p. 255).

SMOCK, REYNEAR, of Hillsborough. Dated Aug. 21, 1804. Probat. June 22, 1810. Names wife Arianthe; sisters Magdalen, Elizabeth, Maria, Gertrude, Leah and Catherine; Cornelius, son of brother John Smock; Rynear Giles, son of sister Jane; Rynear Smock Merrill, "son of my wife's niece, Polly, the wife of William Merrill;" the Dutch Ref. ch. at Millstone. Executors: John Frelinghuysen and Martin Schenck. Witnesses: John M. V. Harlingen, Henry Polhemus, John Bennet. (A, p. 260).

BRAISER, ELIZABETH, of Somerset co., widow of Francis, Esquire. Dated July 16, 1803. Probat. Nov. 29, 1810. Names Cornelius and John sons of brother, John Beekman; Henry, Benjamin, John, William, Martin and Francis B., sons, and Elizabeth and Susanna, daughters, of brother, Henry Beekman; Samuel and Martin, sons, and Cornelia and Ann, daughters, of brother Samuel Beekman; also Elizabeth Van Arsdale, dau. of sister, Ann Waldron. Executors: Samuel and Benjamin Beekman. Witnesses: Abr'm Beach, Hendrick Suydam, Ann Beach. (A, p. 263).

[To be Continued]

SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Page 198]

RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER P

- Packer, Christopher and Elizabeth Voorhees, Dec. 24, 1842 (Beegle).
Packer, Cornelius and Frances Maxwell, July 9, 1840 (Ludlow).
Packer, Daniel and Elizabeth Moore, Jan. 23, 1818 (Riggs).
Packer, Jacob I. and Hester Morton, June 26, 1823 (Ludlow).
Packer, Jacob I. and Ann Belles, Dec. 22, 1825 (Ludlow).
Packer, James B. and Jane Ohard, Aug. 8, 1845 (Campbell).
Packer, John and Nancy Packer, June 11, 1829 (Ogden).
Packer, Joseph R. and Lizzie H. Wyckoff, Aug. 23, 1872 (Le Fevre).
Packer, William and Mary Ann Sandos, Sept. 7, 1839 (Messler).
Painter, John and Sally Allison, July 16, 1817 (Brownlee).
Painter, Joseph and Hannah Vredenburg, Nov. 17, 1824 (Zabriskie).
Palmer, Wm. M. and Sarah Dougherty, Aug. 1, 1848 (English).
Pangborn, Alexander and Ann Brady, Sept. 16, 1860 (Drake).
Pangborn, David L. and Matilda A. Hardy, Mar. 17, 1869 (Rodgers).
Pangborn, Dunham and Martha Egbert, Nov. 23, 1822 (Watson).
Pangborn, Ira Randolph and Agnes Peg, June 25, 1837 (Cole).
Pangborn, Isaac and Phebe Peeney, Jan. 10, 1824 (Watson).
Pangborn, Peter and Elizabeth Edgar, Dec. 26, 1821 (Watson).
Pangborn, Samuel and Anna Totton, Mar. 1, 1828 (Coon).
Pangman, Joel and Catharine McCarty, June 30, 1845 (Chambers).
Parent, Gilbert P. and Lizzie Acker, April 3, 1871 (McWilliam).
Park, Charles T. and Caroline Elizabeth Doremus, Apr. 30, 1839 (Messler).
Park, James and Maria Bergen, Mar. 2, 1819 (Galpin).
Parker, Allen and Catharine Binge, Nov. 1, 1823 (Watson).
Parker, Charles E. and Jane E. Hall, Dec. 25, 1867 (Pitcher).
Parker, Eli P. and Sarah Boylan, Dec. 1, 1830 (Fisher).
Parker, Samuel and Phebe Searle, June 28, 1828 (Van Kleek).
Parker, William and Catharine Johnson, Nov. 1, 1836 (Blauvelt).
Parmele, Edward and Catharine Fine, Aug. 19, 1835 (Whitehead).
Parsell, Jeremiah and Sarah Ross, May 31, 1815 (Boggs).
Parsell, John R. and Mary Mundy, Oct. 17, 1839 (Rodgers).
Parsell, John R. and Mary Harned, Feb. 12, 1870 (Rodgers).
Parsell, Peter and Eliza Smalley, Feb. 17, 1847 (Rodgers).
Parsells, John and Phebe Brown, Dec. 26, 1844 (English).
Parsells, John R., Jr., and Ella Louisa Holmes, Jan. 26, 1875 (Mesick).
Parson, Charles and Sarah Campbell, Mar. 27, 1851 (Craven).
Parsons, Walter H. and Fannie Duyckinck, Oct. 16, 1877 (Blauvelt).
Parten, Daniel and Elizabeth Dunn, Oct. 2, 1864 (Messler).
Patchin, Levi G. and Catharine A. Gumble, Nov. 21, 1844 (Ludlow).
Paterson, James and Sally Kirmea, Dec. 12, 1817 (Dayton).
Paterson, James and Elenor Hobn, Oct. 14, 1835 (Cox).
Patrey, Ira H. and Catharine E. Logan, Feb. 14, 1863 (Thompson).
Paulison, Henry and Lydia Stryker, Apr. 9, 1825 (Zabriskie).
Pearson, John F. and Permelia S. Giddis, Apr. 6, 1868 (Carmichael).

- Pearson, Joseph and Frances Adilia Homer, June 26, 1866 (Boswell).
Pearson, Oliver R. and Elizabeth R. Moffett, Mar. 9, 1869 (Carmichael).
Pearson, Samuel and Mary Jane Moon, Jan. 14, 1846 (Cox).
Peer, Jacob and Permelia Blazier, Jan. 16, 1847 (Harris).
Pembroke, W. A. and Sarah Crane Kinyon, Dec. 1, 1858 (Le Fevre).
Pennington, James and Lecta Stanbury, Sept. 11, 1831 (Cox).
Pennington, John, Jr., and Jane Jobs, Oct. 25, 1828 (Cox).
Pennington, William and Ann Brown, Sept. 13, 1813 (Hardenbergh).
Pennington, Wm. E. and Ann Stites, Jan. 26, 1843 (Cox).
Pennington, William I. and Susan A. Lewis, June 21, 1866 (Rankin).
Pennygrass, John and Mary Walker, Aug. 15, 1857 (Conins).
Peppard, Francis and Claupa Savige, Sept. 15, 1796 (Finley).
Pepper, John C. and Sarah Knight, Mar. 2, 1871 (Blauvelt).
Pepper, William and Rosannah Sanders, Jan. 20, 1819 (Brownlee).
Pepperd, Reuben C. and Catharine Van Eys, Oct. 12, 1841 (English).
Perkham, Caleb and Julia Van Arsdalen, Oct. 12, 1816 (Fonde).
Perkins, Rev. Henry and Eliza Ann Reeve, Oct. 17, 1821 (Labagh).
Perlee, Abraham and Mary Nevius, Jan. 26, 1809 (Studdiford).
Perlee, Abraham B. and Magdalena T. Hodge, Mar. 10, 1852 (Craven).
Perrine, Charles A. and Elizabeth M. Applegate, Jan. 29, 1865 (Rodgers).
Perrine, Daniel and Ellenor Nevius, Jan. 8, 1823 (Fisher).
Perrine, George W. and Ellen Hoffman, Mar. 12, 1864 (English).
Perrine, James and Elizabeth Drake, Jan. 18, 1810 (Vredenburg).
Perrine, James and Catharine Smith, Aug. 16, 1832 (Cox).
Perrine, James and Emma Gaultry, July 27, 1850 (A—).
Perrine, John and Mercy Giles, July 10, 1828 (Boggs).
Perrine, Jonathan and Jane Coddington, Nov. 14, 1858 (English).
Perrine, Joseph and Elizabeth Auten, May 14, 1825 (Boggs).
Perrine, Nichols N. and Nelly S. Tunison, Dec. 29, 1817 (Boggs).
Perrine, Peter and Hannah Bird, Aug. 27, 1830 (Collins).
Perrine, Stephen and Sarah Jane Taynor, Mar. 26, 1839 (Messler).
Perrine, Stephen B. and Hannah Ann Giddis, June 9, 1845 (Chambers).
Perrine, Tobias and Sarah Huff, Feb. 23, 1805 (Studdiford).
Perrine, Dr. William W. and Sarah Voorhees, Jan. 27, 1818 (Labagh).
Perry, Edward and Emily Craig, Jan. 2, 1848 (Craig).
Perry, George and Sarah Ammerman, Oct. 14, 1841 (Rodgers).
Perry, George and Catharine E. Brown, Dec. 25, 1865 (Voorhees).
Perry, Hugh and Rosannah Lane, Jan. 24, 1810 (Hardenbergh).
Perry, James and Mary Lane, Nov. 2, 1811 (Finley).
Perry, Samuel and Hannah Craig, Apr. 24, 1841 (Blauvelt).
Perry, Samuel and Elizabeth Taylor, Feb. 13, 1871 (Thompson).
Perry, Thomas and Rachel Giles, Apr. 6, 1823 (Boggs).
Perry, William H. and Lucinthea Ann Dow, Mar. 1, 1865 (Messler).
Peterman, Augustus and Margaretta Teats, Sept. 3, 1864 (Blauvelt).
Peterson, Andrew and Anna Smith, Mar. 12, 1862 (Thompson).
Peterson, Garret and Mariah Freeman, Sept. 3, 1829 (Fisher).
Peterson, Garret C. and Arietta T. E. Boorum, Oct. 14, 1824 (Ludlow).
Peterson, Jacob and Flora French, Feb. 22, 1877 (Pool).
Peterson, James F. and Jennie Kitchen, Nov. 23, 1870 (Pitcher).
Peterson, John V. and Lucretia Ann Nevius, Nov. 26, 1851 (Ludlow).

- Peterson, Joseph and Sarah Ann Price, Jan. 29, 1867 (Stryker).
 Petry, John and Mary Rynearson, Feb. 16, 1876 (Pool).
 Pettit, Charles E. and Sallie Ross, (Baldwin).
 Petty, Jesse and Polly Moffet, Feb. 19, 1803 (Finley).
 Petty, Simeon and Jane Simeson, Jan. 17, 1798 (Snowden).
 Petty, William and Martha Tyger, Feb. 13, 1861 (Thompson).
 Pfaff, Andrew and Dora Hogdenhough, Nov. 19, 1857 (Lockwood).
 Phehmler, Anthony M. and Margaret H. Cortelyou, Oct. 29, 1851 (Blauvelt).
 Phelps, Charles and Rachel Salter, Oct. 15, 1836 (Blauvelt).
 Philhour, Isaac L. and Rebecca Melick, Sept. 15, 1841 (Perry).
 Philhower, Nicholas and Ellen Schuyler, June 3, 1848 (Blauvelt).
 Phillips, Andrew Smith and Lydia Ann Van Doren, Dec. 8, 1847 (Van Doren).
 Phillips, George and Lydia Cotts, Feb. 4, 1799 (Snowden).
 Phillips, Jacob and Gitty Coon, Nov. 4, 1823 (Watson).
 Phillips, James and Judith Vermule, Oct. 16, 1821 (Boggs).
 Phillips, Lewis and Sophia Miller, Oct. 25, 1846 (Zabriskie).
 Phillips, Nathaniel and Mary Bainbridge, Nov. 26, 1812 (Zabriskie).
 Phillips, William S. and Magdalen Peterson, Jan. 13, 1848 (Ludlow).
 Philips, Charles and Margaret A. Stryker, Jan. 12, 1873 (Ludlow).
 Pickell, Lambert N. and Mary Ireland, Dec. 31, 1874 (Williams).
 Pickle, Baltes and Mary Hageman, Feb. 24, 1808 (Studdiford).
 Pickle, Samuel and Deborah Parsells, Oct. 24, 1846 (Blauvelt).
 Pierce, Hollie M. and Kate A. Hoagland, Feb. 24, 1864 (Corwin).
 Pierce, John F. and Mary Adeline V. Mitchell, Oct. 28, 1862 (Beldon).
 Pierce, Joseph K. and Mary Disborough, Oct. 6, 1858 (Le Fevre).
 Pierce, William and Jane Genther, Dec. 25, 1867 (Pitcher).
 Pierson, Abner and Peggy Burgie, Dec. 13, 1798 (Finley).
 Pierson, John Henry and Nancy Tayler, Oct. 16, 1862 (Cornell).
 Pierson, Thomas and Phebe Whitenack, Feb. 12, 1824 (Brownlee).
 Pierson, William H. and Annie Van Liew, June 18, 1866 (Ludlow).
 Pilkin, Frederick and Catharine Ann Porter, Sept. 9, 1845 (Chambers).
 Pillsberry, Oliver and Matilda Nevius, Nov. 23, 1843 (Zabriskie).
 Pittenger, John and Catharine Stivers, July 8, 1797 (Studdiford).
 Pittenger, Joseph and Maria Hoagland, May 24, 1827 (Ludlow).
 Pittenger, Joseph and Sarah Pittenger, Mar. 17, 1829 (Ludlow).
 Place, John H. and Eliza Jane Brokaw, June 1, 1854 (Craven).
 Placket, Samuel and Sarah M. Seaman, Jan. 11, 1835 (Cox).
 Plummer, Daniel and Mary Ann Lipencot, Mar. 19, 1866 (Rider).
 Polhemus, Abraham V. A. and Ellen Cruser, Feb. 26, 1825 (Labagh).
 Polhemus, Bernard M. and Jane Dumont, Jan. 28, 1835 (Messler).
 Polhemus, Daniel and Jane Winsor, Nov. 9, 1842 (Rodgers).
 Polhemus, Francis and Dinah Van Doren, Apr. 13, 1863 (Cole).
 Polhemus, Henry and Jane Adaline Stryker, Jan. 6, 1847 (Gardner).
 Polhemus, Hezekiah and Susan Ann Van Doren, Dec. 13, 1845 (Zabriskie).
 Polhemus, Isaac and Phebe Montfort, Oct. 26, 1811 (Labagh).
 Polhemus, Isaac and Mary A. Wyckoff, Jan. 4, 1854 (Craven).
 Polhemus, John and Sophia Ann Van Doren, Nov. 23, 1832 (Zabriskie).

- Polhemus, John and Hettie Hodges, Nov. 15, 1865 (Corwin).
Polhemus, John G. and Eliza French, June 11, 1861 (Van Doren).
Polhemus, Peter G. and Martha A. Brokaw, Feb. 8, 1854 (Rodgers).
Polhemus, Peter I. and Cynthuce French, Nov. 8, 1837 (Shultz).
Polhemus, William F. and Harriet Van Nuys, Jan. 10, 1872 (Mesick).
Ponks, John Wesley and Elizabeth Cusick, Nov. 20, 1867 (Griffith).
Poole, Dr. Henry Bewley and Oliva M. Jaquis, Dec. 10, 1816 (Cross).
Pope, Charles E. and Nancy A. Hoover, Nov. 10, 1859 (Campfield).
Pope, Ezekiel A. and Eliza Ann Brown, May 28, 1842 (Rodgers).
Pope, William and Eunice Totten, July 8, 1837 (Cox).
Poretton, John and Catharine Teple, Oct. 29, 1803 (Vredenburg).
Porter, Jonathan Ellis and Ann Nevius, Apr. 10, 1796 (Studdiford).
Porter, Jonathan Ellis and Cornelia Cooper, Feb. 8, 1838 (Messier).
Porter, Martin N. and Aletta Ann Mattis, Jan. 10, 1863 (Le Fevre).
Porter, Nevius and Aletta Voorhees, May 7, 1835 (Wilson).
Porter, Peter N. and Mary Elizabeth Bloomfield, June 22, 1859 (Mesick).
Post, Abraham and Amy Eliza Herbert, Mar. 12, 1834 (Rodgers).
Post, Henry and Elizabeth Wyckoff, Jan. 13, 1803 (Studdiford).
Post, Henry and Margaret Deniston, Apr. 19, 1806 (Vredenburg).
Post, Henry and Matty Anderson, Apr. 22, 1809 (Studdiford).
Post, Henry and Mary Magrady, Sept. 10, 1837 (Messier).
Post, John and Catharine Kenney, Jan. 20, 1799 (Studdiford).
Post, John and Ann L. Van Middlesworth, Nov. 17, 1821 (Ludlow).
Post, John D. and Jane Van Cleve, Jan. 13, 1830 (Labagh).
Post, Philip and Hannah Lattourette, Jan. 22, 1835 (Ludlow).
Potter, Isaac N. and Catharine V. Terhune, Sept. 5, 1827 (Labagh).
Potter, Jonathan D. and Sarah H. Sutphen, Nov. 23, 1859 (Brush).
Potter, Joseph Smith and Mary Vliet, Oct. 28, 1851 (Blauvelt).
Potter, Samuel and Jane Rue, Apr. 14, 1832 (Blauvelt).
Potter, Samuel H. and Emily I. Van Doren, Aug. 29, 1835 (Blauvelt).
Potter, Serring and Mary Elizabeth Nevius, Nov. 7, 1857 (Brush).
Poulson, Wm. C. and Mary M. Huff, Jan. 2, 1870 (Pool).
Powell, Jeremiah and Sarah Latourette, Jan. 7, 1804 (Studdiford).
Powell, James and Elenor Skillman, Dec. 26, 1825 (Hodge).
Powelson, Abraham and Elizabeth Ayres, Dec. 19, 1833 (Cox).
Powelson, Abraham and Caroline Compton, May 8, 1856 (English).
Powelson, Anthony and Mary Ann Compton, Sept. 18, 1844 (Cox).
Powelson, Cornelius A. and Ellen Layton, Aug. 28, 1816 (Hardenbergh).
Powelson, Cornelius S. and Ella L. Van Deventer, Oct. 21, 1873 (Dutcher).
Powelson, Gilbert and Phebe Layton, Apr. 17, 1824 (Fisher).
Powelson, Henry and Fanny Layton, Jan. 16, 1817 (Hardenbergh).
Powelson, Henry and Mary Ann Amerman, Nov. 19, 1835 (Fisher).
Powelson, Henry and Jane Compton, Nov. 20, 1845 (English).
Powelson, James and Rebecca Hoffman, Nov. 16, 1848 (English).
Powelson, John and Elizabeth Wintersteen, June 14, 1809 (Vredenburg).
Powelson, John and Katy Van Arsdalen, Jan. 9, 1812 (Hardenbergh).
Powelson, John and Alche Van Dorn, Apr. 27, 1813 (Vredenburg).
Powelson, John and Rebecca Smith, Feb. 24, 1864 (Corwin).

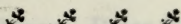
- Powelson, John S. and Sarah Baird, Oct. 20, 1863 (Gardner).
 Powelson, Joseph S. and Sarah Van Arsdale, May 18, 1854 (Brush).
 Powelson, Minah and Margaret Sutphin, Oct. 21, 1812 (Hardenbergh).
 Powelson, Minah and Ozea Ann Wolf, Oct. 15, 1835 (Fisher).
 Powelson, Peter S. and Margaret V. Lott, Dec. 5, 1860 (Van Doren).
 Powelson, Richard and Sarah Ann Stryker, Nov. 16, 1844 (Zabriskie).
 Powelson, William and Jane Ross, Dec. 31, 1828 (Van Kleeck).
 Powelson, William H. and Elizabeth T. Van Duyn, Sept. 7, 1875 (Baldwin).
 Powlison, Abraham and Elizabeth Fulkerson, May 29, 1805 (Schureman).
 Powlison, John M. and Catharine Castner, Dec. 18, 1806 (Schureman).
 Prall, Alfred S. and Aggie M. Voorhees, May 13, 1867 (Crane).
 Prall, Cornelius and Ann Sutton, Dec. 9, 1819 (Hardenbergh).
 Prall, John and Mary K. Auten, Dec. 13, 1865 (Mesick).
 Prall, Wm. H. H. and Harriet Voorhees, Feb. 22, 1855 (Messler).
 Price, Ebenezer W. and Amelia O'Neil, Nov. 23, 1865 (Rodgers).
 Price, George Henry and Louisa Voorhees, Jan. 16, 1872 (Mesick).
 Price, George W. and Sarah Johnson, May 13, 1867 (Crane).
 Price, Samuel and Rachel Losey, Dec. 5, 1819 (Brownlee).
 Price, William and Keziah Pierce, May 4, 1870 (Mesick).
 Probasco, Jacob and Ida Van Liew, Aug. 23, 1815 (Fonde).
 Probasco, John and Charlotte Hall, July 30, 1825 (Ludlow).
 Provost, Richard and Ann B. Amerman, Dec. 17, 1836 (Ludlow).
 Pruden, Daniel and Jane Hellebrant, Oct. —, 1828 (Blauvelt).
 Pruden, Ebenezer C. and Ann Ellston, Feb. 22, 1855 (Rankin).
 Pruden, Ira B. and Catharine Prentiss, Mar. 20, 1861 (Rankin).
 Prudence, Ezra D. and Rachel Blazier, Aug. 16, 1828 (Cox).
 Pugh, John D. and Marrietta M. Packer, Dec. 24, 1869 (Le Fevre).
 Pullen, Ira and Ella Green, Dec. 25, 1877 (Scofield).
 Pullen, Jacob and Rhoda A. Anderson, Mar. 8, 1877 (Scofield).
 Putman, John D. and Betsey Totton, Sept. 12, 1824 (Cole).

LETTER Q

- Quackenbos, James I. and Caroline Lewis, July 3, 1849 (Rodgers).
 Quackenbush, Rynier and Ella M. Hall, May 16, 1861 (Whitney).
 Quick, Abraham and Ann Peterson, Feb. 17, 1825 (Ludlow).
 Quick, Abraham and Maria Provost, Sept. 5, 1866 (Le Fevre).
 Quick, Andrew L. E. and Catharine Gaston, Jan. 21, 1869 (Carter).
 Quick, Christopher and Ellen Vanderipe, July 20, 1822 (Ludlow).
 Quick, Garret and Phebe Brokaw, Oct. 10, 1804 (Studdiford).
 Quick, Garret and Jane Powelson, Dec. 24, 1818 (Labagh).
 Quick, Garret and Sarah Terhune, June 12, 1834 (Ludlow).
 Quick, Jacob and Elizabeth Updike, Mar. 8, 1796 (Ewing).
 Quick, Jacob and Catharine Van Arsdalen, Dec. 23, 1823 (Zabriskie).
 Quick, James and Alletta Voorhees, Jan. 8, 1820 (Labagh).
 Quick, James and Leah Van Fleet, Nov. 1, 1823 (Ludlow).
 Quick, James and Rebecca Dumont, June 13, 1844 (Chambers).
 Quick, James I. and Catharine Elsie Bunn, Dec. 17, 1856 (Messler).

- Quick, James V. D. V. and Anna Lizzie Voorhees, Sept. 26, 1866 (Doo-little).
 Quick, Jaquis O. and Maria Bulion, Feb. 5, 1817 (Galpin).
 Quick, Jerome G. and Jane Vanniddlesworth, Feb. 5, 1806 (Vreden-burgh).
 Quick, Joakim and Jerian Van Deripe, Mar. 12, 1825 (Ludlow).
 Quick, John and Susannah Leonard, Oct. 29, 1797 (Van Harlingen).
 Quick, John and Sarah Stryker, Jan. 6, 1830 (Labagh).
 Quick, John and Deborah Tunison, July 31, 1839 (Messler).
 Quick, John J. and Ellen Peterson, Nov. 11, 1829 (Ludlow).
 Quick, John R. and Louisa Covert, Oct. 13, 1852 (Messler).
 Quick, John T. and Ellen Hageman, Dec. 28, 1870 (Voorhees).
 Quick, John V. A. and M. H. Durling, Oct. 15, 1863 (Pitcher).
 Quick, Levi and Sarah Flereboome, Oct. 10, 1804 (Studdiford).
 Quick, Moses L. and Jane Ann Labaw, Feb. 4, 1871 (Ludlow).
 Quick, Peter and Phebe Van Derveer, Aug. 5, 1846 (Zabriskie).
 Quick, Peter A. and Mary E. Voorhees, Nov. 5, 1851 (Gardner).
 Quick, Peter A. and Margaret Case, Jan. 25, 1866 (Mesick).
 Quick, Peter J. and Sarah E. Dilts, Nov. 17, 1858 (Le Fevre).
 Quick, Peter S. and Sarah Pearce, Feb. 4, 1862 (Cole).
 Quick, Peter V. and Eudora Worman, Apr. 17, 1864 (Parsons).
 Quick, Peter Vroom and Louisa V. D. Quick, Feb. 17, 1858 (Mesick).
 Quick, Richard and Phebe Styles, Apr. 3, 1819 (Brownlee).
 Quick, Rinear V. N. and Magdaline Polhemus, Nov. 17, 1859 (Messler).
 Quick, Ryneer V. and Hannah P. Wolverton, Jan. 16, 1869 (Ludlow).
 Quick, Soulin and Sarah Hulick, Oct. 28, 1846 (Zabriskie).
 Quick, Theodore S. and Julia A. Taylor, Dec. 24, 1874 (Gardner).

[To be Continued]



HILLSBOROUGH (MILLSTONE) REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMS

BY REV. ANDREW HANSEN

[Continued from Page 210]

1800.

- Jan. 1. Staats, John Jr. and Maria Dechter—John, b. Nov. 24, 1799.
 Apr. 18. Stillcock, Jeremiah and Margaret Dumont—Rachel, b. Jan. 23.
 20. Cornell, Joseph and Jane Van Nuys—Maria, b. Mch. 8.
 Brokaw, Abraham and Maria Stryker—Simon, b. Feb. 22.
 May 17. Van Nostrand, Jacob and Rachel Smith—Benjamin Smith, b.
 Mch. 26.
 June 29. Terhune, Cornelius and Jane Middleswart—Mary, b. May 17.
 Frelinghuysen, Fredrick and Ann—Ann, b. Apr. 1.
 July 27. Dumont, Rynier and Beeltie Bogert—Rynier.
 Sept. 20. Van Doren, William and Leah Sutphen—Joseph, b. July 19.
 Oct. 31. Calden, James and Elenor Buis—Jacob Buis, b. Sept. 3, 3 A.M.
 Whitenegt, Abraham and Gertrude Van Nuys—Cornelius,
 b. Sept. 19.

- Voorhees, Gerardus and Mary Quick—John, b. Sept. 23.
 Stryker, John A. and Lanatty Probasco—Mary, b. Aug. 20.
- Nov. 2. Bainbridge, John and Ariantie Dumont—Abigail.
 16. Garretson, Garrit and Anna Smock—John Voorhees.
 30. Staats, Peter and Altie Cornell—Maria, b. Oct. 26.
 Barcalow, Farington and Hannah—George Washington, b. Oct. 1.
1801.
 Jan. 11. Van Cleef, Laurence and Polly Smith—Elizabeth, b. Nov. 23.
 Garritson, Jacobus Jr. and Martha Vachter—Garrit Vechter, b. Dec. 13, 1800.
 Smith, Jonathan and Elizabeth—Isaac, b. Oct. 23, 1800.
 Feb. 22. Duryea, Paul and Ariantie Van Harlingen—Jane Ann, b. Jan. 9.
 Apr. 5. Van Arsdalen, Mindert and Catherine Hoagland—Cornelius, b. Jan. 25.
 Van Doren, John and Elenor Lott—Maria, b. Jan. 5.
 19. Riol, Joseph and ——— Stryker—Simon Stryker, b. Feb. 19.
 Garretson, John and Jane Hageman—Jacobus, b. Mch. 24.
 June 28. Wyckoff, Cornelius and Catharine—William, b. May 22.
 Aug. 9. Van Clefe, Peter and Jane Perlie—Rebecca, b. June 26.
 Sept. 5. Van Clefe, Cornelius and Peggy Cashow—Isaac, b. Aug. 15.
 Schenk, Martin and Margaret—John, b. Thurs. 23.
 Oct. 4. Smith, Adam and Caty Van Zandt—Jane Sutphen, b. Sept. 7.
 Smock, Cornl. and Maria—John Williams, b. Aug. 23. —
 19. Nevius, John and Phebe Staats—Sarah Staats, b. Sept. 12.
1802.
 Jan. 24. Zutphen, John and Alltie—Catharine Voorhees, b. Dec. 12, 1801.
 Sept. 12. Quick, Henry and Elenor—Peter Staats, b. Aug. 4.
 Mar. 21. Van Bueren, Peter and Elezabeth Croeser—Abraham, b. Feb. 20.
1803.
 May 1. Smock, Cornelius and Polly—Catherine, b. Mch. 15.
 Schenk, Abraham and Eve Van Bueren—Israel Harris, b. Mch. 14.
 Smith, Adam and Catherine—John, b. Jan. 18.
 Aug. 21. Van Clefe, Lawrence and Mary Smith—Isaac, b. June 15.
 Calder, James and Helen Buys—James, b. June 29.
 Voorhees, Abraham and Sarah Flag—Derick, b. July 16.
 Brawer, Hendrick and Lydia Hendrickson—Lena, b. July 9.
 Sept. 18. Terhune, Cornelius and Jane Middellawart—Catherine Van Camp, b. Aug. 9.
 Atkinson, John and Catherine—Maria Ann, b. Aug. 26.
 Oct. 2. Wyckoff, Garrit and Rachel Crooser—John Hendrickson, b. Sept. 4.
 Dec. 25. Garritson, Stephen and Nelly Van Nuys—Lenah, b. Nov. 23.
 Van Nuys, John and Nelly—Mary, b. Oct. 1.
 Staats, John and Maria Vechte—Geertie, b. Nov. 6.

1804.

- Feb. 19. Barcalo, Farington and Hannah Bennet—Cornelius and Fredrick (twins), b. Dec. 30, 1803.
 Voorhees, John and Elenor Thompson—Rebecca, b. Jan. 28.
 27. Stryker, Peter J. and Magdalen Schenk—Ann Yard, b. Jan. 17.
 Mch. 18. Van Doren, Jacob and Matja Hoagland—John, b. Feb. 3.
 Ditmars, Abraham and Cornelia Stryker—Peter, b. Feb. 1.
 Stryker, John and Maria Van Cleve—Lydia, b. Feb. 6.
 Apr. 15. Suydam, Ryke (?) and Ida Locedron (?)—Anne.
 27. Staats, Fredrick and Eliz. Schenk—Laetitia, b. Mch. 2.
 Quick, Garret and (name of wife not given)—Jacobus, b. Mch. 22.
 June 10. Blauw, John and Catherine Van Zandt—Mary Ann, b. Feb. 20.
 July 22. Wyckoff, Cornelius and Catherine—Catherine, b. June 3.
 Duryee, Paul and Ariantje Van Harlingen—Elizabeth Burgess.
 Aug. 4. Van Doren, William and Leah—William, b. June 9.
 Blauw, Abraham and Maria—Maria, b. June 18.
 18. Van Doren, John and Elenor Lott—Cornelius.
 Sept. 16. Van Cleve, Urias and Eliz. Roberts—Eliza Ann, b. July 22.
 30. Cornell, Joseph and Jane Van Nuys—Isaac.
 Oct. 14. Van Tine, Rynier and Nelly McCall—John Wyckoff, b. Aug. 14.
 Staats, Abraham and Maria Berger—John, b. Sept. 21.
 28. Van Cleve, Isaac and Maria Van Cleve—Gerdinah, b. Aug. 29.
 Nov. 11. Lott, Isaac and Anne Middleswart—Isaac, b. Oct. 1.
 25. Thompson, Brocaw and Catherine—Cyrenius, b. Oct. 5.
 Dec. 9. Van Der Vere, John and Maggy Staats—Susannah Staats, b. Oct. 29.
 23. McCowch, Alexander and (name of wife not given)—Arthur Sutphen, b. Nov. 15.

1805.

- Jan. 20. Staats, Jacobus and Elizabeth Brokaw—Gertie Quick, b. Dec. 19, 1804.
 Mch. 17. Staats, Peter and Altja Cornelle—John, b. Feb. 7.
 Terhune, Roliff and Nelly—Maria, b. Feb. 6.
 Stryker, Simon and Mary Van Deventer—Peter.
 31. Praal, Aaron and Jane Van Say, b. Oct. 29, 1804.
 Covenhoven, Cornelius and Dinah—John Van Lich, b. Feb. 11.
 Apr. 14. Merril, William and Mary Van Arsdalen—Harriet Van Arsdalen, b. Mch. 29.
 Smith, John and Mary Brocaw—Benjamin, b. Jan. 21.
 Van Nest, George J. and Mary—John, b. Feb. 25.
 Thompson, William and Eliza Voorhees—Eliza, b. Mch. 8.
 Schenk, Josiah—Alche Van Doren, b. Oct. 1.
 26. Ditmars, Dowe and S. Nevius—Maria, b. Mch. 8.
 June 20. Zutphin, John and Aletta Terhune—Geertje, b. Apr. 29.
 July 7. Garritson, Garrit R. and Mary—Danice Prine, b. May 20.
 21. Terhune, Garret and Anne Hendrickson—Garrit, b. June 21.

- Aug. 2. Wyckoff, Garret and Rachel Croeser—Thomas Sexton, b. June 27.
13. Norwick, John and Maria Brokaw—Simon, b. Sept. 7.
Thompson, Garrit and Maria Voorhees—John Voorhees.
- Oct. 27. Staats, Fredrick and Eliza Schenk—Ellen, b. Sept. 20.
Hoagland, Abraham and Jane Van Der Vere—Rachel, b. Sept. 10.
- Nov. 9. Garritson, Stephen and Nelly Van Nuys—Maria, b. Sept. 21.
1806.
- Mch. 16. Barcalo, Farrington and Hannah Bennet—John.
- Apr. 13. Voorhees, Gerardes and Maria Quick—Courtland, b. Mch. 2.
Smith, Peter and Rebecca Flag—John, b. Jan. 27.
- June 22. Nevius, John and Phanatje Staats—Peter, b. May 3.
Williamson, William and Leah Hoff—Isaac Hoff, b. Jan. 27.
Van Nuys, John and Nelly—Simon, b. Jan. 25.
- Mch. 30. Thompson, Peter and Polly Brewer—Cyrenius, b. Feb. 26.
Smith, Adam and Catherine Van Zandt—Abigail Hutchins, b. Jan. 1.
- Aug. 17. Van Doren, Jacob and Matja—Maria, b. July 10.
- Sept. 13. Garritson, Covert and Margaret Covenhoven—John Covenhoven.
20. Hageman, James and his wife—Margaret Van Der Vere, b. Aug. 24.
Stryker, John and Catherine Smith—Peter.
Ditmars, Abraham and Cornelia Stryker—Isaac Stryker, b. Sept. 3.
- Nov. 9. Van Cleef, Urias and Elizabeth—Garret, b. Sept. 28.
Blauw, (other names not given)—Letty, b. Oct. 5.
- Dec. 7. Van Der Vere, John and Maggie Staats—Peter Staats.
Van Doren, John and Elena Lott—Altitja, b. Dec. 7.
- 1807.
- Jan. 18. Van Cleve, Laurence and Mary Smith—Abraham Smith.
- Feb. 15. Calder, James and Helen Bays—Hendrick, b. Nov. 5, 1806.
- Mch. 15. Auten, John and Cornele Probasco—Sarah, Dec. 26, 1806.
Van Cleef, Isaac and Mary Van Cleef—Isaac, b. Jan. 21.
Nell, daughter of Eve, slave of Michael Van Der Vere.
- Apr. 12. Merrill, William and Mary—Johana Maria, b. Feb. 18.
26. Staats, John and Mary Vechte—Dorothy, b. Mch. 26.
Staats, Jacobus and Elizabeth Brokaw—Henry Brokaw, b. Mch. 28.
- Stillwell, Daniel and Else Stryker—Elisa, b. Feb. 8.
- Nov. 22. Sarah, d. of Anthony, a black man, servant to Ryneer Smock.

[To be Continued]

READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[Continued from Page 224]

1817.

- Sept. 25. Hall, Henry N. and Sarah Hall—George. (B. July 26, 1816).
 Dayly, Tunis and Letty Ann Smock—Nathaniel Lever. (B. Aug. 27).
 Van Fleet, William and Agness Monday—Abraham. (B. Mar. 4).
 Stephens, Henry and Sarah Vanderbilt—Elisah Delony. (B. Mar. 27).
 Thompson, John and Elizabeth Morehead—Elizabeth. (B. Sept. 2).
 Nov. 9. Hall, Richard and ——— Bellas—John Vroom. (B. Aug. 4, 1815); Catharine. (B. Apr. 20, 1817).
 Van Camp, Cornelius and Leah Smock—Alcha Kline. (B. Aug. 14).
 30. Sutphin, John and Catharine Vroom—John Van Nest. (B. Oct. 10).

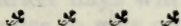
1818.

- Jan. 1. Pantton, John and Johannah Nepheus—Rulif Nephies. (B. Oct. 30, 1817).
 11. Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Schamp—Rebecca Ann. (B. Oct. 14, 1817).
 Hogland, Henry and Jane Bowers—John. (B. Oct. 3, 1817).
 18. Amerman, Daniel and Hannah Van Sickle—Andrew Van-sickle. (B. Nov. 25, 1817).
 Mar. 8. Hall, William, Jr., and Mary Bellows—William. (B. Sept. 15, 1817).
 15. Kershow, Jacob and Margaret Brocaw—Sarah Morehead. (B. Sept. 27, 1817).
 Apr. 23. Ten Eyck, Tunis and Rebecca Hummer—Peter T. Ten Eyck. (B. July 23, 1817).
 May 10. Cole, Abraham and Lenah Schamp—Abraham. (B. Dec. 4, 1817).
 17. Berger, Jesper and Gitty Wyckoff—Mary. (B. Jan. 22).
 23. Shirts, Henry and Mary Kinney—Peter. (B. Sept. 11, 1817).
 Schamp, David and Easter Low—Peter. (B. Feb. 13).
 Biggs, George and Catharine Waldron—John. (B. Mar. 4).
 Kline, Peter and Mary Bowman—Peter. (B. Oct. 26, 1817).
 Demott, Andrew and Lydia Kline—John. (B. Feb. 28).
 Lane, John and Christian Fonner—Abraham. (B. Feb. 23).
 Stout, Richard and Elizabeth Van Nest—Brachye Demon. (B. Oct. 14, 1817).
 31. Hogland, John and Phebe Simonson—Mary. (B. Jan. 3).
 June 14. Voorhess, Cortland and Jane Vleareboam—Catharine Mariah. (B. Feb. 20).
 Herald, William and Mary Vanalan—Eliza Ann. (B. Jan. 7).

28. Post, Henry and Martha Anderson—Catharine. (B. Apr. 1).
Schamp, Peter and Williampe Voorhess—Abraham. (B. Apr. 21).
Stout, Thomas and Eliza Lane—Aaron. (B. May 21).
- July 5. Rockefeller, William and Letty Ann Ditmass—Eliza Ann. (B. Dec. 31, 1817).
12. Nevieus, Simon and Brachye Simonson—David. (B. Apr. 3).
19. Van Camp, Thomas and Phebe Van Fleet—Cornelius. (B. May 8).
- Aug. 2. Ten Eycke, Cornelius and Elizabeth Johnson—Rebecca. (B. June 9).
Ten Eycke, Jacob and Jane Middlesworth—James. (B. Dec. 31, 1817).
11. Schamp, David and Charity Cutter—Helena. (B. Mar. 15).
Cole, David and Agness Cutter—Mary. (B. Apr. 8).
- Sept. 13. Ten Eycke, Abraham and Mary Schank—Andrew. (B. July 7).
27. Wyckoff, James and Mary Smith—Margaret Smith. (B. Aug. 8).
Smith, Jacob and Catharine Voorhess—Rafe, or Ruliff. (B. July 23).
- Oct. 16. Dayly, John and Jane Davis—Josiah Quimby. (B. July 31).
Melick, James and Lydia Vansickle—Peter Van Sickle. (B. Aug. 14).
- Nov. 1. Hagan, Jesper and Catharine Mattis—Sarah Ann. (B. July 8).
22. Thomson, Andrew and Susan Lane—John. (B. Sept. 27).
Carkhuff, Jacob Q. and Catharine Cole—Asa. (B. Sept. 28).
- Dec. 12. Fusler, Jacob and Margaret Van Fleet—Elizabeth Ann. (B. Nov. 1).
Wyckoff, Martin H. and Elizabeth Demott—Charlotte. (B. Oct. 18).
20. Vroom, Jacob and Ann Wyckoff—George Wyckoff. (B. Sept. 23).
- 1819.
- Jan. 3. Van Fleet, Elias and Helena Cock—Rebecca Maria. (B. Oct. 3, 1818).
17. Hall, Richard and Catharine Kline—Elizabeth. (B. Nov. 7, 1818).
21. Ditmass, William and Mary Brocaw—Catharine Brocaw. (B. Oct. 3, 1818).
Morris, David E. and Eliza Van Horn—Cornelius Van Horn. (B. July 26, 1818).
Van Fleet, Abraham and Mary Tinbrook—William. (B. Dec. 6, 1818).
Williams, James and Margaret Van Deventer—William Farlee. (B. Dec. 16, 1818).
- Apr. 25. Low, Isaac and Jane Sutphin—Rachel. (B. Oct. 25, 1818).
Nepheus, Menah and Johannah Stotehoff—Ruliff. (B. Feb. 15).

- May 1. Brokaw, John and Elizabeth Lane—Elizabeth. (B. Feb. 21).
 31. Brokaw, Bergun and Ann Van Fleet—Peter. (B. Feb. 14).
 Voorhees, John and Mary Miller—Ame. (B. Mar. 5).
 Vroom, Michael D. and Leah Ten Eycke—Ann Ten Eycke.
 (B. Apr. 4).
- June 6. Cole, Ezekiel and Mary Wyckoff—Ezekiel. (B. Mar. 19).
 Ten Eycke, John and Jane Brokaw—Elenor. (B. Mar. 22).
 Alrough, Morris and Elizabeth Kinney—Letty Ann. (B.
 Dec. 27, 1818).
 Vlerebome, George and Margaret Van Fleet—Abraham. (B.
 Apr. 1).
 Davis, Bergun and Sarah Schamp—Margaret Schamp. (B.
 Mar. 28).
 Kline, Jacob and Eve Kinney—John. (B. Mar. 7).
 Pickel, Henry and Hannah Johnson—Elizabeth. (B. Mar. 14,
 1818).
 Dayly, Elizabeth Latouratte (wife of William)—Jane Latour-
 atte. (B. Mar. 26).
 Emmans, Abraham and Margaret Vlerebome—Elizabeth. (B.
 April).
 Hagerman, Andrew and Ann Hoagland—Catherine. (B.
 Apr. 12).
 14. Lane, Andrew and Margaret Vansickle—Elenor. (B. May 8).
 27. Stephens, Henry and Sarah Vanderbilt—Juletta. (B. Feb. 13).
 July 11. Amerman, Abraham and Mary Mattis—Jane Ann. (B. May
 28).
 Wyckoff, Tunis and Ann Fusler [Vosseller]—Eliza Melick.
 18. Mitchel, John and Catharine Pittenger—Cornelius Pittenger.
 (B. May 17).

[To be Continued]



HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

The Somerset Trade Proposals of 1776

Little has ever been published concerning the proposed action of some leading men of Somerset in 1776 to secure what was called "inland trade" for the county. The Somerset County Committee of Correspondence, of which President John Witherspoon of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) was Chairman upon this special occasion, decided to try to do something to benefit the "inland trade" of Somerset County, as is shown by a communication which appeared at the time in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of Feb. 21, 1776. This letter we are now reprinting for our readers. After reading it, the natural inquiry will be whether the markets suggested were ever really established. As a matter of fact the Legislature of the State two years later (April 14, 1778) passed "An Act for granting a bounty upon wool, flax and hemp raised and sold with-

in the State of New Jersey." This Act provided for a bounty of 1s. per pound for good, merchantable sheep's wool, 9d. per pound for good, clean, well-dressed flax, and 4d. per pound for like hemp, and was to be paid "to any person who shall raise and sell any of the aforesaid articles over and above the quantity sufficient for his own family's use." The Act was to continue in force for two years. Whether, however, such markets really came into existence anywhere in Somerset is doubtful. The following is the communication referred to:

"The Committee of Observation and Correspondence for the county of Somerset in the Province of New Jersey, at their meeting at Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 14th instant, took into their consideration the great importance of promoting manufactures in America at this time. They were speedily convinced of the happy situation of the county of Somerset for an inland trade, and were informed from every quarter of the spirited endeavors of particular persons to promote manufactures of different kinds. After mature deliberation on what it was their duty and in their power to do to continue and improve the disposition now so generally prevailing, they fixed upon this principle, that whatever will make it easy for every person, old or young, rich or poor, to do a little, and immediately to turn that little to their own advantage as well as throw it into the public service, must have the most immediate powerful influence.

"With this view they determined that there should be fixed markets in different parts of this county for the materials and instruments of manufactures in general, but particularly the linen and woollen; and for goods in every stage of their progress. Therefore the public may expect at the places and times underwritten, markets for wool, woollen yarn, cloth, fine and coarse wool cards; and for flax, rough and dressed, linen yarn in any quantity, cloth green and whitened, also reeds and mounting for looms, wheels, reels, etc. These market days will also be very proper times of meeting for persons of substance to give out, and poor persons to receive wool or flax for spinning. All the gentlemen concerned in projecting this measure, and many others, will encourage it to the utmost of their power, by buying what they can turn to account, and selling what they have to spare. The Committee are also desirous that the reason and necessity of it should appear.

"General industry cannot be produced in any other way; many poor people (old and young) would spin a little if they knew where to turn it into ready money at the end of a week or month, but they have neither stock to purchase the materials, nor are they able to wait the time nor find the hands and assistance necessary to bring it to a fabrick of any consequence; and on the other hand, many persons of better station would do a great deal if they could be readily supplied with such materials or work as they might stand in need of to compleat what they have. The laudable and generous undertakings by subscription to carry on manufactures of any particular branch are proper for cities and not for the country; nor are they by any means so free from risk as the method here proposed, in which indeed there is neither risk nor expence, but a door opened for everyone to turn his own or families industry to his own immediate and greatest

gain. It is also supposed that this scheme, if carried into execution, will be an advantage to the large manufactories, and they to the country. If plenty and variety are produced, purchasers will come from a considerable distance. It is therefore earnestly requested and hoped that public spirited persons will give encouragement to this plan at first, particularly by bringing to sale whatever they can spare, because it is supposed there will be many more buyers than sellers in the present state of things. After it is begun there is little doubt that common interest will keep it up and perhaps invite others to imitate it.

"In prosecution of this plan a market is to be held for the Western Precinct at Princeton, and for Bedminster at Pluckemin, being distant parts of the county, on the first Tuesday of every month. For Bernard's Town at John Boylan's, and for the Eastern Precinct, at James Whitlock's, the second Tuesday in March and so on monthly. For Bridge-water at Bound Brook, on the third Tuesday of March and so on monthly; and for Hillsborough, at Somerset Court House the fourth Tuesday in March, and so on monthly, as above. By this means there will be a market, with few exceptions, every week in the year, in some part of this extensive county.

"The above is published by order of the Committee.

"JOHN WITHERSPOON, Præses."

Somerset Loyalists in the Revolution

It would be interesting to ascertain just who were the Somerset Loyalists who served England in the Revolution by entering into the British army. At present we are without exact information, but it is probable that when certain muster rolls of Loyalists, recently obtained by the Adjutant-General of this State, are published or even indexed, so as to be get-at-able by the public the facts may be made known. Within a few years a Mr. C. E. Godfrey, now of Chester, Pa., who, we think, is a Jerseyman, found in private possession in Canada about two thousand muster rolls of the British-American, or Loyalist service, and copied those relating to the six Battalions of Skinner's Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers. They were deposited in the Adjutant-General's office at Trenton, but that office has been too much engaged in war activities to do anything with it. There is, however, accessibility to a complete transcript of claims filed with the English Commission by Loyalists, in the Manuscript Department of the New York Public Library. They are said to consist of about eighty volumes, arranged by States. We hope to examine such of these volumes as relate to New Jersey at an early date.

Early Names of Towns in This Vicinity

A large number of changes has been made in the names of towns, some of which are now boroughs or cities, in Central and Northern New Jersey, since these places were first settled. The following is but a partial list, beginning with Somerset names: Somerville was Raritan; Ber-

nardsville was originally Vealtown; Bound Brook was Middlebrook; Lambertville was Coryell's; Franklin Park was Six-Mile Run; Harlingen was Sourland; Millstone was Hillsborough and also Middleburg; Liberty Corner was once Barnettown; New Market was Quibbletown; New Germantown was Smithfield; Peapack, in 1701, was spelled "Pechpeek," which may have been as near to the Indian pronunciation as we can get; Kennedy's (now Reger's) Mills near White House was New Bromley; New Providence was Turkey; Lebanon, for a brief period, was Jacksonville; Metuchen was Matouchin; Madison was Bottle Hill; Lawrenceville was Maidenhead; Passaic was Acquackanonck; Millburn was Croton; Cranford was Crane's Mills; Whippany was East Hanover; Jersey City was Hudson City, and earlier Powles Hook; Orange was Newark Mountain; Freehold was Monmouth.

The Unusual Growth of Bound Brook

Bound Brook, formerly known as Middlebrook, although a portion of present Bound Brook still continues locally to be referred to as Middlebrook, is one of the oldest towns in Somerset County, in point of settlement, but, until 1785, showed no growth worth mentioning. In 1880 it had a population of 939. Since then its growth has been more rapid than that of any place in the county, the population of 1915 being 5,152, an increase in thirty-five years of more than 450 per cent. In 1885 the population of Somerville was 3,105, and in 1915 was 6,038. The reasons for the peculiar growth of Bound Brook have been variously stated, but no one of them alone furnishes the explanation. Certainly this live municipality is to be congratulated upon its present showing, for it has enterprise as well as population.

Some Old Books in the County Clerk's Office

In the basement of the office of the Clerk of Somerset County, in one corner, are piled up various old books and papers, necessarily hastily placed there when the new courthouse was built. They have been allowed to remain where they are partly because of want of room in the present clerk's office, but also because they need overhauling and classification. The papers consist of writs, petitions, pleadings, etc., probably running back to October, 1779, when the courthouse at Millstone was burned. While the purposes to which these papers were put have long passed, they contain names and facts which must prove of great use to any future historian. As to the books, some of them are of no permanent value and could safely be destroyed. Many of these, however, are Court records, which should be rebound and preserved. There should also be preserved the dockets of former justices of the peace, although there are a sur-

prisingly small number of these considering the several hundreds of justices who have been in commission since the Revolution. At least as early as 1798 the Legislature required that the dockets of all justices of the peace should be deposited in the County Clerk's office within one year after a justice died. The law seems not to have been carried out as extensively in Somerset as elsewhere. A recent cursory examination of the dockets in the Clerk's office shows that up to 1845 only about sixteen justices were represented in deposited dockets. The oldest one discovered is that of David Kelly, of Warren township, 1779-'83, and with two of his later dockets, 1800-'11. This David Kelly was a member and ruling elder of the Bound Brook Presbyterian church, though residing at some distance from that place. He became a Common Pleas Judge in 1783. Then follow dockets in the following order, according to date: Nicholas Du Boys, of near Flagtown, 1783-1800; James Stryker, 1798-1815; Nathaniel Allen, 1803-'05 and 1810-'11; Jacob R. Hardenbergh, of Bridgewater, 1807-'08; Edward Lewis, of Bernards, 1810-'17; Thomas Terrill, of Warren twsp., 1811-'25; Mahlon Smalley, of Warren twsp., 1812-'13; John Ricky, 1821-'24; John Breese, 1823-'28 and 1833-'42; F. Cole, 1828-'35; Jacob Nevius of Hillsborough twsp., 1829-'46; Cornelius S. Stryker, 1833-'39; Peter Voorhees, 1833-'42. After 1845 the dockets are more numerous, although many of known justices of the peace are missing. The Board of Chosen Freeholders should certainly make an appropriation by which both papers and books above referred to should be thoroughly overhauled, classified and placed where they are more accessible to the public.

The Early Neshanic Church Items

The two contributions of Mr. DeMott, concerning the money and labor expended in building the Reformed church at Neshanic between the years 1760 and 1772, published in the last and the present *QUARTERLY*, are interesting from many points of view. The many different men engaged in the work as carpenters, masons and plainer laborers; the several amounts of timber, lime, sand, nails, glass, etc., entering into the structure; the quantity of rum required, according to the custom of the times, to supply the carpenters and masons while engaged in the work; the prices paid, the exactness of the accounts kept, etc., throw various sidelights upon what entered in that day into the building of a country church edifice. That this early church was well built there is no doubt. The Neshanic congregation itself was formed August 25, 1752, with Bernardus Verbryck and Abraham Dubois as elders, and Johannes De Mott and William Low as deacons. The record of the organization is in the handwriting of Rev. Johannes Frelinghuysen. At the same time nearly £100 was subscribed toward building a church.

DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[182]. BAIRD FAMILY ANCESTORS.—“I noticed with interest ‘The Baird Family of Somerset’ in the April *QUARTERLY*. When I was seeking information sometime ago relative to the Rynearson (Van Hengel) family I had occasion to examine the record of Alexander Baird, of Bushwick, for the reason that he left a legacy to the widow of his son Robert, who at the time was the wife of Cornelius Van Hengel. I had hoped that I would find additional Rynearson information, but was disappointed. I became satisfied, however, that Alexander Baird of Bushwick was a younger son of Sir Robert Baird of Scotland. I enclose herewith an extract from a book on certain branches of the Scottish Baird family which I found in the Newberry Library, Chicago. This book is probably rare, as it is endorsed, ‘Fifty copies only printed on large paper.’ I do not know if there was a smaller edition. The paragraph relating to Sir Robert Baird is verbatim.”

E. K. V. (Evanston, Ill.)

[ENCLOSURE].

[Title page]: “From Genealogical Collections concerning the Sir-name of Baird and the Families of Auchmedden, Newbyth and Saughton Hall in particular. Reprinted from the Original MS. of William Baird, Esq. (last of the family) of Auchmedden, now preserved in the Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh. London: John Camden Holten, Piccadilly, MDCCCLXX.”

“ANDREW BAIRD, of Lavoroklaw, on the north coast of Fife, was a younger son of Gilbert Baird of Posso and was born about 1475; died Feb. 10, 1543; married Bessy Lermont, daughter to the Laird of Balcomy—her mother was a daughter to the Wauchop of Niddry. Left a son George and other children.

“GEORGE BAIRD of Auchmedden, died May 29, 1593; married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Keith of Troup, who was brother to the then Earl Marischall. Left a son Gilbert and other children.

“GILBERT BAIRD of Auchmedden, married in 1578, Lillias Baird of Ordinhnivas (a different family) and had by her thirty-two sons and daughters, as is the unvaried tradition among their descendants. One of their sons was

“JAMES BAIRD, died 165—; married Bathia, daughter of Sir John Dempster, of Pittiver. She was a sister to the famous Sir John Dempster, so remarkable for his disputations among the foreign schools. Left a son Robert and other children.

“We now come to ROBERT, the second son of Mr. James Baird, and

his posterity, who are numberless. He having received a large patrimony from his father, became a merchant at Edinburgh of the greatest reputation and credit in his time. In 1660, he purchased the lands of Saughton-hall and others in the Shire of Edinburgh, and in the year 1695 he was created a Knight Baronet. He married Elizabeth Fleming, daughter of Mr. Malcolm Fleming, brother of Sir William Fleming, of Form, by whom he had six sons and five daughters, viz.—

"1. Sir James, who succeeded his father.

"2. John, who was a merchant at Dantzic.

"3. Robert, who was an officer in the Dutch service, and was the first Governor of Surinam after the Dutch got possession of it.

"4. Andrew, who died in the East Indies, also in the Dutch service. The last three sons of Sir Robert Baird all died unmarried.

"5. William, who, by extinction of three elder brothers, became Sir Robert's second son.

"6. Alexander, who retired to New York, married there, and left children. [This is, doubtless, the Alexander who heads the Griggstown, Somerset Co., Baird family, as noted in the April QUARTERLY.—EDITOR.]

"Sir Robert Baird's eldest daughter, Bathia, was married to Sir Robert Barclay of Pierston, in the Shire of Ayr. Others were:

"2. Margaret, married Sir Patrick Hume, of Coldingham, in the Shire of Berwick.

"3. Mary, married Robert Watson, of Muirhouse, in the Shire of Edinburgh, and their daughter was married to the Lord Arniston, and was mother to the President of the Session.

"4. Elizabeth, married Sir David Cunningham, of Milncing in the Shire of Ayr.

"5. Agnes, died unmarried.

"Sir Robert died in the year 1696, and was succeeded by his eldest son."

[183]. VAN HORNE—FRENCH.—"Is there not an error in the note on the Van Horne Family in the July issue (p. 229), which states that Cornelius Van Horne m., July 13, 1718, Elizabeth French, a dau. of Philip and Jane French, of New Brunswick? Philip French of New Brunswick was born 1701 or '2, and was, therefore, only about sixteen in 1718. As to Jane, I do not know who she was. I have had great difficulty in picking up one French line genealogy, but make it as follows:

"In October, 1702, Philip French (1) was appointed Mayor of New York. He was b. in Kilshall, Suffolkshire, Eng.; arrived in New York, for the second time, June, 1689. Date of original arrival unknown. His

his posterity, who are numerous. He having received a large patrimony from his father, became a merchant at Edinburgh at the greatest reputation and credit in his time. In 1660, he purchased the lands of Sandhoughton and others in the Shire of Edinburgh, and in the year 1665 he was created a Knight Baronet. He married Elizabeth Fleming, daughter of Mr. Malcolm Fleming, brother of Sir William Fleming, of Haddington, by whom he had six sons and five daughters, viz.:

"1. Sir James, who succeeded his father.

"2. John, who was a merchant at Haddington.

"3. Robert, who was an officer in the Dutch service, and was the first Governor of Surinam after the Dutch got possession of it.

"4. Andrew, who died in the Dutch Indies, and in the Dutch service. The last three sons of Sir Robert Baird all died unmarried.

"5. William, who, by extinction of three elder brothers, became Sir Robert's second son.

"6. Alexander, who retired to New York, married there, and had children. [This is doubtless the Alexander who heads the Livingston Somerset Co., Baird family, as noted in the April Quarterly—Baird.]

"Sir Robert Baird's eldest daughter, Hattie, was married to Sir Robert Barclay of Kilmarnock, in the Shire of Ayr. (Hattie was.

"A daughter, married Sir Patrick Home of Colinton, in the Shire of Berwick.

"3. Mary, married Robert Watson, of Minnithorn, in the Shire of Edinburgh, and their daughter was married to the Lord Arminston, and was mother to the President of the Session.

"4. Elizabeth, married Sir David Cunningham, of Milnathort, in the Shire of Ayr.

"5. Agnes, died unmarried.

"Sir Robert died in the year 1660, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

[185]. Van Housen—Fleming.—I think not an error in the note on the Van Housen Family in the July issue (p. 130), which states that Cornelius Van Housen married Elizabeth Fleming a daughter of Philip and Jane French, of New Brunswick; Philip French of New Brunswick was born 1701 or '2, and was therefore only about sixteen in 1718. As to Jane, I do not know who she was. I have had great difficulty in picking up one French line genealogy, but make it as follows:

"In October, 1700, Philip French (1) was appointed Mayor of New York. He was b. in Kilsbald, Scotland, but arrived in New York for the second time, June, 1688. One of his grand-uncles, John

father-in-law was Frederick Philipse, the Dutch millionaire, who d. Dec. 24, 1702, and whose will of Dec. 9, 1702 (N. Y. Wills, Vol. I, p. 369), mentions his daughter, Anatje, wife of Philip French, and her son, Philip. The will of this Philip French, of May 20, 1706, proved June 3, 1707 (N. Y. Wills, Vol. I, p. 442), leaves his son Philip land in Suffolk co., Eng., and all his land in East Jersey bought of Thomas Coddington, to his three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne and Margaret, and makes his wife, Anne, his brother-in-law Adolph Philipse and Col. Lewis Morris his executors.

"The son Philip French (II) was b. 1701 and d. 1782; m. Susannah, dau. of Lieut.-Gov. Anthony Brockholst. In the will of 'Mary Brockholst, spinster,' made in 1766, are mentioned her sister and nieces, viz.: Mary, wife of Hon. William Browne, of Beverly, New Eng.; Susannah, wife of Gov. William Livingston (m. in 1747); Anne, wife of David Van Horn (who d. in 1776, aged 63, his wife living until 1786); and Elizabeth, wife of David Clarkson (N. Y. Wills, Vol. VII, p. 10). Philip French (II) m. (2) Anne Billopp Farmer, dau. of the original Thomas Farmer, Mayor of New Brunswick. Their children were: Catherine, who m., Mar. 9, 1758, Samuel Kemble, and Philip French (III). This Philip is almost unknown, but made deeds in 1797. The 'New Brunswick Guardian' of 1802, when noting his death said he was 'one of the oldest inhabitants.' The 'Billopp-Farmer Genealogy, (1907), states that the eleventh child of Thomas Farmer, Ann, m. Philip French (II). Letters of administration upon the estate of the first Philip French's wife were issued to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Van Horn, of Somerset co., Nov. 15, 1751, forty-four years after the death of her husband.

"In 1745 Gov. Lewis Morris says the 'brother of Cornelius Van Horn m. Anne French,' which confirms the marriage of Anne French to David Van Horn. Cornelius Van Horn was in Gov. William Burnet's Council in 1727, and Gov. Burnet's second wife was Mary, dau. of Abraham Van Horn.

"Anne Van Horn, Sr., Anne Van Horn, Jr., and John Jay purchased, in 1784, of Sheriff Abraham Schuyler, the second Philip French's ferry farm of 194 acres, with ferry house and ferry rights. Anne Van Horn's dau., Mary, m. L. Clarkson, son of David Clarkson and son of her sister Elizabeth.

"There were three Philip Frenchs, several Cornelius Van Horns, and the names of other members of the French family were so similar that it is not easy to get the record straight."

W. H. B. (New Brunswick, N. J.)

[We cannot, at present, add to the foregoing note any comments, except to say that we have not seen the Van Horne name spelled on the old records of 1700-1800 other than with an ending *e*.—EDITOR].

[184]. KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT.—“I have twice read with great interest your article on Kosciuszko in the January *QUARTERLY*, and knowing there was a statue to him at Yonkers, went there and copied the inscription. It is situated in front of 241 Nepperhan avenue; is a full length bronze statue in military uniform, on a large, high, granite pedestal, on the base of which (one name on each side) are the names ‘Saratoga,’ ‘Dubienka,’ ‘Raclawice,’ ‘West Point.’ On the front is the single word ‘Kosciuszko,’ and on the back, in Polish, the words ‘Bohaterowi Dwock Swiatow Palacy w. Yonkers, N. Y., 30 maja. 1912, rokn.’ Said to read, translated: ‘To the hero of two worlds from the Poles of Yonkers, N. Y., May 30, 1912.’ Brooklyn has also a Kosciuszko Street and a Kosciuszko Place.”

J. N. (New York City.)

[185]. TUNISON.—The article upon the Tunison Family in the previous *QUARTERLY* (p. 226) indicated that a Cornelius, born about 1657, died about 1713, was the grandfather of Cornelius, the innkeeper, of Somerville. The will of a Cornelius “of Raritan river, Somerset Co.,” proved in 1731, is on record at Trenton (Liber B, p. 238). He may or may not have been the Cornelius born about 1657. This will states he had sons Cornelius, Tunis, John and “Dinis,” which would indicate that family line was correctly given, and also that the Cornelius making the will named must have been born earlier than Tunis. The matter needs further investigation by those interested in the Tunison family.

[186]. LINCOLN.—Occasionally we hear of an inquiry concerning “the ancestor of Abraham Lincoln who resided in New Jersey,” but there is no real difficulty in regard to it. We think it was the late Mr. William Nelson, of Paterson, the indefatigable Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, who first discovered the relationship between Mordecai Lincoln, of Monmouth county, this State, and the famous President. As a matter of fact, it is now well proven that the first American ancestor of Abraham Lincoln was Samuel Lincoln, of Norwich, England, who came in 1637 to Salem, and later to Hingham, Mass.; that his fourth son was Mordecai, who set up in the iron business at Scituate, Mass.; that his two sons, Mordecai (second) and Abraham, later, came to Monmouth county, Mordecai being in the iron business and Abraham becoming a blacksmith. In 1725 both brothers removed to Chester county, Pa. Subsequently this Mordecai (second) went to Amity, Philadelphia co., where he died in 1735. He had a son John, who went to Virginia. John had a son Abraham. Abraham had a son Thomas, who married Nancy Hanks, and was father of the future President.

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INDEX TO SURNAMES

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